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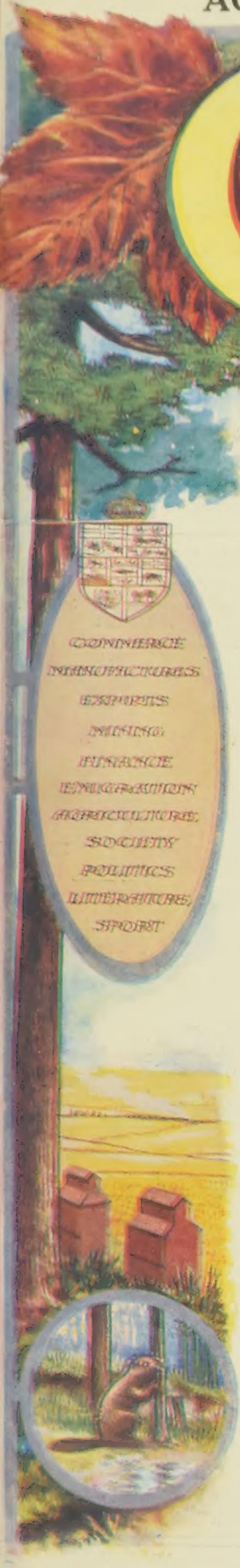
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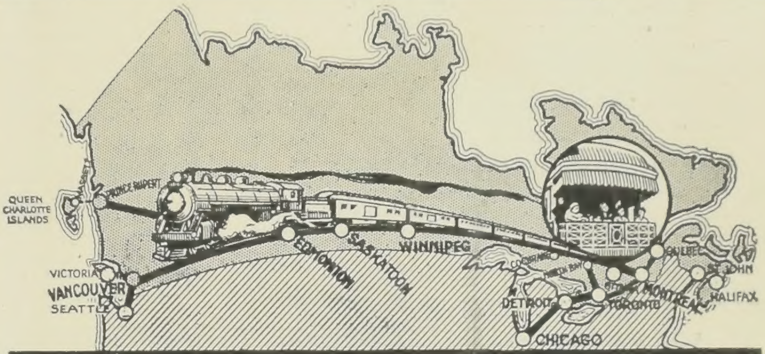
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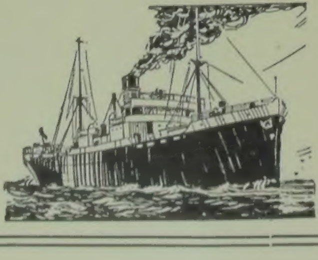

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PRESENTED AT COURT.

MRS. P. C. LARKIN.

MISS AILEEN LARKIN

[illegible] Hay Wrightson, 30 New Bond Street, London W.

At the Court held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on June 21, Mrs. P. C. Larkin, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada, and her daughter, Miss Aileen Larkin, were presented, the former by the Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, and the latter by her mother. Mrs. Larkin wore a gown of white [illegible]. Miss Larkin wore a [illegible] gown embroidered with crystal beads over a slip of cloth of silver with a pale green chiffon sash, and train of silver tissue trimmed with white net and crystal embroidery.

Others present at last week's Courts were Lady Strathcona, the Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Lady Dobell, the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary Byng, Miss C. W. Merritt (St. Catharines, Ont.), Mrs. Claude G. Bryan, Mrs. E. J. McLelland and Miss M[illegible] McLelland (Kingston, Ont.), Miss Hel[illegible] G. Drury (sister of Lady Beaver[illegible]). Lady Dobell wore a gown of black satin, draped, and embroidered diaman[illegible] train of finest jet lined with net, [illegible] with large bunches of shaded poppies; Mrs Claude Bryan a silver and crystal embroidered gown over [illegible] underdress, with train of s[illegible] over mauve mousseline de soie; Miss C. W. Merrill [illegible]

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

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DOMINION DAY.

SIR GEORGE PARKIN whose death, almost on the eve of another Dominion Day, we record with regret this week—says in the preface to his biography of Sir John A. Macdonald: "The confederation of Canada under the Crown inaugurated the new idea and the new organisation of the Empire." Writing 17 years ago, he pointed to the manner in which other great groups of Colonies were "feeling their way towards a consolidation similar to that which has conferred such immense advantages on the Dominion." Still far from complete as he then regarded that organisation, the end is assuredly not yet. It is a signal tribute to the success of the confederation of Canada by the British North America Act in 1867 that the Constitution of the new Irish Free State should have been modelled on that of Canada.

The recurring celebration of Dominion Day is well calculated to remind Canadians of the privileges they enjoy. They are, indeed, citizens of no mean country. Their Dominion is a semi-continent, possessed of great natural resources, for whose development only labour and enterprise are needed. Their climate fosters an optimism that cannot help carrying them over obstacles and surmounting difficulties. Under their Constitution they enjoy a system of freedom within the Commonwealth of British Nations that places no bounds to their national development. Sir George Parkin has well summed up the results of Canadian Confederation as "a political system which commands public confidence, a healthy national spirit, great material prosperity, and well-grounded hope for an ever-widening and successful future."

Sir Herbert Ames, the distinguished financial director of the League of Nations, has been appropriately reminding his fellow-countrymen that Canada is on an equal footing with the independent nations of the world as to her voice and vote. She is in a position to make her influence felt—as she has done more than once—in the settlement of both Imperial and international issues. It may be that, as the Earl of Balfour suggested the other day, the problem may yet have to be solved of "how finally to organise in some complete and perfect form these free communities of the Empire without interfering with their freedom, and without losing that sense of common unity and the necessity on great occasions of making a common effort, which was the very strength and lifeblood of the Empire." In any effort to arrive at the solution Canada will have to take her share; as the premier Dominion, indeed, she will have a special responsibility in the matter. During the next few years Canadian statesmen will have many problems of their own to handle; but they must never let their outlook become restricted. It was men with a vision who brought the Provinces of Canada together 55 years ago. In the future, no less than in the past, it is to men with a vision that Canada and the Empire must look for inspiration and guidance.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The British People's Task. We have preached in season and out of season the doctrine that the Empire means more to Great Britain than the whole of Europe; that though the European trade before the war figured impressively in Blue Books, it was not nearly so profitable—so useful in yielding wages to British workmen—as trade within the Empire. That doctrine has "caught on" now in high quarters, and we are glad to see it has found so able and distinguished an exponent as Mr. Amery, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

In a luminous article, which he contributed to last Sunday's *Observer*, we have the importance of the Dominions emphasised in a statesmanlike manner. "The Empire trade," he says, "is already the best of our trade. But it has hardly been touched. The British Empire is really the greatest undeveloped estate in the world. The task now before the British peoples, here and overseas, is to put their minds and their hands and their capital to that development." Most excellent advice! And how may the task be achieved? According to Mr. Amery, we need knowledge and interest. Much, he says, can be done by the printed word and the photograph. Quite so. That is why *Canada* exists and serves, we hope, a useful purpose.

* *

Canadians and the Abbey. Westminster Abbey is cherished by all Canadians, as it is by all of British origin, for it enshrines not only the continuity of our race, but also our noblest traditions. And the ashes of some of our greatest men repose there. But there is a closer and more intimate Canadian association with the Abbey. The colours of many Canadian fighting battalions rested there while the men themselves went forth to play their part in the Great War. It was this fact which inspired Bishop Ryle, the Dean of Westminster, when issuing his appeal on behalf of the fabric of the Abbey not long ago, to express a hope that some day the Canadian Government

* *

Canadians residing in the United Kingdom can spread knowledge of the Dominion simply and effectively by introducing "CANADA" to their British friends. A form is published in every issue, which gives full information in regard to subscriptions for short or long periods

would present the Abbey with a set of colours to hang over Wolfe's monumment.

That hope will be realised this week. Writing in advance of the event, we can say that a colour party from Canada has just arrived with a set of colours for the purpose indicated by the Dean. These colours have been specially designed and manufactured in Canada, and, according to arrangements, after a short service of dedication on Friday, they will be reverently deposited upon Wolfe's monument. The presentation will be made by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada. This ceremony should prove a unique feature of this year's Dominion Day celebrations

* * *

Sir George Parkin. The late Sir George Parkin was a great Canadian and a great Imperialist. No one was prouder than he of his native Dominion and of the place she has taken and the part she has played in the development of the Empire. And few have done more than he to bring home to the people of the Empire the greatness of their heritage and their destiny. His frequent speeches in late years at gatherings of the Canada Club and the Royal Colonial Institute, as well as his labours in other spheres by both speech and pen, have demonstrated how near the cause of Empire lay to his heart up to the very end.

Sir George was at once a man of high ideals and of high practical achievement. He was a teacher who inspired his pupils with some measure of his own enthusiasm; he was an able administrator; and he was a forceful speaker and writer. As organising representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, he was the right man in the right place. His memory will be revered not only by his fellow-Canadians, but by many in other parts of the Empire whom in one way or another his influence has touched.

* * *

The Manitoba Election. It is officially announced that the General Election in the Province of Manitoba will take place on July 18, with nominations on July 8. According to Mr. Frederick Axford, chief election officer for Manitoba, the voters registered in Winnipeg total 61,255. There will be substantial additions to that list, it is expected, as a result of the Revision Court proceedings.

From many points of view the election promises to be most interesting. At the last election, in June, 1920, the Hon. T. C. Norris, who had been Premier since the Conservatives were defeated in 1915, had 21 supporters. From the outset his position was never secure, and when his Government was defeated on a vital question, Mr. Norris resigned. It was arranged, however, that he should continue as Premier until a General Election could take place. In estimating the prospects it should be remembered that probably the strength of the United Farmers' organisation has increased during the last two years. On the other hand, under the auspices of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, a veteran Liberal, and Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., a prominent Conservative, a "Progressive Association" has been formed which will nominate many candidates.

At the forthcoming election 55 members have to be elected, 10 of whom are from Winnipeg, where the Labour vote is strong. Brandon and Portage la Prairie are also large urban constituencies. Roughly speaking, the farmers have only 40 seats in which to obtain the necessary majority to control the Legislature. Proportional representation will be used. An attempt was made to get the Legislature to apply the single transferable vote to rural seats where there were more than three candidates, but it was defeated. Naturally all the influences connected with manufactures and protection for Canadian industries are working hard against the farmers, who want a lower tariff with the United States so as to buy their implements, etc., more cheaply. A victory for the farmers, however, would not mean an alteration in the Canadian tariff, as that is a Federal matter. The election will, however, show the trend of opinion in the Western Provinces on Federal questions, and its result will be particularly interesting as showing the real strength of the United Farmers' vote, and the extent to which the coalition between the independent section of Liberals and Conservatives which is opposed to it receives support from the electorate.

Sir Edgar Bowring. The High Commissioner for Newfoundland sailed from Glasgow on Saturday for Newfoundland. He usually spends several months of each summer on the island, where he has important interests. His present visit has an unusual significance, however, for it is no secret that he wishes to resign the High Commissionership so as to be able to give more attention to his own business and other affairs, and we understand his resignation is likely to take place before he returns to London next autumn.

The announcement of the resignation, when it comes, will cause wide regret, as Newfoundland has been most fortunate during the past four years in being represented in Great Britain by a High Commissioner so intimately in touch with the affairs of both the Dominion and Great Britain, and whose public spirit is so well recognised in both countries Sir Edgar Bowring has always maintained a robust confidence in Newfoundland, and just before leaving he assured us that in spite of the present more or less depressing outlook the country will satisfactorily surmount all difficulties.

* * *

Mrs. Parlby's Impressions. The Hon. Mrs. Parlby, who was recently appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Province of Alberta, has contributed a long article to the *Grain Growers' Guide*, analysing her political experiences. Political life, she affirms, is still very much of a venture or adventure for a woman. That is true, and applicable alike to Westminster or Ottawa, as well as Edmonton. As one swallow does not make a summer, so one or two, or a few, women in Parliament do not necessarily mean a new heaven and a new earth. What may happen when the majority of returned members are women, remains to be seen. We hope for the best. But experience suggests that nothing very wonderful is likely to happen. For sound legislation has nothing whatever to do with sex.

Mrs. Parlby, at any rate, has no illusions on the subject. That she is interested in her Parliamentary work goes without saying. She can see and understand both the outside and the inside view. As an outside critic it is easy to call for all kinds of desirable reforms—to demand, for instance, the ending or the mending of the Civil Service. But a different complexion is given to these matters when critic turns legislator. Difficulties, not apparent from the outside, are only too apparent from the inside. The moral of these experiences is: Never judge hastily.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTH.

DAVEY.—On June 14, at the Montreal Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davey, 226 Westhill Avenue, Notre Dame de Grâce, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAPADOSE—MICHELL.—On June 20, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon Square, London, Antonius E. Capadose, son of the late Dr. I. Capadose, formerly of "The Grange," Albury, Surrey, to B. Madeline H. Michell, youngest daughter of Colonel J. W. A. Michell, Indian Army, and Mrs. Michell, of 51 Marlborough Hill, N.W.8.

FERRIER—ROCHE.—On June 10, at Montreal, Captain Alan Ferrier, M.C. (late R.E., 36th Division), son of Major-General and Mrs. Ferrier, Deanburn, Wellington College Station Berks, to Mary Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Roche, Montreal.

M'MILLAN—STEWART.—At the Manse, Montreal, on June 19, by the Rev. George Duncan, D.D., minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Harry Anderson M'Millan, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask., to Jane, younger daughter of the late Thomas Stewart, Lindores, Newlands, Glasgow, and Mrs Stewart, Craigton, Girvan, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY.—On June 19, at Bark Place, Bayswater, Emily, widow of Livingstone Barclay, in her 82nd year, honoured and beloved. Canadian papers please copy.

[illegible] rt, Chels[illegible] Embank[illegible] K.C.M.G., D[illegible]

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

Negotiations to Purchase British Columbia House.

We understand that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W., for the headquarters of the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

A vote for a sum of $175,000 to purchase the building, which is the property of the B.C. Government, has been included in the Supplementary Estimates laid on the table of the Dominion House of Commons last week.

Mr. Larkin states that, should the purchase be completed, he proposes to assemble all the activities of the Dominion Government in the building—in which the Emigration Department is already housed. There are about 170 Canadian officials in London scattered in different parts of the metropolis.

* *

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The distinguished company at the Dominion Day dinner in London on Friday was expected to include the Duke of York, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Archdeacon Cody.

Two Canadian colours were to be presented to Westminster Abbey on June 30 by the High Commissioner for Canada on behalf of his Government. They will form a lasting memorial in the Abbey to Canada's part in the war, and will take the place of the many regimental flags deposited there by Canadian troops before going to the front.

The Commissioner-General of Canada, 17 Brd. des Capucines, Paris, writes: The Canadian Confederation Day, July 1, falls this year on a Saturday, but members of the Canadian Colony in Paris have decided to celebrate the occasion by a banquet to be held on Friday, June 30, at 8 p.m., at the Cercle Interallié, 33 Frg. St. Honoré, to which will be invited a number of British and French personalities. Tickets to be obtained at the following addresses: Banque Nationale, 14 Rue Auber, Paris; Banque Royale, 28 Rue du 4 Septembre; Banque de Montréal, Place Vendôme; Commissariat du Canada, 17 Brd des Capucines.

* *

CANADIAN MINERALS FOR EUROPE.

Dr. Camsell, the Deputy Minister of Mines, is leaving Ottawa shortly for England, says *The Times*, to investigate the possibilities of developing better markets for Canadian minerals in Great Britain and on the Continent. Mr. Stewart, the Minister of Mines, in making the announcement to the House of Commons, said that German interests had already made tentative advances with regard to the possibility of obtaining iron ore from Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces.

This probably refers to the contract of 685 tons of ore from Wabana, Newfoundland, received by the British Empire Steel Corporation. Part of this order has already been executed, and further supplies are being sent to Rotterdam, *en route* for Germany.

* *

ONTARIO FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Wm. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, is receiving many invitations to speak at public gatherings.

Last Saturday he opened a fête which had been organised in connection with the Wright-Kingsford Home for Children at North Finchley, London. This Home, which is worked in connection with the Shaftesbury Society, has been in existence 23 years, and has done splendid work in caring for young children, many thousands of whom have been successfully placed out in life. At the present time there are 75 children in residence in the Home, practically all of whom are under five years of age. The building which is used for the Home was formerly an important residence, and is surrounded by large grounds, which furnish ample facilities for out-door recreation. The fête was attended by a large gathering of residents in the district, and also by many friends from other parts of London who are interested in child welfare.

Mr. Noxon, in opening the fête, made a short speech, in which he took the opportunity of telling his audience many interesting and informing facts about Ontario. He spoke of the wonderful opportunities and rich natural resources of that Province. Perhaps what most interested his audience were the remarks concerning the many thousands of children who are sent to Ontario by various organisations each year. Mr. Noxon was able to tell of the generally successful results which have attended child emigration to Ontario.

* *

At baseball at Stamford Bridge last Sunday the London Americans beat the London Canadians by a large score. There will be no match to-morrow, but on July 4 a picked team of Canadians and Americans will play the crew of the American battleship *Utah*, in aid of St. Dunstan's.

CANADA LODGE.

New Officers Installed.

The installation meeting of Canada Lodge (No. 3527) was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Walter Thomas Cranfield (who is well known in Canada and elsewhere as a journalist and author under the pen-name of "Denis Crane") was installed as Master by Mr. J. S. Granville Grenfell, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The W.M. invested the following officers: Mr. A. Ewan Moore, S.W.; Mr. F. Charlton Fry, J.W.; Right Rev. Dr. Perrin (Bishop of Willesden), Chaplain; Mr. J. Obed Smith, Treasurer; Mr. A. E. Carlyle, Secretary; Mr. C. H. Gurney, D.C.; Mr. C. E. Smalley-Baker, S.D.; Mr. C. F. De Salis, J.D.; Major-General G. B. Hughes, Almoner; Mr. E. J. Hayes, Assistant-Secretary; Mr. W. Cowlishaw, Inner Guard; Messrs. A. L. Johnson, B. Pritchard, G. A. Robertson, and W. Baird, Stewards.

A large number of Grand Officers attended the meeting, including Mr. H. Knibbs, Deputy District Grand Master of South Africa; the Bishop of Willesden; the Rev. C. E. Roberts, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Buckinghamshire; Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., Past Grand Warden; Sir George McLaren Brown, Grand Steward.

It was a matter of remark that, with the exception of two, the whole of the Past Masters of the Lodge were present.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, in proposing one of the principal toasts, in an eloquent speech, made a highly eulogistic reference to the Prince of Wales, who is Senior Grand Warden this year.

Sir George McLaren Brown proposed "Our Brethren in and from the Dominions." It was expected that Colonel Ponton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, would be present to reply to this toast, but he was not able to make the journey, and sent fraternal greetings to the lodge.

"The Health of the W.M." was proposed by Mr. A. E. Carlyle, the I.P.M.

* *

STORM DAMAGE IN EAST AND WEST.

Continued heavy rains, now lasting over five days, throughout Eastern Canada are causing heavy losses and much apprehension as to the effect upon the crops, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Many rivers in the Province of Quebec are flooded, with the result that heavy damages have been caused to the pulpwood operators through the breaking of booms and the sweeping down stream of immense quantities of pulpwood. Reports from New Brunswick state that the continued rains are causing serious damage and floods, and that both the farmers and the lumber firms are suffering. One boom on the Oromocto River, Lincoln, New Brunswick, broke on June 21, when over 3,000,000 ft. of lumber were carried down the swollen river. Much of it will probably never be recovered.

A destructive storm of wind swept down from Eastern Saskatchewan by way of Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Lydiatt to the Ontario boundary, leaving at least four dead and many injured, and destroying property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The Methodist, Anglican, and Presbyterian churches at Portage la Prairie were unroofed and greatly damaged. The breaking of the high tension wires caused a fire which destroyed three grain elevators. Along the whole track of the storm many buildings were unroofed or otherwise damaged, hundreds of fine trees uprooted, and telegraph and telephone wires broken. The hurricane (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) was accompanied by a severe hailstorm, which cut a wide swath through the Province, completely destroying the crops of wheat and rye which were rapidly ripening.

* *

DECORATING CANADIAN SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

There was an impressive ceremony last week at the annual decoration of Canadian soldiers' graves at Shorncliffe, organised by Mr. E. Palmer.

Addresses were delivered by the Mayors of Folkestone and Hythe, Col. O'Connor Don (commanding the Shorncliffe area), and Capt. H. R. Pickup (representing the office of the High Commissioner for Canada). The French Consul at Folkestone and Sir Stephen Penfold were also present.

After military bugles had sounded "The Last Post," the graves were decorated with flowers by over 5,000 school children.

* *

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday evening. The Prime Minister announced (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) that it will be summoned again early in January, when one of the first measures to be dealt with will be that of the redistribution of seats, which will be based on the census of 1921.

EDUCATIONIST, AUTHOR AND IMPERIALIST

Death of Sir George R. Parkin, K.C.M.G.—Sketch of His Career.

WE regret to record the death of Sir George Robert Parkin, K.C.M.G., the well-known Canadian educationist, author and Imperialist, at his residence in Chelsea, on Sunday morning.

Sir George's father, John Parkin, was a Yorkshireman by descent; his mother came from Nova Scotia. He, himself, was born on February 8, 1840, at Salisbury, in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, the youngest of thirteen children.

His boyhood was spent on the farm, though at school he showed unusual aptitude and quickness. This facility pointed a way to a career away from the farm. After a course of training at the normal school of St. John he began work as a teacher in the common schools. The upward path was both arduous and difficult. He had to exercise the utmost economy so as to be able to enter the University of New Brunswick. By dint of hard work and the careful husbanding of his resources he took his B.A. degree in 1868. While still pursuing his studies he joined the staff of the Collegiate School at Fredericton. As a teacher he was eminently successful.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE R. PARKIN, K.C.M.G.
Photograph: F. A. Swaine.

It was during those early strenuous days that he came under the influence of Edward Thring, the celebrated reformer, and so began a life-long friendship. Encouraged by Thring, Parkin went to Oxford for a year as an extra-mural student. Those were great days at Oxford. Mr. Asquith was president of the Oxford Union, and Viscount Milner was then at Balliol. Those friendships were most valued by Sir George, as also were those of Ruskin and Liddon.

In 1874 Sir George varied his attendance at lectures at Oxford by travelling through England and Italy. Although he did not stay long at Oxford he left a new and engrossing impression. The unity of the Empire was then an unknown idea. The Liberalism of the day was unduly obsessed by the secession of the American Colonies, and looked suspiciously on all Empire movements. Yet Parkin's themes were invariably the unity of the Empire and temperance. His intense Canadianism and his wonderful loyalty to the Empire struck a new note at Oxford.

Returning to Fredericton, Parkin devoted his energies and his enthusiasm to his profession, and the betterment of conditions in Canada. In Dominion politics he became a strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, an ardent educationist, a firm believer in the future of Canada, and a never-failing champon of political nonesty.

After 15 years as head master of his old school at Fredericton, he became a missionary of Empire. He threw up his teaching and embarked on a tour of the Empire, lecturing everywhere, in opposition to the views of Goldwin Smith, under the auspices of the Imperial Federation League.

In 1889 he was chosen Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, a position he relinquished in 1902 to become, at the earnest entreaty of the Rhodes Trustees, the organising representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. For this work Sir George was exceptionally well fitted. During the next few years he visited Canada, the United States, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, seeking the views and opinions of the leading men in the countries whence Rhodes scholars were to be drawn, and building up the organisation for choosing them. So the great work was carried on until 1920, when Sir George retired.

In 1898 he was made a C.M.G., and received further recognition in the New Year Honours lists of 1920, when he was promoted to be K.C.M.G. Oxford University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Sir George acted for a brief period as the Canadian correspondent of *The Times*. Among the books he published were "Imperial Federation," "Round the Empire," "The Great Dominion," "Life and Letters of Edward Thring," "Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," and "The Rhodes Scholarships."

In 1878 he married Miss Annie Connell Fisher, a former pupil of his own. Lady Parkin, a son, and four daughters, all married, survive him. One of the sons-in-law is Dr. W. L. Grant, Principal of Upper Canada College; another, Mr. C. Vincent Massey, President of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

At the funeral at Goring on Tuesday, the chief mourners were Lady Parkin (widow), Mr. Raleigh Parkin (son), and Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wimperis (daughters and son-in-law). Among others present were Mr. Geoffrey Dawson (representing the Rhodes Trust) and a number of Rhodes Scholars, Lady Osler, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Mr. W. L. Griffith (representing the High Commissioner for Canada), Mr. A. L. Nunns (representing the Canada Club), Mrs. Vernon Eaton, and Prof. Ramsay Wright (Toronto University).

OTHER DEATHS.

At Woodstock, N.B.– Mr. Joseph F. Gallagher, proprietor of the Carlisle Hotel, and formerly representative of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., in Prince Edward Island.

At Montreal.—Mr. J. O. Martineau (46), of O. Martineau and Fils, Ltd.

At Ottawa.—Capt. Alex. L. Russell, C.E., D.L.S. (80), one of the three remaining members of the Civil Service Company formed in 1861 (the nucleus of the Governor-General's Footguards); he was the eldest son of the late Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and was private secretary to Sir Alex. Campbell at Confederation.

At Hamilton.—Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Huggins, of Ottawa, suddenly, when in Hamilton to inspect the separate school cadets; he went overseas with the 4th Battalion, and was wounded. At Cornwall.—Rev. Montague Gower Poole (70), who was born in London, England, and educated at St. Paul's School and King's College, London, and, while rector of Cobden, Ont., was twice elected Rural Dean of Sherbrooke.

At Winnipeg.—Rev. Andrew Gordon (92), probably the oldest Methodist Minister in Canada.

At Saskatoon.—Mr. C. D. Fisher, manager of the Saskatoon Exhibition, and known throughout Canada as a notable agriculturist.

At Victoria.—Mr. Edward Parnell (63), Mayor of Winnipeg for the past 18 months, and founder of the Speirs-Parnell Baking Co., Ltd.

* *

CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

The Canadian Bisley team, which is due to arrive this week-end by the White Star s.s. *Canopic*, is under the command of Brigadier-General C. A. Winter. The members of the team are: Lieut. A. M. Blackburn, Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg; Sergeant W. Jeffray, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Lieut. E. T. D. Francis, Guards, Ottawa; Major C. R. Crowe, 1st Wellington Rifles, Guelph; Pte. A. W. Whitehead, Ottawa Regiment, Ottawa; Pte. P. W. Sellwood, 72nd Regiment, Vancouver; Pte. H. Kent, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Lieut. Alex. Martin, 1st Calgary Regiment, Calgary; Lieut. J. Chandler, 67th Regiment, Woodstock, N.B.; Sergeant T. Young, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Pte. J. Lonsdale, York Rangers, Toronto; Major F. W. Utton, C.B.E., Canadian Small Arms School, Ottawa.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

In the House of Commons, St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 12, Sir R. A. Squires announced that an agreement had been reached with the Reid-Newfoundland Company, whereby the latter would continue to operate the Newfoundland Railway until next autumn.

While the announcement was in general terms, it is understood that the agreement will cover the period to November 1, and that the Government will advance to the company sufficient money to meet operating deficits for that term. Meantime the Government will consult English counsel as to its powers and responsibilities under the contract of 1901, when the Reid Company undertook to operate the railway system for fifty years.

* *

PRESENTATION TO MR. FIELDING.

Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, was given a great reception last week at a ceremony in his honour given by the Liberals. He was presented with a silver service to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into political life.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIR HENRY WILSON.

Canada's Anger and Sorrow.

The assassination of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson took the predominant place in the Canadian newspapers, and the first sensation of horror was succeeded by a deep feeling of resentment and anger. All comment took it for granted that the murder of this great soldier was committed in furtherance of a political project whose purpose is anti-British, and the conclusion was expressed that a severe blow had been struck at the cause which the crime was intended to serve.

The *Montreal Star* said it was a sad satisfaction to know that the cowards thought guilty of the murder were in custody, and proceeded: " Investigation of their motives and associations will be awaited with the closest concern. If the crime proves to be political the repercussion on any forces found culpable will be crushing. It is impossible for a fanatic to strike a more deadly blow at the cause he fancies himself to serve than by branding upon it the responsibility for murder."

The news of the assassination was received in military circles at Ottawa with deep regret. Major-General MacBrien, Chief of the General Staff, referred to the late Field-Marshal as a charming, witty gentleman, and a genius, as an officer, who was held in universal admiration among the leaders of the Allied Forces of all Services during the war, and who did much to keep alive the splendid spirit of the Entente.

The remains of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson were interred on Monday in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, where rest some of England's greatest soldiers. It was a solemn and impressive State funeral. The grave lies between those of Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley and Field-Marshal Earl Roberts. The tombs of Nelson and Wellington are close by. The High Commissioner for Canada was among those present at the funeral.

* *

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Board of Control Suggested.

Although the Canadian House of Commons has passed a Bill for the establishment of a Canadian Wheat Board, doubts are entertained as to the practicability of the measure. It provides for the creation of a Board of joint action of the Dominion and two or more Provinces, most of the Board's proposed powers being conferred by Provincial legislation. Under an amendment introduced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce an order prohibiting export between the Provinces must have Federal approval and a further provision places Canadian millers upon the same basis as foreign buyers as regards prices and terms of delivery. The Bill, says the Montreal correspondent of *The Times*, will go to the Senate and is likely to be passed. It does not go as far as Western farmers would like, and there seems reason to expect that the system will fail in its principal purpose, which is to ensure a higher price to the producer. There is a considerable quantity of old wheat still held in Canada by growers.

* *

TO AUSTRALASIA VIA CANADA.

An arrangement has just been effected between the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways and the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line with the object of promoting a more extended use by travellers for New Zealand and Australia of the transcontinental services provided by the Canadian National system. Passengers can have their baggage checked forward to await their arrival at Vancouver, and can avail themselves of stopover privileges at all stations en route, being able to visit such points of the greatest scenic and sporting interest as Niagara Falls and Jasper National Park, Alberta. Similar arrangements have been made with the Union-Australasian line from San Francisco, so that passengers may use the Grand Trunk Railway to Chicago. The agreement allows for the through booking of trans-Pacific passages at the offices of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways in Europe.

* *

CANADA AND A TRADE PACT WITH FRANCE.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, has announced (says a message from Ottawa) that the Consul-General for France has opened negotiations for a wider trade agreement and Canada has expressed willingness to seek a treaty.

* *

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.

The seventh annual report of St. Dunstan's Hostel and After-Care Organisation is a wonderful record of help by which blinded soldiers attain " the happiness which work and achievement alone can bring to man." A striking feature of the report is the genuine gratitude expressed by the men for that care and assistance to which they are so surely entitled. As the work of St. Dunstan's is Empire-wide (soldiers from all the Dominions having had their training there), so is its claim for financial support. Fifteen new men were admitted as late as last January, and the needs of the After-Care Organisation are as insistent as ever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

SASKATCHEWAN PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—In your last week's issue you published a letter from the Secretary of the Government Liquor Commission of Saskatchewan.

As your paper has always adopted a fair attitude in regard to opening your columns to both sides of the question, the following cutting from a Canadian paper may be of interest to your readers:—

> REGINA, May 31.—In his charge at the opening of the Anglican synod of the diocese of Qu'Appelle to-day, Rt. Rev. McAdam Harding, Lord Bishop of the diocese, delivered a powerful condemnation of prohibition laws in Saskatchewan. These laws, he said, were contrary to the right of liberty vested in the Church of Christ, and were the cause of crime and debauchery. " It is very difficult for anyone in these times to speak concerning temperance without being misunderstood," he said. " That is unless one is in full accord with the supporters of prohibition, but I feel that a solemn duty is at the door of the Anglican Church to-day, the duty of insisting on Christian liberty and temperance other than prohibition."

The sooner people discriminate between Prohibition and its attendant aftermath of evils and real temperance, the sooner this troublesome but important question will be settled.—Yours, etc., REGULATION, NOT PROHIBITION.

* *

NEW BILL TO AMEND CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

A new bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was given a first reading in the House of Commons at Ottawa on June 9. This bill takes the place of one which was introduced earlier. That bill dealt only with a request from British Columbia. The new measure meets the wishes of the authorities of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

The provision requested by British Columbia provides that the Provincial Government shall be the sole importer of spirituous liquors in that Province. This provision is varied as regards Quebec to give to the commission which has control of the liquor trade in that Province similar authority to that given to the Provincial Government in British Columbia. For Nova Scotia and Ontario the bill enacts that certain clauses of the Doherty Act shall be read as being included in Part IV. of the Canada Temperance Act; this is the part of the Act under which plebiscites were held in these Provinces. For Saskatchewan it is enacted that no person shall have the power to export spirituous liquors, this provision coming into force on the passing of a Provincial Order-in-Council so requesting.

" What effect will this legislation have in New Brunswick ? " asked Mr. T. W. Caldwell, Progressive representative of Victoria-Carleton, N.B.

" None at all, so far as I can see," replied the Hon. D. D. McKenzie, who fathered the bill.

* *

" DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE."

At the twenty-second annual convention of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Miss Jean Arnoldi, of Toronto, gave a stirring address. " We have undertaken," she said, " to keep burning the British torch within our borders, and we are determined that this country will remain true to her blood, traditions, and history. It is a British country, won by the blood, toil, and hardships of Britons, as a heritage of the race, and we, as daughters of the Empire, stand pledged to see that our race shall keep this vow."

* *

ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Many Canadians now in London, or who will be here within this month, will be pleased to know that the lawn tennis championship meeting, which started on June 26, is being played on the All England Club's new ground at Wimbledon Park, probably the finest in the world. Ten thousand people will be able to watch the contests from the three miles of seating in the amphitheatre surrounding the Central Court, and there is standing room for 4,000 more. The ground is about three-quarters of a mile from Southfields Station on the District Railway, and rather more from Wimbledon Station.

* *

The Overseas Employment Branch of the Ministry of Labour has been transferred from the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.1, to Nos. 5 and 6 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive " CANADA " regularly, can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Canadian Senate passed a resolution congratulating the Prince of Wales on the anniversary of his birthday and also on his "safe return."

The Duchess of Devonshire's dance on June 23, following a dinner party given by her Grace and the Duke of Devonshire—the first entertainment in their new London residence, 2 Carlton Gardens—was shorn of much brilliancy owing to the death of Field-Marshal Wilson. Among those present was Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon.

* *

Lord Morris and Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, left for Newfoundland last Saturday. Lord Morris will be the guest of the Governor, Sir Alexander Harris, until July 25, when he will leave for Canada and the United States, returning to London about the middle of August.

Sir Edgar Bowring was accompanied by Mrs. McCowen and Mrs. Munn, and Lord Morris by his son, Mr. Michael Morris. Lt.-Col. A. E. Bernard, M.C., and Mrs. John Browning also sailed by the *Sylvia*.

* *

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Victor Gordon, Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland in the absence of Sir Edgar Bowring, were present with the High Commissioners of the other Dominions at the dinner and reception tendered them by the British Empire League at the British Empire Club on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Larkin attended a reception given by Sir Joseph and Lady Cook at Australia House on Tuesday evening.

* *

Mr. Victor Gordon, Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland, was present, among other Dominion representatives, at the annual conversazione of the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday evening.

* *

Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., and Col. Grant Morden, M.P., attended the dinner in honour of Sir Samuel Waring and Sir Sidney Skinner on June 22.

* *

The Hon. H. H. Wickwire, Minister of Highways in the Nova Scotia Government, underwent a successful operation in the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, last month.

* *

Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, sat on Monday as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and took part in the hearing of a Quebec appeal.

* *

Mr. E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., will represent the Canadian Government in the appeal of the Grand Trunk shareholders before the Privy Council this month.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gwynne, of Toronto, have arrived in London.

Sir Edmund and Lady Walker were to return to Canada on Thursday by the *Empress of France*.

Mrs. G. A. Heather, of Kitchener, Ontario, and Errislannan Manor, Clifden, Connemara, is attending the Girl Guide Conference for County Commissions and International and Imperial Representatives at Cambridge. Mrs. Heather is on the Imperial Council, representing Canada, and also represents the Canadian Council. It will be remembered that she was invited to the reception at Buckingham Palace just prior to the wedding of Princess Mary, and that a special message was then sent by the Princess through Mrs. Heather to the Girl Guides of Canada, thanking them for their gift.

MRS. HEATHER.

* *

Mr. H. B. Thomson, formerly Canadian Food Controller, is to take the chair at a meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, to be held at the Hotel Cecil next Wednesday, at which Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, is to speak on "Canada's Dairy Industry and its Export Trade." This will be preceded by the annual meeting of the Chamber.

* *

Major-General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., has been promoted to the rank of General on retirement in consideration of his long and meritorious service in the active Militia. General Otter began his military career in 1861. He served with his regiment throughout the Fenian raid, 1866, and was in command of the unit in 1885 during the North-West Rebellion. He served through the South African War.

* *

Mr. Hume Cronyn, ex-M.P. for London, Ont., has been appointed to the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

[illegible] Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of [illegible] Immigrant Children, Ottawa, [illegible] the Im[illegible]

The Pope has appointed the Right Rev. J. M. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, to the Archbishopric of Ott[illegible]

Mr. W. H. Sullivan, the Can[illegible] immigration officer at El[illegible] New York, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. Morrison, the Canadian che[illegible] champion, is to attend the forthcoming London International Congre[illegible]

* *

The Hon. Sir Charles Davidson and Mr. Gordon Davidson arrived last week from Montreal by the *Empress of France*.

* *

Professor Wm. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, of Montreal, sailed on the *Canopic* on June 24 for a year's sojourn in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman and Mrs. Eva Kingman are expected from Montreal this week by the new Cunard[illegible] *Andania*.

* *

Mr. H. W. Dyson, general manager of the Yorkshire and Canadian Trust Company of Vancouver, is paying a short visit to London.

* *

Mr. A. W. Gifford, vice-president and managing director of Messrs. Wilson, Paterson and Gifford, Montreal, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. R. J. Durley, of Ottawa, and her two children will sail on July 5 for Europe. Mrs. Durley expects to spend a year in Switzerland, where her children will attend school.

* *

Among those present at a garden party given at Edgwarebury House, Elstree, last Saturday, by Lady (Trevor) Dawson were Mr. and Mrs. Larkin and Col. and Mme. Pelletier.

* *

Professor J. C. McLennan, of Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Barbara McLennan, arrived by the *Montrose* last week, as also did Mr. Thomas Tooms, M.P.P., of Toronto.

* *

Mrs. F. S. Meighen left on June 23 with her children to spend the summer at Bic. Colonel F. S. Meighen sailed for England the same day, and will return on July 13 with Lady Mount Stephen.

* *

Mr. A. H. Simmerman, Hamilton; Mr. P. F. Osler, Toronto; and Mr. D. M. Loomis, Montreal, were the first three graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada for this year in order of merit.

* *

Mr. William Coote, M.P., who is now making a tour of the Dominion, was the guest of the Orange Club of Toronto recently. He has arranged to return to Toronto for the 12th of July demonstration.

* *

Departures by the *Empress of India* on June 23 included Mrs. W. R. and Miss E. S. MacInnes, Montreal; Lady Nanton, Mr. P. C. Nanton, and the Misses Nanton, Winnipeg; Mrs. Cameron, Vancouver; and Mr. E. B. Pitblado, Winnipeg.

* *

Mrs. Henry Joseph and Master Henry Joseph are sailing on July 14 by the *Montrose* for England, where Mrs. Joseph will join her son, Mr. Gratz Joseph, who is attending Cambridge, and her daughter, Miss Ethel Olive Joseph, who is at Bentley Prior.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

June 29.—Pianoforte recital by Herbert Fryer, Æolian Hall, 5.30

June 30.—Victoria League (22 Eccleston Square): Public meeting, Guildhall, 3.30.

June 30.—Polo: Gymkhana, Roehampton.

June 30.—Presentation of Canadian colours, Westminster Abbey, 12.

June 30.—Dominion Day reception by High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin, Ritz Hotel, 4 to 6.

June 30.—Dominion Day dinner at Connaught Rooms; the Hon. P. C. Larkin presides.

June 30.—Cello and viola recital by Hélène Dolmetsch, Æolian Hall, 8.

July 1.—Polo: Champion Cup Final at Hurlingham.

July 1.—Annual meeting of Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, Hotel Cecil, 2.30; Mr. J. A. Ruddick on "Canada's Dairy Industry," 4.

July 1.—Baseball: Two International League teams play at Reading in aid of local charities.

July 1 and 4.—Greek play ("Antigone") at Bradfield College, Berks.

July 3.—London Fair and Market, Agricultural Hall, Islington (till July 14).

July 3.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races at Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

July 4.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge (in aid of St. Dunstan's)

July 5.—Royal Agricultural Show, Cambridge (till July 8).

July 5.—Cricket: Gentlemen v. Players, Oval.

July 5.—Henley Regatta opens (four days).

July 6.—Concert of her own compositions by Leginska, Æolian Hall, 3.

July 8.—Polo: Cup Final at Roehampton; Inter-Regimental Tournament Final at Hurlingham.

July 9.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.

July 10.—National Rifle Association Bisley Meeting opens (till July 22).

July 10.—Cricket: Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's.

July 10.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

July 12.—British League of Help for Verdun: Anglo-French Tennis Tournament, Wimbledon, new ground, 2.

July 14.—Cricket: Eton v. Harrow, Lord's.

July 14 and 15.—Lawn Tennis Inter-Services Championships, at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

July 16.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.

July 17.—The King opens the new London County Council Hall.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Mr. Walter S. Allward, the noted Toronto sculptor, is *en route* to France, where he will be engaged during the next five years in superintending the erection of the Canadian monument to the memory of Canadian soldiers who fell in the Great War.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Eleonora, third daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George S. Cantlie, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to Mr. Richard F. Angus, second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Drummond Street, Montreal.

The wedding took place last month in the First Baptist Church, Moncton, of Miss Jean Bishop, daughter of the late Edmund Bishop, of Dorchester, N.B., and Mrs. Bishop, to Mr. Gordon S. Vincent, son of the Rev. A. B. Vincent, of Sackville, N.B., who performed the ceremony.

The Hon. George Bryson and Mrs. Bryson, of Fort Coulonge, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Frances Gilman Bryson, to Mr. Owen Chipman Toller, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Toller and Mrs. Toller, of Ottawa.

* *

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Bothwell to Mr. E. Douglas Hyndman took place last month at the bride's home, East Angus, Que. Mr. Alex. Hyndman, brother of the groom, was the best man, and Mrs. Theodore Spear, of Rumford, Me., was matron of honour.

* *

The marriage of Miss Edith Hessel Wiggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, of Hessel Grove, Ste. Foye Road, Quebec, to Dr. John Stevenson Common, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Common, of Montreal, took place last month at Trinity Church, Quebec.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. J. CODY, D.D., OF TORONTO.

Who preached at a consecration service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on June 24.

* *

The marriage took place last month at Little Current, Ont., of Miss Jean Carruthers, daughter of Dr. John Carruthers, M.P., and Mrs. Carruthers, Ottawa, to Mr. C. M. Macreath, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The couple will later take up residence at the Tara Hall apartments, Sault Ste. Marie.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Helen Taylor, of Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, to Mr. Frank O. Lucas, of Toronto.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mary Gladys Roche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Roche, to Captain Alan Ferrier, M.C., youngest son of Major-General James Archibald Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O., and Mrs. Ferrier, of "Deanburn," Wellington College Station, Berks, England, took place at the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal.

* *

The marriage took place last month at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, of Miss Constance Meredith Ramsay, daughter of the late Mr. W. T. Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay, and granddaughter of Sir William and Lady Meredith, to Mr. David Jessop Carley, son of Mr. D. L. Carley, of Chestnut Park, Toronto.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Wimbledon.—Lawn Tennis Championships.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Criterion, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

New, St. Martin's Lane.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lilian Braithwaite).

St. James's, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson)

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

The marriage took place very quietly, in Toronto, last month, of Miss Anne Bryce Garden, second daughter of the late James Murray Garden, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and of Mrs. Murray Garden, to Mr. James Young, of Montreal, second son of the late Mr. James Young and of Mrs. Young, of "Holmwood," Sutton, Surrey, England.

* *

The marriage of Miss May Costigan, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Costigan, of New York, to Mr. John Cowans Russell, Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Russell, of Edinburgh, Scotland, took place on June 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. David N. C. Hogg, Westmount Avenue, Westmount, P.Q. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. David Hogg.

The marriage of Miss Cleo May Dueffer Wiel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Deuffer Wiel, to Mr. Hugh McFarlane Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of County Armagh, Ireland, took place on June 14 at the bride's home, Wilson Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

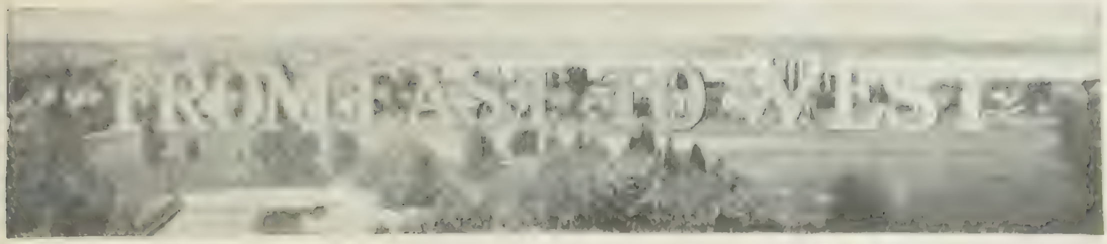
At the Church of the Redeemer, Miss Nellie Alley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alley and the late Mr. James H. Alley, of Bicester, Oxford, England, became the bride of Mr. Jack Purdy, only son of Mrs. Purdy and the late Mr. Robert W. Purdy, Durham, England. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. James Alley.

* *

At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 5, Dr. E. S. Notting, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was married to Miss Helen Catherine Maclaren, only daughter of Mr. J. A. Maclaren, head of the firm of Patons, Ltd., Charlottetown.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Malins announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Mary, to Mr. Hubert Victor La Fontaine Whittall, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Whittall, of Constantinople, Turkey, and brother of Mr. Norman Whittall, of Vancouver. The wedding will take place in the autumn.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act has been put through Committee and given third reading in the House of Commons; and, on the suggestion of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, it was amended so as to increase the indemnity to be paid for pure bred cattle from $150 to $200.

——Mr. A. R. Brennan, of the *Journal*, Summerside, P.E.I., has been elected president of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association here. The vice-presidents are Messrs. J. E. Fortin, *L'Eclaireur*, Beauceville, Que., and Lorne A. Eddy, the *Telescope*, Walkerton, Ont.; manager and secretary, Mr. E. Roy Sales.

—Mr. C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the International Joint Commission, is the new head of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, succeeding Dr. Thomas Gibson, president since 1918, who resigns on account of professional duties. The vice-presidents are the Hon. W. A. Charlton, of Toronto, Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, of the Bank of Montreal; and Sir George Burn, of Ottawa; hon. secretaries, Major W. D. Herridge and Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott.

TORONTO.—Since December 1, 1919, the Provincial Government has purchased 753,819 gallons of liquor, at a total cost of $6,625,000, for the Government dispensaries, and there was $360,000 worth of liquor on hand at that date.

——The Hon. W. E. Raney stated in the Legislature that the Government was considering the appointment of a committee to sit during the recess to endeavour to devise some method whereby hotel accommodation in the Province could be improved, and that perhaps some committee sitting on another subject could look into this matter along with their other duties. Recently a deputation, comprised of members of the Commercial Travellers' Association, waited on Mr. Raney in this connection.

——This year the Canadian National Exhibition will be held here from August 26 to September 9. Last year the attendance was 1,242,000, which constituted a record.

——Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservative Party in the Provincial Legislature, has been presented by his followers with a purse of gold as a token of their admiration and appreciation of his services during the session of the Legislature now closing.

Dr. E. R. Secord, of Brantford, has been elected president of the Ontario Medical Association; Dr. Fenton Argue, of Ottawa, and Dr. George S. Young, of Toronto, vice-presidents.

LONDON.—A beautiful war memorial to all those officers and other ranks of the Royal Canadian Regiment who fell in the Great War, has recently been placed in the officers' mess at Wolseley Barracks here, where the headquarters and "C" Company of the regiment are stationed. A total of 11,089 of all ranks served with the regiment in France between November, 1915, and February, 1919, of whom 702 were killed in action, 2,407 wounded, and 133 listed as missing.

PORT HOPE.—Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, commandant of the Royal Military College and a former pupil of Toronto College School, unveiled the wayside cross to the memory of the old boys of the school who fell in the war. The cross, erected by the Ladies' Guild of Trinity College School, stands on a high knoll above the Kingston road and is visible for miles. It was presented to the school by Miss Lawrence Baldwin and Miss Margaret Cayley.

GALT.—The City Council has passed a by-law to raise $100,000 by debentures for a large addition to the Galt Collegiate Institute, which will cost $335,000.

HAILEYBURY.—On May 30 Lieut.-Governor Cockshutt paid a brief visit to this district, and, accompanied by Mrs. Cockshutt, was taken through the Cobalt camp to Haileybury and New Liskeard.

NORTH BAY.—The transfer of the *Daily Nugget* Newspaper and Printing plant to a new company is announced. Mr. H. S. Browning, who has been connected with the *Nugget* since 1908, is at the head of the new firm.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation resumed operations on June 5.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. Mr. A. L. Caron has resigned as member of the Quebec Liquor Commission, and the Provincial Government has appointed Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, M.L.A. for Chambly, in his place.

——The Provincial Government have decided to enforce the "Electricity Licensing and Inspection Act," passed in 1921, for the licensing of electricians, for the inspection of wiring installations in public buildings, etc. At first it is proposed to enforce it in Montreal, Quebec, and a few of the larger towns.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Frank D. Adams, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-Principal of McGill University, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, and Logan Professor of Geology, has been appointed chairman of the Dominion Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

KNOWLTON.—At the annual meeting of the Knowlton Board of Trade the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. N. Davignon; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. M. Hunter and F. A. Knowlton; secretary, Mr. J. A. Lefebvre.

GRANBY.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade here the following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. H. Miner; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Leclerc; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. G. Fuller.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—On May 31 St. Dunstan's University here, which is affiliated with Laval University of Quebec, held its closing exercises. Archbishop O'Leary, of Edmonton, Alberta, formerly Bishop of Charlottetown, delivered the address to the graduating class, which included a number of young men from Quebec and the United States.

——On June 1 a bad forest fire, fanned by a high wind, between Greenwich and Cablehead, at St. Peter's Bay, destroyed several miles of fine standing timber.

——Forest fires in the western part of the island destroyed farm building at Black Banks, and several thousand dollars worth of timber, and set fire to one of the fox ranches of the J. C. Tuplin Silver Fox Company, and burned a small part of it. Several fox ranches were in the path of the fire, and the foxes were put in boxes ready for removal, but fire-fighters kept the flames from the other ranches.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Episcopal supervision of the diocese of Nova Scotia and Bermuda, of the Anglican Church, is to be divided under its head, Archbishop Worrell, and a suffragan Bishop, according to the resolution of the Synod of Nova Scotia. The appointment of a Bishop suffragan in this diocese will be the first such appointment in Canada.

The week August 7 to 12 has been set for the proposed carnival here. Features will include a race of shore fishing schooners, horse races, regatta, athletics, etc. A United States naval squadron of three ships, with midshipmen in training, may come.

——A complimentary dinner at the Halifax Club was tendered Mr. John Allsop, for many years Canadian manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on the eve of his departure for England, by the Lieutenant-Governor and other representative citizens.

SYDNEY.—Nineteen hundred men were working at the Dominion Steel plant here early in June, as against 1,200 at May 1.

WOLFVILLE.—Mr. Norman McLeod Rogers, B.A., B.Litt., B.C.L., Rhodes Scholar now at Oxford, has been appointed instructor in history at Acadia University, and will take up his duties in the fall.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—At the annual meeting of the Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., which operates electric lighting plants in Fredericton and St. Stephen, Calais (Me.), and Charlottetown, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. G. E. Faulkner, Halifax; vice-president, Mr. B. G. Burrill, Halifax; secretary, Mr. A. C. Millie, Halifax.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. A. F. Bently (Liberal) has been elected by a majority of 271, in the by-election held in St. John County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who afterwards was elected to the Federal Parliament. Mr. Bently was elected to the Legislature in 1908, but was defeated in three subsequent elections.

——King Square has been selected as the site of the proposed civic war memorial here, which it is suggested should take the form of a memorial arch.

——At a meeting of the Provincial Command of the Great War Veterans' Association, held here, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. H. Priestman, re-elected; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. P. Bourgeois, Moncton, and C. H. McLean, St. John; and secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. Earle Logan.

EDMUNDSTON.—Mr. N. R. Desbrisay, of St. John, has been re-elected president, and Mr. F. W. Robertson, of Moncton, has been elected vice-president, of the New Brunswick Tourist and Resources Association.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Trades and Labour Council officials here state that the employment situation is improving daily. A great volume of work, made up of small jobs, is developing, they say, and, if this continues, there will soon be no unemployment as far as artisans in the building trades are concerned. There is also a strong demand in the East for skilled workers.

——Grasshoppers having appeared in several sections of the Province, the Government organisation for extermination of the pest is in full swing, and not much damage is expected.

SOURIS.—Mr. W. G. Rathwell, who was elected vice-president of the United Farmers of Manitoba at the annual convention held in Winnipeg last January, defeated Mr. William Robson, leader of the Independent Farmer group in the Legislature, for the Farmer nomination for Glenwood constituency at the U.F.M. convention held here.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Hon. J. M. Uhrich has been elected by acclamation in Rosthern constituency.

—Lieut.-Colonel A. J. McPherson has been sent out by the Saskatchewan Department of Highways to investigate the economic feasibilty of a large drainage scheme in the Carrot River country in the north-east of the Province. The scheme is divided into two projects known as the West Moose Range project and the Moose Range centre project, and would open up for settlement 65,513 acres of Crown lands lying 40 or 50 miles north of Tisdale, along the north bank of Carrot River—which the Federal Government has agreed to turn over to the Province, under its drainage regulations, at a price of not less than one dollar an acre.

Judgment was reserved by the Local Government Board following the hearing of the appeal of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Lister, A.A. and Q.M.G., of Military District No. 12, and officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, against their assessment of income tax by this city.

MOOSE JAW.—The Rev. H. T. Lewis, of Oxbow, has been elected president of the Saskatchewan conference of the Methodist Church.

SWIFT CURRENT.—At a conference between the Saskatchewan Local Government Board and the City Council and Citizens' Committee regarding the city's financial affairs, it was decided that the City Council should reopen negotiations with the bondholders, and representations are being made along certain suggested lines to the officers of the Bondholders' Association at Toronto.

The Mennonites of the reserve to the south of the city have rejected, by a strong majority vote, the proposal to pull up stakes and go to Mexico.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Possible markets for Alberta's surplus rye crop are being looked up by the Department of Agriculture. It is expected that there will be in the vicinity of 2,000,000 bushels for export this year, and Mr. W. J. Stephen, superintendent of field crops, has written to France and Russia with a view to selling some of it in these markets, both of these countries having rye crop failures. The matter is also being taken up with the Canadian Trade Commissioners' branch in Ottawa by the Hon. George Hoadley.

— The Mercer Block, a four-story building on 104th Street, has been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to approximately $100,000.

CALGARY.—In line with the campaign to improve the housing facilities here a number of local contractors have carried into effect the idea of moving far-out vacant houses closer in, and a large part of the vacated settlement at Victoria Square is on wheels and being moved into the city.

——Brewers of Western Canada, at a meeting here, protested against the 10 cents a gallon sales tax on beer and the sales tax on light wines and beverages, saying they were having sufficiently hard struggles to make a living in these prohibition times without extra taxes.

MACLEOD.—The closing of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police post here has caused considerable consternation amongst the townspeople, and Mayor Fawcett is taking up the matter with Ottawa. Macleod is one of the oldest N.W.M.P. stations.

LETHBRIDGE.—Messrs. Jock Palmer and Harry Fitz-Simmons, both war veterans, started from here on June 21 with the aerial mail for Ottawa. They carried a greeting from the Mayor of Lethbridge to King George which, he explains, is being carried "by the first air mail service ever leaving Alberta for the East."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Colonel R. D. Davies, chairman of the Land Settlement Board, reports that Merville and other parts of the district around Courtenay show indications of developing into a great berry area. Between 90,000 and 100,000 plants have been put in under the direction of the Board.

The first whales of the season have been taken, and prospects for a record catch this year are very bright, according to reports received from coast whaling stations.

VANCOUVER.—Every coast steamer going to the north is loaded to capacity with freight for logging, mining, fishing, pulp and paper, and the other great industries that are in operation along the coast for 800 miles north of the City of Vancouver.

NELSON.—A concentrator of 1,500 tons capacity will be proceeded with at once at Kimberley for the great Sullivan zinc mine, according to information given out by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada.

PRINCE GEORGE.—It is expected that the projected pulp and paper plant here will be commenced in July, and that the establishment will be producing at the beginning of 1923.

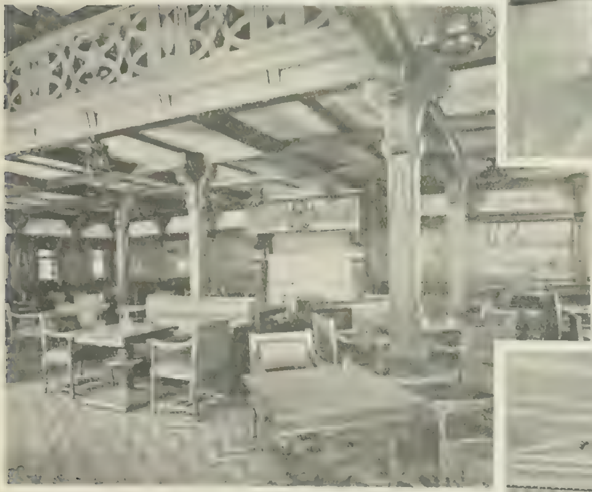
LADNER.—At the annual meeting of the Delta Board of Trade, officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. W. H. Wilson; vice-president, Mr. E. L. Berry; secretary, Mr. H. L. Fraser.

To Japan and China by Canadian Pacific

THE S.S. "EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND"
(25,000 TONS)
The largest steamer on the Canadian route

A PRIVATE SUITE.

The public rooms on the *Empress* steamers are unrivalled for luxury, while all the staterooms have brass bedsteads, no upper berths having been fitted.



THE LOWER PORTION OF THE FIRST CLASS [illegible]

THE FIRST-CLASS DINING SALOON.

THE FIRST CLASS WINTER GARDEN.

The quickest route to Japan, China, and Manila is by Canadian Pacific steamers and trains all the way. The express Atlantic service to Quebec is maintained by the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France* from Southampton and the *Empress of Britain* from Liverpool.

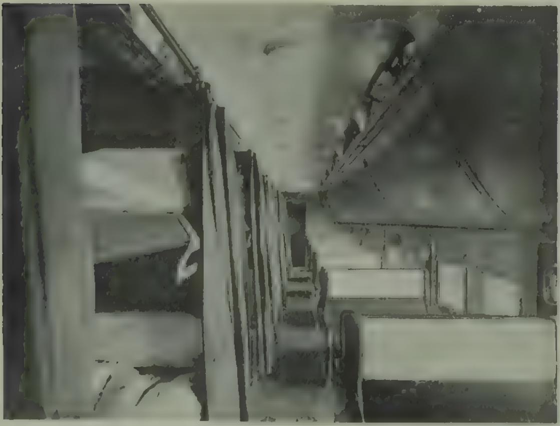
Across Canada to Japan and China.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN LEAVING MONTREAL.

THE DINING CAR.

Meals are served *à la carte.* Passengers only pay for what they order.

THE COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CAR, FOR VIEWING THE SCENERY IN LUXURY.



STANDARD SLEEPING CAR, SHOWING NIGHT AND DAY ACCOMMODATION.

Canadian Pacific trains connect with the *Empress* steamers at Quebec. Two Canadian Pacific Trans-Continental expresses leave Montreal daily for Vancouver. The "Trans-Canada, Limited," which carries only first class sleeping car passengers, makes the journey from Montreal to Vancouver in 92 hours.

AN OPEN TOP OBSERVATION CAR ATTACHED TO THE REAR OF A CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN IN THE ROCKIES.

Through the Rockies to Japan and China

[illegible]

LUNCH AT THE CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE.

One of the many famous hotels owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific.

THE C.P.R. HOTEL, CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE.

Recently enlarged, where exceedingly good accommodation [illegible]

OFF FOR A RIDE IN THE ROCKIES NEAR BANFF.

[illegible]

ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE quickest route to the Orient is via Canadian Pacific steamers and trains, all the way from Hamburg, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Belfast, to Hong Kong, under the British flag. The reduced first-class fare to Japan, China, and Manila is £146 when passengers travel by express *Empress* steamer on the Atlantic. Should cabin accommodation be taken on one of the " M " class steamers on the Atlantic and first-class beyond Montreal the fare would be from £127 12s. according to destination. Passengers can arrange their departure from Europe to suit their individual requirements as to stopover required, same being allowed at any point *en route* in Canada. These fares include first-class rail travel, but passengers must of course pay for their meals and sleeping-car accommodation during the journey across Canada. Baggage may be checked " in bond " on board Atlantic steamer through to Pacific steamer without Customs examination. The Pacific Service from Vancouver to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, and Hong Kong is maintained by the *Empress of Canada* (22,000 tons), *Empress of Australia* (21,500 tons), *Empress of Asia* (16,850 tons), and *Empress of Russia* (16,850 tons).

S.S. "EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA."

Sailings from Vancouver to the Orient are now fortnightly, thus providing, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Atlantic *Empresses*, a fortnightly service to and from Europe to Japan and China.

By utilising the " Trans-Canada Limited " which makes the journey from Montreal to Vancouver in 92 hours, it is possible for a traveller from this side to be in Yokohama in 21 days or in Hong Kong in 29 days. Many people, however, prefer to spend a few weeks' holiday in the Canadian Rockies, where at such beauty spots as Banff, Lake Louise, etc., the Canadian Pacific own and operate first-class hotels.

This winter a new route to the Orient will be inaugurated by the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia*, both of which will touch at Honolulu on the west-bound voyage, eliminating the Nagasaki call in order to enable them to maintain the fast schedule.

A " World Highway."

Under the heading of " World Highway," the following interesting editorial appeared in the *Quebec Telegraph* recently

> Canada is destined largely to benefit by the new highway between Europe and the Far East, for which the Canadian Pacific Railway is responsible, by making as favourable a through rate via the Dominion from Liverpool to China and Japan as that of the Suez route. It means, of course, the diversion of an immense amount of important traffic to the Dominion. As a Toronto contemporary points out, the distance from Vancouver to Yokohama or Hong Kong is about 400 miles shorter than from Yokohama or Hong Kong to San Francisco. The water journey from Quebec to Liverpool is about 400 miles shorter than from New York to Liverpool. The overland service the C.P.R. can give is quite equal, if not superior, to anything that exists in the United States. In the point of distance, time, and attractiveness, the route via Canada compares very favourably with the Suez route, especially as stop-over privileges in Canada and the United States are granted. The Canadian route permits two ocean voyages with a fine transcontinental sight-seeing trip in between, with the weather mostly moderate. The making of a through rate for the trip, to equal the Suez canal rate, involves co-operation by many companies. The growth of the Orient in the next ten or twenty years will be immense. Traffic between it and Europe will multiply and our railways and ships can look for large accretions of business from it. No more constructive step, in making Canada and her opportunities known to the outside world, could be taken at the present time, and this country should not overlook the initiative of her premier railway system in organising it. To be a world's highway of traffic between the old and new commercial worlds is no minor advantage.

THE " EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA."

A Description of the Vessel.

In many respects—though in size they are nearly equal—the *Empress of Australia*, the latest addition to the C.P.R. fleet, now on her way to Vancouver, *via* the Panama Canal, differs from her big 22,000-ton sister the Clyde-built *Empress of Canada*, which gained the trans-Pacific speed record on her maiden run from Yokohama to Victoria last week, making the passage in approximately eight days.

It must be remembered that the *Empress of Australia* was being completed in the celebrated yards at Stettin for the Hamburg-America line when the war broke out, and was to have been named *Tirpitz*. The Germans are no fools in shipbuilding, and in the *Tirpitz* all the ingenuity and skill of their marine architects were employed.

The visitors who inspected her on June 15 as reported in last week's *Canada*—were greatly impressed by the difference in her external appearance. Like the *Empresses of Canada, Asia*, and *Russia*, she has three funnels, but she has an elliptical, not a cruiser, stern. A notable feature is the fact that above "A" deck and the boat deck (on which are the officers' quarters) she has a spacious promenade deck, which gives first-class passengers an exceptionally fine all-round view, and is a novelty, being actually above the chart room, navi[illegible] quarters, and bridge. Her funnels do not go straight down, but communicate with the oil furnaces by a diverted route, thus giving valuable additional space in the section devoted to the principal public rooms.

In submarine signalling, electric clocks, facilities for closing water-tight compartments, and boat lowering gear she has all the latest valuable scientific installations, though some are of German invention and workmanship. The boat was intended as a coal-burner by the Germans, but since her surrender has been converted into an oil burner.

First class Accommodation.

In the following details regarding the really splendid accommodation for all classes of passengers, it should be remembered that " A " deck is the TOP deck. The first-class accommodation is arranged on " A," " B," " C," " D," and " E " decks in large staterooms for one, two, and three persons each, all these staterooms being fitted with bedsteads, there being no upper berths in any of the first-class rooms. In addition, there are eight large suites with private bath and toilet, of which two on " B " deck comprise a dining-room, salon, bedroom, bathroom and toilet, maid or valet's room, and also a large box-room. These suites are fitted most luxuriously, and the salon has large square windows, giving it an extremely light and airy appearance. Two other large suites, each comprising sitting-room, bedroom, private bathroom and toilet, also large box-room, are situated on " C " deck amidships. All the first-class stateroom accommodation is exceedingly well fitted and equipped, and there is hot and cold running water provided to all wash basins in state-rooms.

" EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA " : FIRST-CLASS SALOON.

The main dining saloon is one of the most luxurious in any vessel of the C.P. fleet. It has a very large central dome or well, extending two deck heights, fitted with large windows opening on to the " A " deck passageways. Paintings, copies of old masters, are hung on the sides of this dome. The dining saloon is decorated in the Louis XVI. style, walls and ceiling being white enamelled, the furniture being of mahogany. At the after end of the dining saloon there is a large musicians' gallery.

In addition, there are two small private dining-saloons leading off the main dining-saloon, each of these being capable of seating 20 persons. The total seating accommodation is, therefore, over 370 at one sitting.

The first-class lounge is situated on " A " deck, and is a large compartment decorated in the Empire style, the walls and ceiling being finished in green with gilt enrichments. A feature of this lounge is the absence of pillars, the roof being built on the cantilever principle with a large decorative glazed dome. Four large carved gilt sixteen-light torchiers, together with the ceiling fixtures, provide brilliant lighting at night, and there are ten large oriel windows in the room. The floor is of parquetry, covered with carpets, the centre carpet being removable to provide suitable dancing space. The furniture is of satinwood with carved and gilded enrichments, and upholstered in silk with curtains to suit, the colour scheme being violet and brown. The appointments include a magnificent Steinway concert grand piano beautifully enriched with bronze.

The first-class ladies' room, which is situated on " A " deck adjacent to the lounge, is decorated in the Louis XVI. style, finished in white enamel with gilt enrichment. This room is furnished with china cabinets, bookcases, writing-tables, easy chairs, and settees.

The first-class smoke room on " A " deck is in the Louis XVI. style, with oak panelled walls and white ceiling. [illegible] leather covered chairs and settees [illegible] cabinet contains the [illegible]

The first-class writing room on " A " [illegible] entrance hall is decorated in Louis XVI. style, with tinted walls and white enamelled ceiling, and the furniture is of mahogany.

There is a first-class card room on " A " deck on the port side aft of the smoke room, and a large verandah café at after end of the deck.

Any description of the many comforts provided for first-class passengers must include allusions to the boon of a special room for children at the after end of " A " deck, the very large swimming bath decorated in Pompeian style with individual dressing rooms, lavatory, and shower baths, elaborate barbers' shops for both ladies and gentlemen, quarters for a manicurist, stenographers, and a spacious dispensary and hospital accommodation. The first-class promenade space is extensive, there being over 300 ft. on " A " deck and 100 ft. on " B " deck. The forward end of " A " deck is screened off in steel, with large glass windows for about 70 ft. on each side.

Second and Third Classes.

It is in the second- and third-classes, however, that the contrast between previous vessels is most noticeable. The staterooms are on " E " and " F " decks, and arranged for two, three, and four persons each. All these staterooms are large and well fitted up, and are of the Bibby type.

The second-class dining saloon is situated on " C " deck, and is finished in white enamelled walls and ceiling. It is arranged to accommodate 148 people at one sitting.

On " B " deck there is a second-class ladies' lounge decorated in white enamel, with silk panelled walls and with satinwood furniture.

There is also a second-class smoke room with mahogany panelled walls and white ceiling and fitted up with writing tables, card tables, seats, and arm chairs, upholstered in green leather. Ample promenade space is provided for the second-class passengers on " C " deck.

In the third-class the sleeping accommodation is excellent, being in rooms on " E " and " F " Decks, mostly for four or six persons, each with comfortable beds, etc., good ventilation, lavatory accommodation, and promenade space. The dining-room on " D " deck seats 184 persons at once, and there is a capital lounge and good-sized smoking-room accommodation.

Altogether the *Empress of Australia* has accommodation for about 400 first, 165 second, and 360 third-class passengers, and her full crew, which will be shipped on arrival at Vancouver, will number over 500. She has also special space for carrying over 650 Asiatic passengers across the Pacific.

The *Empress of Australia* is due to leave Vancouver on her maiden voyage on July 27, arriving Yokohama August 7, Kobe August 8, Shanghai August 11, Manila August 14, and Hong Kong August 17.

" EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA " : CABIN DE LUXE SITTING ROOM.

"ROUND THE WORLD TOURS."

With the many large new vessels added to their Atlantic and Pacific services, it is expected that the Canadian Pacific will very shortly resume the issue of tickets for " Round the World Tours," in conjunction with other lines. Important negotiations are now taking place, and there is a great demand by tourists' agents and the travelling public for a resumption of this Canadian Pacific facility for world intercourse.

Our International Banking Service
Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.
Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.
UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 90⅜.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 85¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78; 2½ p.c. Reg., 1947, 58½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 82; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 76¼; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88½; 3½ p.c. Bds., 1909-34, 87; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100¼.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1936, 87¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 76¾; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 74⅞; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 81.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 74.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 109½; 5¾ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 101.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1928-37, 88.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 87; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 93½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 107⅜; 1923-53, 99⅛.

Montreal.—3 p.c., 59½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 81; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88; Maisonneuve, 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 85; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 101¾.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 92¼.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 91.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 82½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 98¾; 3½ p.c., 1929, 90.

Vancouver and Dst. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 90¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 78¼; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 92.

Railways.

Algoma Central Termls.—Stamped, 17.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 90½.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 9.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 73.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 4 p.c. Alta., 82; 4 p.c. Sask., 83; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 92⅝; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 37; 4 p.c. Man., 94½; 5 p.c. Land, 97; Ont. 3½ p.c., 78½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 78½; 4 p.c. Perp., 69⅜; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar., 78½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84¼; 4½ p.c. Termls., 93¼; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 66; Westn. 4½ p.c., 91¼.

Can. Pacific.—156½; Pref., 78¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 81⅛.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 79.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1955 A, 75; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 73½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., [illegible]

Grand Trunk.—27/6; 4 p.c., Guar., 74¼; 1st Pref., 14½; 2nd Pref., 6¾; 3rd Pref., 91/3; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 94½; Perp. 4 p.c. Debs., 76½; Gt. Westn. Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 95¼; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c. Perp., 73; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 75½; Dollar Bds., 84.

New Brunswick. Perp. 4 p.c., 77.

Ontario and Quebec. 6 p.c. Cap., 113; 5 p.c. Perm., 98½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 94.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 73.

Quebec Central. Cap. Stk., 96½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 95.

Toronto Grey and Bruce. 4 p.c. Bds., 77½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 95; 8 p.c. Debs., 108

British Empire.—Pref. Ord., 14/10½; Perp. Pref., 15/-.

Calgary and Edmonton.—3/-.

Can. Land and Irrigation. 6 p.c. Debs., 15½.

Hudson's Bay. 6¾; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 95/-.

Invest. Corp. of Canada.—4½ p.c. Pfce., 40½; Ord., 46.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/9.

Westn. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Deb., 23¾.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—52¼; Pref., 91¾.

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Defd., 71½; Pref. Ord., 68½; Perp. Pref., 79; Vancouver Power Debs., 87; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 79½.

Calgary Power.—5½; 5 p.c. Bds., 82.

Can. Gen. Electric.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 114¾.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 86½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 106.

Montreal L. H. and Power.—100½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 88¾.

Vancouver Power.—4¼ p.c. Perp. Debs., 77.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 73½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 60.

British Empire Steel.—Com., 15; 7 p.c. 2nd Pref., 37½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 95¾.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83¼.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 95 9-16.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 31/3; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24/3; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 18/3; 8 p.c. Debs., 111½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 10/6; Prf., 12/-.

Can. Cement.—56; 6 p.c. Bds., 106⅜.

Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 106 5-16.

Can. Fairbanks Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 72½.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Dbs., 67; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15; Com., 9½d.

Can. Steamships.—5 p.c. Debs., 80½; Com., 23¾.

Furness Withy.—32/4½; 5 p.c. Pref., 8¾.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—20/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/-; 7½ p.c. Bds., 120.

Marconi of Can.—10/10½.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—Com., 91⅞.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Week Ending June 21.

Canadian Northern.—$1,001,500; decrease, $39,391.

Canadian Pacific.—$2,969,000; decrease, $305,000.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—£440,878; increase, £23,640.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, June 15.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .60; Atlas, .22; Boston Creek, .25; Dome Lake, .11; Dome Mines, 29.00; Hattie, .11; Hollinger, 9.05; Gordon Murray, .30; Kirkland Lake, .38; Lake Shore, 2.16; McIntyre, 15.60; Moneta, .10½; Newray, .19¼; Porcupine Crown, .21; Porcupine V.N.T., .21; Schumacher, .65½; So Keora, .42; Teck-Hughes, .44½; West Dome, .10½; Wright Hargreaves, 2.60.

SILVER MINES. Beaver, .28½; Castle Trethewey, .20; Coniagas, 1.25½; Crown Reserve, .12; La Rose, .32½; Mining Corporation, 1.02; Nipissing, 6.10; Temiskaming, [illegible]

* *

Montreal Water and Power. Accounts for year ended April 30 show gross profit of $561,856, and net profit before providing for income tax was $70,465. Dividends absorbed $54,600, and with $591,814 brought in the balance carried forward is $616,680.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter, payable July 3.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Common stock, payable August 15.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, payable August 15.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—The annual general meeting of the Mining Corporation of Canada was held last week at the head offices, the President, Mr. J. P. Watson, in the chair.

Canadian Light and Power Co. 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Forty-Year Gold Bonds.—Coupons due July 1 should be presented at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5 Princes Street, E.C.2.

Mexico Electric Tramways.—Coupon No. 48, due July 1, 1922, on the 5 per cent. first charge debentures to bearer will be paid on and after that date at the registered office of the company, 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

The Schumacher Mine.—A message from Toronto states that Hollinger interests, who have purchased this mine, have been given an option on the entire assets, plant and undertaking of the Schumacher company for $1,650,000.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.—The British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd. (London Agents), give notice that coupon No. 23, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by Barclays Bank, Ltd., George-yard, Lombard Street, E.C.2, or in Canadian currency at the offices of the company in Toronto.

City of North Vancouver 5 Per Cent. Debentures, 1963.—Notice is given that coupon No. 18, due July 1, 1922, will be paid in sterling on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., B.F.C. House, 81-87 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, or, at the option of the holder, in Canadian currency, at the office of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—Further cable advice received from Montreal states that Federal transfer tax on bonds is 3 cents for $100, Provincial tax 2 cents per $100, making a total of 5 cents. The same rate applies on shares. From this it will be seen that the Federal stamp tax on transfers has been increased to 3 cents per $100, and this, together with the 2 cents per $100 Provincial tax, makes a total of 5 cents per $100 payable on the transfer of both bonds and shares of the Canadian Co.

Dominion of Canada Investment.—Profit of Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Company for year ended April 30, 1922, after meeting expenses and Imperial taxation, was £16,146, less interest on Debenture stock, terminable Debentures and temporary loans, £5,065, leaving £11,081. Final dividend recommended at 9 per cent. per annum, less tax, on Ordinary shares (making 7 per cent.), leaving £949, plus £1,593 brought in, leaving to carry forward £2,542. Approximately 85 per cent. of company's funds are invested in Canada; remaining 15 per cent. are mainly in Debentures, bonds and Preference shares of industrial and other companies. Valuation of latter shows that their value exceeds amount at which they stand in balance sheet.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Ticket Day. Wed., July 12.

Pay Day. Thurs., July 13.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been limited, and the course of markets on the whole has been disappointing. The assassinations of Sir Henry Wilson and the German Foreign Minister have both been calculated to have a disquieting influence upon the undertone. Money is easy, but the margin on which Lombard Street is working is none too wide owing to window-dressing operations, incidental to the turn of the month and the half-year. Gilt-edged issues, however, have advanced well on anticipations of a further reduction in the Bank rate after the turn of the month.

Home Rails have moved irregularly with a downward tendency predominating, but there has been a good advance in Argentine rails on the announcement that the Argentine Government has authorised an increase in railway rates. In the foreign market there has not been much doing. Continental issues, after developing more steadiness, have taken a downward tendency on the tragedy at Berlin. Mexican loans have been intermittently good. Among mines, Kaffirs have shown quietly to advantage, assisted by the half-yearly dividends which have been up to expectations. Oil shares after further unsteadiness have now developed more stability. Rubbers remain idle, and industrials quietly irregular.

Among Canadian securities business has been of very moderate proportions and prices have moved with hesitation. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, the 4½ per cents. at 100½ are ½ better, but the Fours and the 3½ per cents. are both without change. Municipal issues have been quiet and more or less featureless.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have advanced well to 157, but are now halting at their improvement, owing to the easier tendency of the dollar. Grand Trunk issues have merely marked time. Hudson's Bays, among land shares, after their advance on the dividend and report, have reacted moderately on profit-taking, and at 6 13/16 are about ¼ lower on balance. Lower-priced shares are steady.

As regards industrials, Dominion Steels have fallen 1 to 37½, and Canadian Cars at 27½ are 1½ down. Lake Superior bonds show a fall of 2, though they are over the lowest at 41. There has been an advance of 2 to 73½ in Canada Cement, but the Pref. at 104½ is easier. Canadian General Electrics have met quiet support at 87½ after their recent break, but Shawinigan Water shows a decline of 1 at 118½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has not varied.

Brazil Tractions, after some fluctuation, are unchanged at 53, and Mexican traction issues have about held their ground.

Canadian mining shares have shown an easier tendency.

* * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 16.

That Brazilian Traction would soon be placed on a dividend basis again was, of course, generally anticipated, but the announcement at the end of last week came rather more quickly than had been expected and took a good many dealers by surprise. The stock was the feature of trading on Saturday morning, when, despite a good deal of selling, it improved 1⅜. The general opinion seems to be that the dividend may be regarded as secure for some considerable period, as otherwise, after so long a suspension, the directors would hardly have taken action now.

This week business opened with some activity, but the weakness with which this was coupled on Monday suggested a general desire to liquidate holdings. Of all the stocks dealt in on Monday only three gained, these being Nova Scotia Steel Pref. 10, Hochelaga Bank 2, and Toronto Rly. ½. Most stocks fell away, but the recessions were not great, the largest being 2½ by Atlantic Sugar.

On Tuesday a better sentiment was apparent and there was some strengthening of prices. The modification announced of the cheque and stock transfer taxes was well received, though, in regard to the former, as the tax of 2 cents on every $50 up to $5,000 is still retained, it is pointed out that it is the wealthier classes who will benefit most by the fixing of this maximum. Atlantic Sugar recovered 1, and the papers, though quiet, were firm. Lyall was the strong feature of the day, rising 7 points. Apparently this is due to a report that the company has secured an important contract in connection with the Welland Canal, but there is some disposition to question whether Government contracts nowadays are sound grounds for big advances in stock values, the Lyall Co.'s Esquimalt dock contract being alluded to in this connection. B.E. Steels were rather more active again but slightly weaker; a good many stocks again receded in price, among them being Wabasso, Winnipeg Rly., and Wayagamack, which each lost 2.

The next day, however, Wabasso recovered 2 points, though markets were quiet and still showed some general weakness. Apart from Brazilian Traction, Lyall was the most active stock but lost 2 points of its advance of Tuesday. The paper stocks were fairly active and firm, being influenced, no doubt, by satisfactory reports of operations by the Abitibi mills and by the expectation that Spanish River, whose fiscal year closes at the end of this month, will show very satisfactory results for the year.

Several interesting, though at present not officially confirmed, rumours are in circulation suggesting plans on the part of U.S. interest for acquiring control of important Canadian industries. One of these concerns the Canadian Locomotive Co., in regard to which it is stated that prominent U.S. interests have secured an option, which, if exercised, will give them control of the company. Canadian Loco. shares have this week been dealt in for the first time for nearly two years. Another rumour which has cropped up again is that the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, is seeking to obtain control of Canadian General Electric.

Yesterday markets were very dull and quiet, with the general tone weak, though no special selling pressure was apparent. The paper stocks as a group were the most active and were firm. The strong feature of the day was Canadian Bank of Commerce shares, which rose 1¾, and the weakest Asbestos, which declined 1½.

Among prices current at the close yesterday, Abitibi was 51; Asbestos Pref. 76; Atlantic Sugar 24½; B.C. Fishing 27; B.E. Steel 11½, and Pref. 32; Brompton 30½; Can. Cement 68, Pref. 94; Can. Cottons Pref. 85; Can. Gen. Electric 78½ xd; Can. Loco. 76; C.S.S. Lines 21, Pref. 51; Cons. Smelting 22½; Dom. Canners 34½; Dom Glass 65½ xd; Dom. Textile 160 xd; Hillcrest Pref. 70; Laurentide 87¼; Lyall 48; Montreal Power 91; Mont. Tramways 163; Ottawa Power 86½; Penmans 111; Price Bros. 41; Quebec Rly. 26; Riordon 12¼; Shawinigan 105; Span. River 85, Pref. 93; Steel of Can. 71½; Toronto Rly. 71½; Wabasso 80 xd; Wayagamack 49; Winnipeg Rly. 39.

Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed a director of the C.P.R., to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Sir John Eaton. Mr. Tilley, who was created a K.C. in 1913, was appointed consulting counsel of the C.P.R. in December, 1918.

At the 62nd annual meeting of La Banque Nationale, held in Quebec on June 14, the President stated that the new issue of $1,000,000 of shares in the bank, which were offered to the shareholders for subscription, last March, at par, in the proportion of one new share to each two already held, was now fully covered. He spoke confidently of the bank's business.

MINING NOTES.

At the annual meeting of Dome Mines, held in Toronto on June 13, the president announced that the dividend payments would be increased by 100 per cent., so that in future the stock will pay $2 per year, instead of $1 as heretofore. The next dividend, of 50 cents for the current quarter year, will be paid on July 20. The president also announced that before the end of the year another payment of at least $1 per share will be made in respect of return of capital. He said that the board felt reasonably assured that dividends at the higher rate could be maintained, and were anxious also to build up a surplus reserve of at least $1,000,000, so as to provide for all contingencies. Mining operations during May resulted in net profits of $166,526, which, with interest on investments, made a total of $183,568. During May 28,400 tons were treated by the mill, the recovery averaging $11.11 per ton. Costs amounted to $5.26 per ton, of which $1.77 represented development charges.

After having been idle for several years, the Tough Oakes Mine of Kirkland Lake Proprietary re-commenced producing gold early in June.

At the Lake Shore Mine, at Kirkland Lake, the drift at the 600 ft. level has been carried to a length of 2,000 ft., and upwards of 80 per cent. of this distance is in ore so rich and so consistent that it is claimed that this vein is the most valuable individual ore deposit so far developed in Canada. It is believed by geologists of the Ontario Department of Mines and by mine operators that this deposit will continue to great depth.

At a special meeting on June 15 the shareholders of West Dome Mines agreed to the amalgamation with Dome Lake Mining and Milling Co. The new company will be called the West Dome Lake Gold Mines. It will have an authorised capital of $5,000,000, and it is stated that arrangements have been made for the underwriting of sufficient Treasury stock to give the company $343,000, which, according to estimates by the company's engineer, will suffice to enable the company completely to prove up its 300 acre property. The West Dome shareholders transfer their stock into that of the new company on the basis of two shares for one.

News from the Pas encourages very high hopes of the new gold area in Northern Manitoba. Coarse gold has been found over a large area in the Elbow Lake district, and many highly promising quartz veins have recently been uncovered at Elbow, Island, Claw, Barb, File, and Reed Lakes, at the western end of the mineral belt, while at Herb Lake, where the Bingo Mine is located, on the eastern extremity, engineers are inspecting new finds, which are reported as being very rich. On the property at Elbow Lake, which is being developed by the Hollinger interests, surface development work has revealed a continuous ore body from 1,500 and 2,000 feet in length, which is reported to be 100 feet in width in places, the assays running approximately $50 to the ton. The whole mineral belt is being thoroughly examined this summer, and several options, with substantial cash payments, have recently been secured on behalf of strong Canadian, British, and American interests.

From Quesnel, British Columbia, it is announced that an Okanagan company has purchased the claims of the Stevens and Sheridan Co., on Cedar Creek, for $200,000. The ground is stated to average over 1 oz. gold to the yard.

A prominent official of the Premier Mining Co., which since the middle of last December has paid out $900,000 in dividends, is credited with the statement that the company may be expected soon to authorise another substantial dividend. Mr. H. A. Guess, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Co., has recently returned from a visit to the Premier Mine, where development work is said to be fully realising expectations.

CANADIAN PREFERENCE.

The Old and New Tariffs Compared.

The new Canadian Budget recently passed provides for increases in the ratio of the preference in favour of British goods, which should be of marked benefit, particularly to our textile industries. The increases range from 2½ to 5 per cent., and the net result is a preference which it is believed is quite sufficient to divert to this country to a much larger extent than heretofore the import trade of Canada in many important lines.

The situation can be best set forth by quoting the old and new preferential tariff rates, as compared with the existing general tariff rates, on some of the principal articles affected by the changes:—

Articles.	New British preferential rate.	Old British preferential rate.	Existing general tariff rate.
Batts, batting, and sheet wadding of wool, cotton, or other fibre, cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, n.o.p.	15 p.c. ...	17½ p.c. ...	25 p.c.
Grey cotton fabrics and fabrics of flax, unbleached, n.o.p. ..	12½ p.c. ..	15 p.c. ...	25 p.c.
White cotton fabrics and fabrics of flax, bleached, n.o.p.; tailors' hollands of linen and towelling of linen or cotton in the web, coloured or not	15 p.c. ...	17½ p.c. ...	25 p.c.
Fabrics of cotton or flax, printed, dyed, or coloured, n.o.p.	22½ p.c. ...	25 p.c. ...	32½ p.c.
Flannels, plain, not fancy; fabrics of wool or of cotton and wool, commonly described and sold as lustres, mohair, alpaca, and Italian linings	20 p.c. . .	22½ p.c. ...	35 p.c.
Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel, and r.m. clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of goat, or other like animal, n.o.p.; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, n.o.p. . .	27½ p.c. ...	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Knitted undershirts, knitted drawers, and knitted goods, n.o.p. . .	20 p.c.	22½ and ... 25 p.c.	35 p.c.
Corsets of all kinds; linen or cotton clothing, n.o.p.	22½ p.c. ...	25 p.c. ...	35 p.c.
Collars and cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite, or celluloid	20 p.c. ...	25 p.c. ...	37½ p.c.
Boots and shoes, pegged or wire-fastened, with unstitched soles, close edged	15 p.c.	17½ p.c. .	25 p.c.
Boots, shoes, slippers, and insoles of any material, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c. ...	30 p.c.
Harness and saddlery, including horse boots	17½ p.c.	20 p.c. ...	30 p.c.
Indiarubber clothing and clothing made waterproof with indiarubber; rubber or gutta percha hose, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber; rubber mats or matting and rubber packing	20 p.c.	22½ p.c. ...	35 p.c.
Window shade cloth, in piece; window shades, cut to size or hemmed or mounted on rollers, n.o.p.	20 p.c. ...	22½ p.c. ...	35 p.c.
Cinematographs or moving picture films, positives, 1¼ in. in width and over, per linear ft.	1½ cents ...	2 cents ...	3 cents

Canada was the first of the Dominions of the Empire to establish the principle of admitting British goods at preferential tariff rates, and she has consistently maintained that principle in her Customs tariff since 1897, when the preference was originally introduced. It should be further remembered, to her great credit, the *Daily Telegraph* reminds us, that she has granted these preferences throughout that long period without bargaining or asking for trade advantages in return.

* *

Many appreciated messages of goodwill are being received by the members of the Governor-General's Foot Guards on the occasion of their fiftieth anniversary. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the officers of the Coldstream Guards, with which the Governor-General's Foot Guards Regiment is affiliated, sent congratulatory telegrams.

BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICY.

Need for "Empire First."

Mr. Ben H. Morgan, who presided at the annual general meeting of the British Empire Producers' Organisation on June 21, said that the composite nature of the party in power in the Imperial Parliament makes any development of a preferential policy the subject of compromise. It is nevertheless a matter for congratulation that the principle, though its present application is not wide, is generally accepted even among the holders of views on fiscal policy formerly considered inconsistent with it.

"With Canada," he added, "importing nearly a thousand million dollars' worth of goods from foreign countries annually, and other Dominions and Colonies also making immense purchases of the products of foreign factories, while we, in the United Kingdom, continue to purchase gigantic quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials from the United States, the Argentine, and Northern European countries, practically all of which compete with the products of our Overseas Empire, this anomalous position is making thinking men of all shades of political opinion ask: What is wrong with British economic policy?

"The Dominions are being driven to find markets for their produce in foreign countries, and to-day the producers of our many Crown Colonies are appealing to the Imperial Government for fair treatment in respect of their development, and seeking assistance to maintain an economic existence against the menace of foreign trusts and combines with which they are threatened. Concurrently we are spending about twenty millions sterling per annum in Turkey, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. What for? The whole 45 Crown Colonies do not ask for such a sum even as a total loan for the development of their vital industries.

"I believe the time is rapidly approaching when a policy of 'Empire first' must become the foremost plank in British statesmanship. There seems to be no alternative between this and a crumbling away of the whole structure of Empire."

* *

THE MERCHANTS BANK CASE.

Charges against Sir M. Allan and Mr. Macarow Dismissed.

The failure of the Merchants Bank of Canada, owing to alleged reckless loans to brokers' firms and other enterprises, ending subsequently in the absorption of the bank in the Bank of Montreal, led to legal action which has been proceeding gradually.

Sir Montagu Allan, former president, and Mr. Macarow, former general manager, of the Merchants Bank, were charged with having signed, approved, and concurred in reports which, it was alleged, contained false and deceptive statements with regard to the bank's financial position.

Sir Montagu Allan was examined at some length regarding the circumstances which led to the wrecking of the bank founded by his father.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, former Minister of Marine, and other directors of the Merchants Bank were also examined.

Mr. Justice Cusson, says *The Times* Toronto correspondent, without hearing the argument of counsel dismissed the charge against Sir Montagu Allan.

Mr. Macarow's case was taken first. It also was dismissed.

* *

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

Schedules for the *Daily Mail* Fruit Show, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, from October 27 to November 4, are now ready for issue. Trophies and prizes valued at nearly £3,000 are being offered.

As with last year's show, there are "Overseas" and "British Empire" classes.

Applications for schedules and entry forms should be made immediately to the Secretary, the *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show, 130 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, stating whether commercial or amateur schedule is required.

All commercial entry forms must reach the Secretary on or before Monday, October 2. In the case of Canadian exhibits entry forms and fees must be delivered or sent to the Imperial Exhibition Department, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and marked "Imperial Fruit Show," on or before September 25.

All amateur entry forms must reach the Secretary on or before Saturday, October 14.

* *

According to recent reports the Abitibi Power and Paper Company has recently been producing at the average rate of 475 tons per day, or nearly double its rate of production a year ago. It is stated that the company has contracts covering its whole output during the current year.

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CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES.

The Committee on Transportation Costs has reported to Parliament in favour of the extension for one year of the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement with the exception of the rates on grain and flour (says *The Times* Ottawa correspondent). The Conservatives declined to be a party to the report and withdrew from the Committee. They claimed that the decision was really reached after conference between the Government and Canadian Pacific Railway officials. The report, however, is regarded as satisfactory by the Progressives, and it has been accepted by Parliament, a Conservative amendment being defeated by 169 votes to 43.

* *

SALE OF LIQUOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. A. M. Manson, has intimated that the method of selling beer and wines in British Columbia will be reconsidered at the next Session of the Legislature (says the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*). It is confidently predicted that the Government will institute some system of public drinking places where these beverages can be procured. Public opinion is determined that the bar shall not come back, but it is probable that a system of Government cafés will be tried. The Government has been driven to this conclusion by the extraordinary increase in the number of drinking places, camouflaged as "clubs," where beer and even whisky may be obtained in evasion of the British Columbia Liquor Act.

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The June number of this enterprising journal has, in addition to its usual features, several articles of general and specific interest to manufacturers, traders, and commercial men of every degree both in Britain and in Canada. What are O.K. apples? Here the curious reader will find that they are the product of the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. "O.K." is alike the trade mark and the slogan of these apples. Exporters and others will be interested in an informing article on "Dishonoured Acceptances," based on the opinions of Mr. A. J. Wolfe, Chief of the Commercial Lands Division of the Washington Departments of Commerce. The leading article deals with "The Federation of British Industries and the Canadian Market." Canadian flour in Jamaica furnishes a capital industrial story. "Export Trade Opportunities—Opening for Canada-products" and "Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers" contain varied information of a most useful character.

The Canadian Export Pioneer, the export organ of Canadian industries, is published about the middle of each month. It circulates in all parts of the world the annual subscription being 10s. ($2.50)—and is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

* *

The Australian Government has submitted to the Government of Canada proposals for tariff reciprocity (according to the Melbourne correspondent of *The Tim*

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

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A FEW FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC CITY.

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City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
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University	1
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CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Ashford, Emily, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Ami, Henry M., Ottawa.—Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street.

B.

Booth, G. W., Mrs., Evelyn and Mary, Toronto.—Hotel Russell.

Boyd, Mrs. J. Leonard, Toronto.—3 Sunningdale Gardens.

Broder, Mrs. Glen, Calgary.—38 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Binns, Harry, Mrs., and Florence Morris, Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.

Brown, Stanley M., D.C., Ph.C., Toronto.—108 South Hill Park, Hampstead.

Belleau, George, Quebec.—c/o Col. P. Pelletier, 25 Queen's Gate Terrace.

Bartlett, A. A., Napanee.—Fairfield, Beer, S. Devon.

C.

Cherniavsky, Leo., Vancouver.—Savoy Hotel.

Curtis, Mrs. A. C. and Miss.—Hampton Court Palace.

Chandler, Alex. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Rubens.

Cook, Dr. Geo. E., Mrs., and family, Toronto.—c/o Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Cleave, A. H. D., Ottawa.—30 Princes Square, W.2.

Carrique, Mrs. W. J., Montreal.—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Craig, Mrs. C. B., Cobourg.—22 Prince's Square, Bayswater, W.

Campbell, Norman H., Toronto.—"Clovelly," Merrow, Surrey.

Campbell, D. A. H., Toronto.—c/o M. A. Toomey, 8 Water Lane, E.C.3.

D.

Dunstan, K. I. and Mrs., Toronto.—Staplegrove, Taunton.

Doble, Arthur and Mrs., Montreal.—19 Half Moon Street, W.1.

Dawes, T. Clifton, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

Duhamel, Mrs. John B., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Davidson, Hon. Sir Charles and Gordon, Montreal.—Whitehall Court.

Deville, E., Ottawa.—Hotel Victoria.

E.

Ewing, J. Armitage, K.C., and Mrs.—Waldorf Hotel.

Elliot, Mrs. W. S., Howard L., and the Misses, Montreal.—32 Leinster Square, W.8.

Eyre, Miss M. F., Cobourg.—22 Prince's Square, Bayswater, W.

Elliott, H. E. S., M.D., Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

F.

FitzGibbon, Mrs. Robert, Montreal.—10 Brompton Square, S.W.

[illegible], Mrs. R. L. and Catherine L., Annapolis Royal.—11 St. Mark's Court, Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood.

Forneret, Archdeacon, Hamilton.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

G.

Gould, W. C., Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Gross, Dr. C. J. and Mrs., Montreal.—Savoy Hotel.

Gillean, A. Muriel, Montreal.—Waverley Hotel.

[illegible], Maurice and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Gagné, Horace J., K.C., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Gillespie, Betty, Toronto.—Dysart Hotel, Cavendish Square.

Glassco, A. M., and Miss M. R., Hamilton.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Geoffrion, J. C., Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Gray, Katherine A., Toronto.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

Garratt, J. and Mrs., London, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Gordon, Irene, Toronto.—31 Crookham Road, S.W.6.

Gibsone, Mrs. W., Ottawa.—7 Sloane Street.

H

[illegible], Misses, Hamilton.—Hotel Rubens.

Howlett, Mrs. W. F. B., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

(*Continued on page* 24)

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Excellent Showing of British Empire Trust.

The directors of the British Empire Trust Company will have an excellent account to present to the shareholders at next Monday's meeting. In regard to both the revenue from its functions as trustees, secretaries, and registrars, and from interest and dividends, moderate increases are shown, whilst the year's aggregate revenue has been further added to by £10,071 derived from profit on investments, commissions earned, etc., altogether a very satisfactory record of substantial progress. Although industrial conditions in the year covered by the accounts have not been favourable to general financial operations, a fair volume of industrial loan business of a non-public character has been undertaken. The most important operation under this category was, of course, the issue of £200,000 Benson and Hedges (Canada) 8½ per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture stock. The directors point out that, whilst there is no lack of industrial business on offer, "under present conditions exceptional care is necessary in the selection of such business." No one, least of all the stockholders, will be inclined to cavil at this exhibition of conservatism in such disjointed times as those experienced in the financial world during the period under review. It is also highly satisfactory to read that the directors have adopted an ultra-conservative attitude in the valuation of their unquoted securities, which represent only 12 per cent. of the total investment holding. In the result total profits are recorded of £71,468, and adding the balance brought forward and deducting the dividend on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference shares, £77,506 is now available for distribution. The directors recommend dividends of 5 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares, 8 per cent. in all on the Employés Profit Participating shares, and 7 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary. These leave the substantial balance of £50,453 to be carried forward, or nearly three times the sum brought into the account from 1920-21, and although some stockholders may think that this is an unnecessarily large sum, those conversant with monetary conditions will not be disposed to find fault with this exhibition of super-conservatism, which will no doubt be fully justified by Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne at the meeting.

* * *

Scottish-Canadian Mortgage Co.'s Changed Policy.

The annual report of the Scottish-Canadian enterprise, the Dominion of Canada Investment Co., is chiefly noticeable for the admission by the directors that last year's policy of bringing home "all available cash" for re-investment in this country may have to be abandoned, "as there is not now," they state, "the same favourable opportunity for investing in securities on this side as existed recently." Whilst this reversal of policy indicates the difficulties which have been created by exchange developments during the past twelve months, and the changing investment conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, it is interesting to learn that the cash already brought back to this country has been invested "in well-secured Debentures, Bonds, and Preference shares at prices which give a satisfactory return on the money invested." What is of greater interest to Canadians is the prospective abandonment by this Glasgow concern of its policy of bringing back its funds, and its decision that "it may be advisable, if conditions are satisfactory, to continue to invest part of the company's funds in well-secured Canadian farm mortgages." The change of policy on the part of this company lends interest to our own remarks in *Canada* of June 17 on the recent change of policy on the part of Canadian institutional leaders with regard to the disposition of their funds.

* * *

City of Quebec's New 10-Year 5½ per cent. Issue

According to latest advices from the City of Quebec, the Finance Committee, which invited tenders for $422,000 5½ per cent. bonds, to run for ten years, and a similar amount to run for twenty years, at 5 per cent., has accepted the offer of 99.27 per cent., for the shorter-dated issue, the successful tenderers being Messrs. McLeod, Young, Weir, and Co., Provincial Securities Corporation, Corporation des Obligations Municipales, and Messrs. L. G. Beaubien and Co. The highest bid for the twenty-year period was 94.036 per cent. Other bids for the 10-year bonds ranged from 99.113 per cent. to 98.128 per cent., and for the longer period 93.81 per cent. to 92.38 per cent. By a curious coincidence a second bid was put in at 99.27 per cent., but the firm responsible for it, according to the statement communicating the result, had neglected to sign the tender. At the price obtained for the new issue the yield is rather better than 5½, which compares with £4 17s. 7d. per cent. on the basis of the latest London "marking" for the 4½ per cent. loan of 1963.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The recent advance in price in the Canadian stock markets of the shares of some of the prominent Canadian steel enterprises will doubtless have been noted by readers of *Canada*. In this connection it is interesting to note the views expressed in recent market circulars by Messrs. McCuaig Bros. and Co. In regard to the first preferred shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the firm points out that, according to the balance-sheet of the corporation, after deducting goodwill and allowing for outstanding bonds, the assets have a total valuation of $118,892,315, which is equal to over $500 a share of the preferred stock, including all the preferred issues of subsidiary companies. In regard to the dividend position of the preferred stock, it is pointed out that "In the five years ending December 31, 1921, the combined average earnings of the companies which make up the British Empire Steel Corporation were equal to over six times the dividend on the present outstanding preferred stock. Even in 1921, which was one of the worst years in the history of the steel business, the preferred dividend was earned by a large margin." It is suggested that earnings for the current year are likely to show considerable improvement over those for 1921, as the improvement in the steel business in the United States should be reflected in Canada, the company's coal business should benefit through the American coal strike, and, meanwhile, production costs are decreasing. For these reasons the firm suggests that the first preferred shares are worth considerably more than the price of 76 at which they have recently been quoted, and at which they show a return of 9 per cent. per annum.

* * *

The same firm, referring to Steel Company of Canada Common Stock, points out that for the last seven years the company's average net earnings represented over 15 per cent. on the common stock. Net earnings for those seven years represented altogether 108 per cent. on the common stock and only 38 per cent. was paid out in dividends, as the present 7 per cent. dividend rate on the common was not inaugurated until 1919. In 1921 3.15 per cent. was earned on the common. The accumulated surplus is equal to $72 per share on the common stock, and the financial position of the company is very strong, as current assets stand at $11,909,614, as compared with current liabilities of $1,158,162. "Business," says the circular, "is showing improvement, and the company is reported to be working at increased capacity."

* * *

At the annual gathering of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, held on June 8 and 9 in Montreal, Mr. W. L. McKinnon, Dominion Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance, gave a carefully considered summing up of the financial situation of Canadian Municipalities, which will be of interest to many British as well as Canadian readers. In the course of his remarks Mr. McKinnon said:—

> The municipal situation in Canada is, on the whole, thoroughly sound. No one need have the slightest anxiety concerning the financial position of the average municipality in this country. The assessed valuations of our municipalities, on the whole, are more healthy now than they were a few years ago, because they are less based upon optimism as to the future, and more based upon real value. With few exceptions only the indebtedness of our municipalities is much below the standards which are generally conceded to safely limit the various classes of municipalities. In the Province of British Columbia some municipalities have incurred heavier debts than they can comfortably carry, and as a result a number of them are in arrears as to their sinking fund. In the Prairie Provinces the cities, with a few excellent exceptions, are carrying debts higher than standard. A few towns are struggling manfully, and with success, to meet obligations which are heavier than they should have been allowed to contract. Fifteen towns and one small city have defaulted on their debenture interest and principal. A greater number of rural schools and rural telephone districts are now in default than in former years. These rural defaults are the result either of a succession of poor crops in certain districts, or they are the result of the disappointing drop in prices generally which the farmers experienced last fall. They are not the result of over-borrowing, and it is believed that in time all rural debenture arrears will be paid in full. In the Province of Ontario a few municipalities have kept on borrowing after they should have stopped, and consequently their load of debt is higher than some conservative people believe they ought to have. Throughout all Canada the record of villages, as in the past, has continued to be good.

The speaker read a schedule of recommendations which the Association Executive has agreed upon, suggesting much closer and more effective supervision by the Provincial Governments of municipal finances.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

T. W.—The C.P.R. summer excursion fare (first-class) from Montreal to Vancouver or Victoria, and back, is £29 8s. 1d.

S. F. N.—Write to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B., and the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

R. K. M.—The question of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is to be reviewed by the new Board of Management of the Canadian National Railways.

W. M.—There is no such thing as adoption in the Province of Quebec. You can get your child back. If the person to whom you entrusted him will not give him up voluntarily you will have to take legal proceedings, in which case you will have to give the case to a lawyer.

E. R. M.—The Empire Settlement Act is now on the Statute Book, and is in operation as far as Australia is concerned. Canada, however, has not yet completed arrangements for bringing it into effect for immigrants to the Dominion. The scheme is administered through the Overseas Settlement Office, 6 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

READER.—The application of the Debenture holders of Forest Mills of British Columbia, Ltd., for early sale by auction of the company's assets was adjourned until June 13, when it was to be heard in Vancouver. We have not yet heard the result of the application. The assets consist of several sawmills and extensive timber limits in Southern British Columbia. We understand that the liabilities in respect of which the application was made amount to $672,500.

R. N. D.—(1) Our information is to the effect that while the results of what development work has been done suggest that the property may be a valuable one, this is not yet proved. Development work so far has been on or near the surface, and though this is understood to be highly encouraging, the work necessary to ascertain whether there is an ore body of value sufficient to justify mining on a large scale has not yet been done. (2) Reports in regard to this company are somewhat conflicting. Perhaps the consensus of opinion is that it is believed that its properties are valuable, but that the working capital at present at its disposal may not prove sufficient to bring it to a stage where it can produce on a large scale.

R. B.—The total area estimated to be sown to wheat in Canada for the harvest of 1922 is 22,464,000 acres, as compared with 23,261,224 acres, the finally estimated area for 1921, and with 16,967,561 acres, the annual average for the five years 1916-20. There is, therefore, a decrease in the wheat area of 797,224 acres, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1921, which is apparently due to the lateness of the season. The area to be harvested to fall wheat is 757,400 acres, and the area under spring wheat is 21,706,600 acres, as compared with 720,535 acres in 1921. The area estimated as sown to wheat in the three Prairie Provinces is 21,305,700 acres, as compared with 22,181,329 acres in 1921, a net decrease of 875,629 acres, or 4 per cent.

* *

Crows Nest Pass Coal. The 25th annual statement, presented at the annual meeting of the company held recently, shows that net profits of the company for 1921 were $341,938. Four quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. were paid.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 860. July 1, 1922.

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* *

Fire losses in Canada during the week ended June 14 are estimated by the *Monetary Times* at $294,350, compared with $530,400 the previous week.

A useful little "Old Country Guide to Great Britain," artistically produced and plentifully illustrated, has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Messrs. Walter Judd, Ltd., 97 Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.2, have vacated their offices owing to the termination of their lease. Their new address is 81-87 Gresham Street, E.C.2. Their telephone will, however, remain the same.

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This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

To *Great Thoughts* for June Sir Hall Caine contributes an article, full of enthusiastic admiration, on Mr. Lloyd George. Constance Thomson tells "The Story of the Foundling Hospital"; and a talk with the Bishop of Birmingham on "The Cinema and its Influence," is also among the interesting contents.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
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For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

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B. S Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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B. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N S.W

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent. Nassau, Bahamas.

T Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 3, to shareholders of record, June 15, 1922.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1922, payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 30, 1922.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 29, 1922.

CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, 1963.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 18, due 1st July, 1922, attached to the above Bonds, will be PAID in Sterling on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited (London Agents), B.F.C. House, 81-87 Gresham-Street, London, E.C.2, or at the option of the Holder, in Canadian Currency at the Office of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C.

THE BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.
B.F.C. House, 81-87 Gresham-street, London, E.C.2. 22nd June, 1922.

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 23, due 1st July, 1922, attached to the above Bonds, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by Barclays Bank, Limited, George Yard, Lombard Street, London, E.C.2, or, at the option of the Holder, in Canadian Currency at the Offices of the Company in Toronto. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

THE BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (London Agents).
B.F.C. House, 81-87 Gresham-street, London, E.C.2. 22nd June, 1922.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1922, PAYABLE July 3rd, 1922, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of June, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal June 8th, 1922.

THE MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LIMITED

FIVE PER CENT. FIRST CHARGE DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 48, due 1st July, 1922, on the Five per Cent. First Charge Debentures to Bearer of the Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited, will be PAID on and after that date at the Registered Office of the Company, 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

Listing forms can be obtained at the above address.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.

For the Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, June 30.—†*Montrose.*
Wednesday, July 5.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, July 14.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, July 21.—*Montclare.*
Friday, July 28.—*Montrose.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, July 6.—*Melita.*
Thursday, July 13.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, July [illegible]—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, July 27.—**Empress of France.*
* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Metagama.*
Friday, July 28.—*Tunisian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan

July 13.—*†*Empress of Russia.*
July 27.—*†*Empress of Australia.*
Aug. 10.—**Empress of Asia.*
Aug. 24.—*Empress of Canada.*
* Three-class steamer. † New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July 21, *Niagara*; August 18, *Makura*; Sept. 22, *Niagara*.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, July 1.—*Canadian Explorer.*

Cardiff to Montreal.

Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 13.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Tyrrhenia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 6.—**Andania.*
Thursday, July 20.—**Antonia.*
Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, July 1.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, July 8.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, July 15.—*Caronia.*
Thursday, July 20.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Berengaria.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 1.—†*Megantic.*
Saturday, July 8.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, July 15.—*Canada.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Regina.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Megantic.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, July 21.—*Poland*
† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, July 13.—*Manchester Hero.*

Manchester to St. John.

Tuesday, July 11.—*Manchester Merchant.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due by the direct mail steamers from Canadian ports as follows: *Empress of Britain*, June 30; *Montcalm*, July 1. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic*, July 1; *Adriatic*, July 3.

We have received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, copies of the amended Budget resolutions and the changes in the Customs and inland revenue schedules, etc., issued by the Department of Customs and Excise, Ottawa.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 20.)

Hodgson, C. J., Mrs. and Norah J., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.
Hyland, Herbert H., Toronto. c/o National Bank of Scotland.
Hough, Lieut.-Col. J. H., Montreal.—Royal Automobile Club.
Holt, A. E. and Francis C., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.
Holbrook, Mrs. Drysdale, Grizel and Prudence, Ottawa.—37 Queen's Gate Gardens.
Halkett, Mrs. Andrew, Ottawa.—446 Archway Road, Highgate.

J.

Jamieson, Lieut.-Col. A. W., Quebec.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Jackson, E. J., Mrs. and Thomas W., Toronto.—Imperial Hotel.

K.

Kelly, C. B., Huntingdon, P.Q.—Old Colony Club, Pall Mall.
Kirkwood, Kenneth P., Toronto.—32 Milner Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
King, John W. and Mrs., Hamilton.—Surbiton, Surrey.

L.

Lovell, Mrs. M. and Miss C., Victoria.—Hotel Metropole.
Lewis, Jack, Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Lacey, E. H. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—c/o Mrs. Hooker, 17 West Street, Maidenhead.
Lunney, Thomas H., M.D., St. John.—1 Gunnerstone Road, W.
Law, Blanche G., Toronto.—c/o Royal Bank of Canada.
Legaré, Mrs. A., Quebec.—c/o Col. P. Pelletier, 25 Queen's Gate Terrace.

Mac Mc.

MacLean, R. A., Montreal.—Marble Arch Hotel.
McCullough, Dr. J. W. S., and Mrs., Toronto.—Curzon Hotel.
McGill, Victoria, Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
McWilliams, R. F. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Welbeck Palace Hotel.
McLennan, Professor and Mrs. J. C., Toronto.—Hotel Stafford.
McLennan, Barbara, Stratford.—12 Craven Hill Gardens.
McIntyre, R., St. John.—Hotel Russell.
McNamara, Mme. D., Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.

M.

Markin, Rev. Henry D., Winnipeg.—44 High Street, Marylebone, W.1.
Mason, Laura, Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.
Medland, W. A. and Mrs., Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Montillon, H. G. and Mrs., Fort Erie.—Adelphi Hotel.
Moody, Mrs. A. W., Grace and Maryon, Winnipeg.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Morgan, Mrs. C. and Miss A., Winnipeg.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

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Established 1900.
Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
JULY 11—DOLOMITES and OBERAMMERGAU . 4 wks. **79 gns.**
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Programmes for these and later tours from—
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159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

N.

Newnham, Rt. Rev. Bishop, Mrs., and Kathleen, Prince Albert.—Clifton Rectory, Shefford, Beds.
Normandin, Marie R., Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.
Naismith, D. G., Dartmouth, N.S.—c/o Agent General for Nova Scotia.

O.

O'Meara, J. R. and Miss M. R., Toronto. Ivanhoe Hotel.

P.

Potter, Geo. D., Mrs., and Ruth, Toronto. Goring Hotel
Pinkerton, Mrs. and Miss, Toronto. Ivanhoe Hotel.
Patterson, J. P. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Patrick, O. W., M.D., Mrs. L. F., and Lenore, Calgary.—Grosvenor Hotel.
Perrin, Armand, Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Phillips, Robert West, M.B., Toronto.—232 London Road, Twickenham.
Proudfoot, Misses, Toronto.—York Hotel, Berners Street.
Paterson, J. Douglas, Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

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NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

R.

Rathwell, Miss S. M., Montreal.—Waverley Hotel.
Reid, Mrs. P. and Miss B., Toronto.—21 St. George's Square.
Ryrie, Jack, Toronto.—c/o National Bank of Scotland.
Ready, Inez F., Fairville, N.B.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Ruttan, Prof. R. F., Montreal.—2 Whitehall Court.

S.

Smith, T. H. and Mrs., New Westminster.—c/o Bank of Montreal.
Skelton, O. D., Kingston.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. E., Ottawa.—7 Hogarth Hill, Hendon.
Squire, Edith, Ottawa.—County Hotel, Upper Woburn Place.
Snead, Miss A., Montreal.—"Oakdene," 92 Alleyn Road, Dulwich.
Samuel, Miss E. M., Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Sullivan, F. M., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

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Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

T.

Tait, Kathleen, Toronto.—4 The Chase, Clapham Common.
Tucker, Norman, Toronto.—55 Marquess Road, Canonbury.

V.

Vipond, George and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

W.

Wainwright, Dr. S. F. A. and Mrs., Fredericton.—23 Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.14.
Willson, Mrs., Beckles.—Morla Lodge, Mitcham, Surrey.
Wilson, Dr. Ormar and Mrs., Ottawa.—10 Tillington Terrace, Hastings.
Ward, Arthur P. and Mrs., Quebec.—Regent Palace Hotel.,
Widdifield, C. H., Toronto.—42 Craven Hill Gardens.

* *

ONTARIO'S GAS WELLS.

The annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines on natural gas was issued recently, and shows a steady decrease in natural gas produced in Western Ontario since the peak which was reached in 1917. The production that year was 20,026 million cubic feet. In 1920, the last year included in the report, the production was only slightly over half that amount or 10,545 million cubic feet.

In the oil fields there was also a reduction in output for 1920, but it is not so great as in former years. The decline in 1920 as compared with 1919 was 17.2 per cent., while the previous year's decline was 23.7 per cent. The total production in 1920 was 6,361,234 gallons. The peak was in 1907, when the production of crude petroleum was 27,621,851.

PORTRAITS.
MACKLEM,
16 Brook St., New Bond St., W.1.
Photographers to their Excellencies The Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy.
Tel.: Mayfair 4980.

NEW CANADIAN LOANS.

The Dominion House of Commons on June 24 passed a Bill authorising the issue of loans to the amount of $350,000,000 towards meeting obligations, maturing shortly, says Reuter. These obligations include:—

(1) $143,000,000 outstanding Treasury bills;

(2) A loan maturing on December 1, 1922, of $182,000,000;

(3) A loan maturing in November, 1923, of $172,000,000;

(4) A loan maturing in 1924 of $108,000,000.

* *

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

The following companies have recently been incorporated with Federal charters: National Tractors, Ltd., $1,500,000, Toronto; Carling Export Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., $1,000,000, Montreal; Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, $4,000,000; Anchor Refining Co., Ltd., $2,750,000, Quebec; All-Four Tractors, Ltd., Toronto, $100,000; Boundary Oil Syndicate, Ltd., Ottawa, $1,250,000; Foreign Securities, Ltd., $100,000, Hull; Radio Sales Co., Ltd., $75,000, Montreal.

TOURS BY PRIVATE MOTOR CAR
IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
Private Visits to War Graves.
OVERSEAS BUREAU,
22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.
(Central 3225.)

FRUIT AND FIELD CROPS IN B.C.

New records will be set up during the 1923 season in the production of fruit in British Columbia (says *Industrial Progress*, published in Vancouver). A very large number of trees will come into bearing this year for the first time. Considerable increases may be looked for for each of the next few years, as many hundreds of thousands of fruit trees have been planted during the past few years which will gradually come into bearing, and this process is being continued. The apple-growing and marketing industry has been placed on an excellent footing, both as regards grading and packing, and British Columbia fruit has established a splendid name in the consuming markets of the world. There is a remarkable freedom from disease among the fruit trees, and there is every evidence that the entire industry in this Province is on a very sound and healthy footing. As regards field crops, there will be a very largely increased acreage under cultivation during the coming season, due to the greater number of people now engaged in ranching, particularly in the newly-settled sections of the Province.

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NO FEES CHARGED FOR SERVICES
We will collect Baggage and check same on to train or steamer. This Service is also offered ex steamer.
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'Phone: **AVENUE 2024.**

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BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
YPRES.

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13th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada,
Late O.C. Canadian War Graves Section,
BELGIUM

Telegraph: "[illegible]"
Telephone: [illegible]

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A BOOM IN OIL
ANTICIPATED SIMILAR TO
THAT OF 1914.

Shareholders, especially those holding shares in the old Nakamun Asphalt and Oil Co., Ltd., should communicate with me without delay. Big developments in sight. Write:—

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Direct ST. LAWRENCE Sailings, MONTREAL and QUEBEC.—Ss. "MANCHESTER DIVISION," Thurs., June 29; "MANCHESTER HERO," Thurs., July 13.
MANCHESTER to ST. JOHN, N.B.—Ss. "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Tues., July 11.
MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va. (via ST. JOHN, N.B.)—"MANCHESTER IMPORTER," June 29; "MANCHESTER MERCHANT," Tues., July 11.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108 Deansgate, Manchester.

CUNARD LINE.

CANADA.

Magnificent New Fleet of Oil-burning Liners.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

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Tyrrhenia	Aug. 17	Ausonia	Aug. 31

Southampton and Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

Andania	July 6	Andania	Aug. 10
Antonia	July 20	Antonia	Aug. 24

UNITED STATES.

Fastest Ocean Service in the World.

Southampton and Cherbourg to New York.

Berengaria	July 1	Mauretania	July 8
Caronia	July 15	Saxonia	July 20
Aquitania	July 22	Berengaria	July 29
Mauretania	Aug. 5	Aquitania	Aug. 12

Liverpool and Queenstown to New York.

Scythia	July 6	Laconia	July 20
Carmania	Aug. 3	Scythia	Aug. 17

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Cunard Building, Liverpool: 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2: 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1. Canute Road, Southampton.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
TO
CANADA.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

MEGANTIC	Sat.,	July 1
CANOPIC	Sat.,	[illegible]
CANADA	Sat.,	[illegible]
REGINA	Sat.,	[illegible]
MEGANTIC	Sat.,	[illegible]
CANOPIC	Sat.,	[illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE

Bremen—Southampton Cherbourg to Quebec and Montreal.

	From Bremen.		From Southampton and Cherbourg	
POLAND	July 19	Aug. 30	July 21	Sept. 1
VEDIC	Aug. 9	Sept. 20	Aug. 11	Sept. [illegible]

For Rates of Passage, etc.

Apply to **WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE,** No. 1 Coc[illegible] S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The Am[illegible] and Transport Agency, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; West India Hous[illegible] Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; 30 James St[illegible]

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly can conveniently do so by means of a short-term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

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ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

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DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 861. Vol. LXVII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1922.

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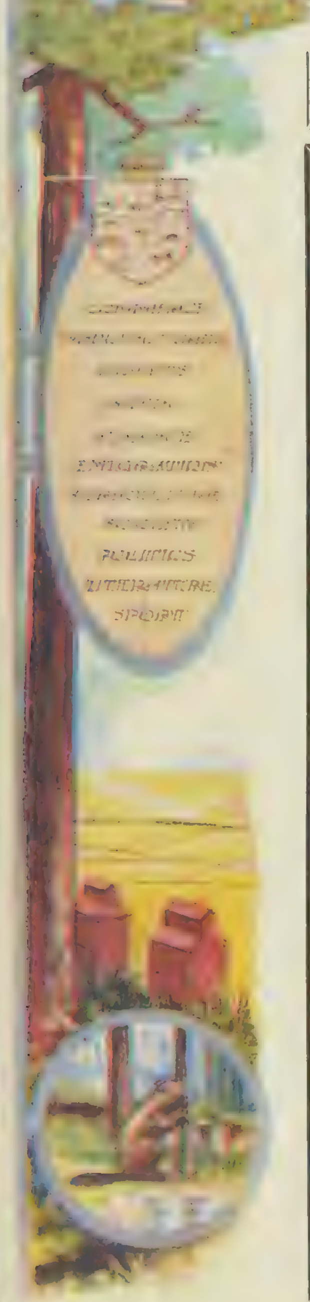

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(For complete list of Sailings see page 46.)

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CANADA

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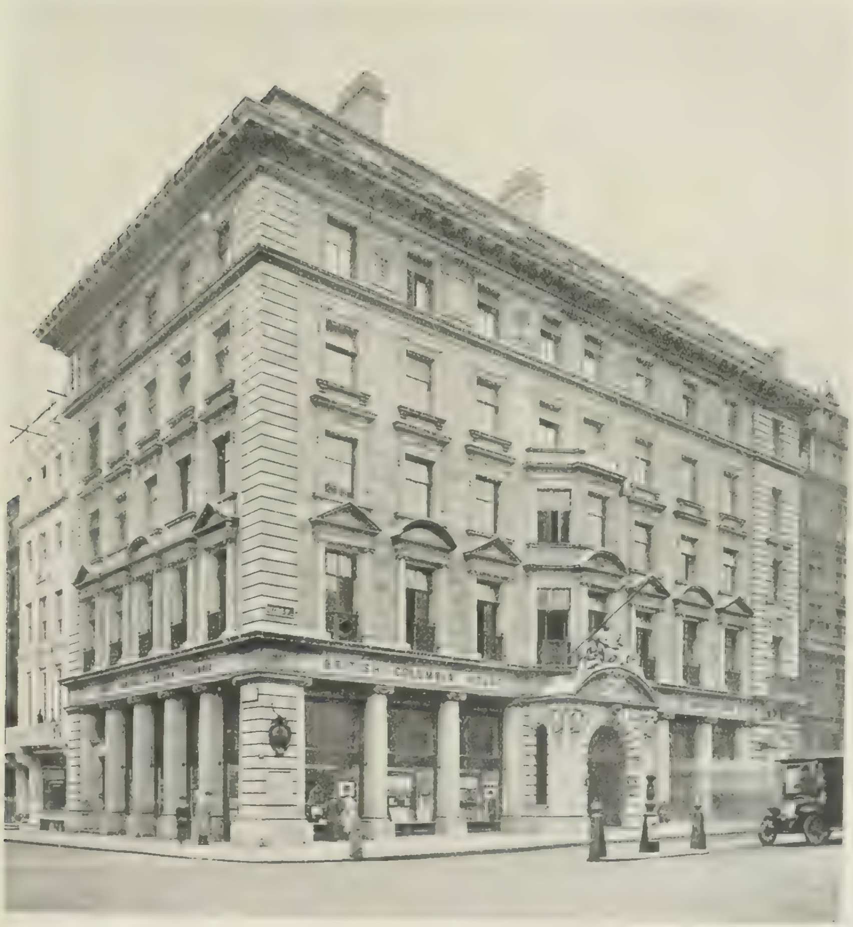
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE.



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British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1, is the property of the Province of British Columbia, and negotiations have been proceeding between the Dominion and the British Columbia Governments for its purchase, with a view to making it the headquarters of Canada in London, accommodating the offices of the High Commissioner and other Dominion officials.

A *Times* cablegram from Vancouver, dated June 28, however, says that the Hon. John Oliver, the Premier of British [illegible]

[illegible]

CANADA

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THE EMBARGO AND THE EMPIRE.

BY a coincidence—highly appropriate in the circumstance—the speeches at two gatherings held in London on Friday of last week dealt with the same broad subject and pointed the same straight moral. The one was the annual meeting of the Victoria League, the other the Dominion Day dinner. The burden of the principal speeches made at both was the importance of regarding questions affecting the component parts of the Empire from the Imperial and not from the local point of view. Lord Long, at the Dominion Day dinner, emphasised the moral in so many words—as will be seen from our report in this issue. The Earl of Balfour, at the Victoria League meeting, set forth the facts of the situation with more or less detail.

As Lord Balfour pointed out, it is inevitable and natural that the communities in our Overseas Dominions should have as their main preoccupation the immediate pressure of the necessity of concentrating their attention upon their local problems, upon their local difficulties, upon the development out of uninhabited—or not even civilised—land of a community as free, as cultured, as that from which they sprang; and that is a preoccupation which may well absorb all the attention of these fellow-citizens of ours in Canada or elsewhere. And yet, in Lord Balfour's words:—

> If either they or we allow ourselves, under pressure of our own local difficulties and problems, to forget our common origin, allow ourselves to be cold or even lukewarm in our Imperial patriotism, then this great experiment of the British Empire, new as it is in the whole history of the world, is doomed either to failure or to the most qualified of successes.

That is looking at the matter from the point of view of the duty of the Oversea Dominions. Lord Long dwelt on it more particularly from that of the duty of the Home Government. Both are vital considerations.

The continuance of the embargo, with which Lord Long was more especially dealing, is essentially a case in point. We welcome Lord Long's—as well as Mr. Churchill's—clear and statesmanlike recognition of the importance of Britain's keeping faith with Canada in this matter. Lord Long's declaration was specially important, for he was Chairman of the Imperial Conference at which the pledge was given. On this occasion he broke silence to acknowledge the plain giving of a pledge which others have refused to admit. His outspokenness is a welcome contrast to the temporising of Lord Ernle—who has a worthy successor in that respect in the present holder of the office of Minister of Agriculture.

Lord Long's frankness should help hesitating Members of Parliament to make up their minds when the question comes to the vote at Westminster next week. It is confidently expected that, left to themselves, members will give a substantial majority in favour of the removal of the embargo on Canadian "stores." Action on the part of the British Government, however, will largely depend upon the size of the majority. It is, therefore, to be hoped that no doubt will be left in Mr. Lloyd George's mind that the representatives of the British consumers are of the same opinion as Canadians as to the necessity for giving practical recognition of the unwarrantableness of the slur implied by the continuance of the embargo, and the injustice and unwisdom of the refusal to carry out a straight pledge to the people of the Dominion. Canada, both Eastern and Western, looks—as we have said before—to the Mother of Parliaments to redeem the honour of the British Government, and to save a situation fraught with danger to the prestige of the Mother Country in its eldest Daughter Dominion

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Increased Immigration Activity. We welcome signs, in various directions, of increased immigration activity as far as Canada is concerned. The Dominion Government, the Western Canadian Colonisation Association, and other public bodies should lose no time in taking advantage of the fresh facilities provided by the passing of the Empire Settlement Act for securing British settlers for the Dominion.

Last month, in presenting a vote of $1,170,000 for immigration contingencies, the Hon Charles Stewart, the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, announced that it is proposed during the present year to make special efforts to secure suitable immigrants to come to Canada during next year. It is specially gratifying to note Mr. Stewart's statement that it is proposed to make an endeavour in the British Isles to induce the better class of settlers to make their homes in Canada. This is a policy that we have frequently advocated. An active campaign of seeking settlers is also to be inaugurated in the United States.

The Dominion Government, too, is awake to the needs of the immigration policy to be pursued at both ends so to speak. An inspection system is to be built up on this

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side—a much needed improvement. As far as the other side is concerned Mr Stewart said: "When we get the people here we must keep them, we must keep our own people, and, I might say, make it impossible for people to leave Canada. We should strive to bring about conditions that will make for a happy, contented people within the British Empire."

* * *

Juvenile Migration.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an interview with Mr. G. Bogue Smart, who is now in London as a representative of the Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, and in the interest of advancing the juvenile emigration movement from this country to Canada. This journal has always supported this movement, believing it to be one of the minor solutions of the great migration question. If Canada were not such a vast country, but sparsely populated, and, therefore, in urgent need of the right kind of settlers for development purposes, the juvenile migration scheme would go a long way towards being the predominant solution. But as things are, bigger efforts will have to be made. Yet in this, as in other affairs of life, there is, colloquially speaking, "nothing like catching 'em young." The material is more malleable, more responsive to new conditions, and capable of being quickly Canadianised.

Mr. Smart, who speaks with authority on the subject, declares that of the 76,000 orphaned and needy boys and girls sent to Canada during the last 50 years, no fewer than 75 per cent. have "made good." That is an extremely satisfactory record. How these lads have succeeded, and how others are now working for success, Mr. Smart outlines in the interview. Two considerations stand out vividly. The one is the economic and Imperial aspect, the heart of which lies in the statement that every acre of untilled land in Canada is a loss to the Empire. The other is chiefly sociological. It is far better in every way that orphaned and needy children should become useful and, possibly, prosperous citizens of Canada than remain in this country in "blind alley" occupations ultimately swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Moreover a British child will remain British beneath the acquired Canadianism, of which he has such good reasons to be proud. And that is the best type of Empire builder.

* * *

Building up Export Trade.

The high status of Canadian export trade, from a comparative point of view, is really astonishing. According to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, the Dominion leads the world in point of volume of exports per head of the population. Whereas in 1902 Canada was exporting products of the value of $28 per head, as compared with $40 per head in the case of the United Kingdom and $15 in that of the United States, to-day the figure is $150 for Canada, $98 for the United Kingdom, and $65 for the United States.

Canada is, however, really only beginning to develop her export trade. We are glad to see that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is devoting more attention to building it up than was formerly the case. At the recent convention at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, one session was entirely devoted to the subject, and its various phases were examined and discussed in a practical fashion. An interesting development is the announcement made at the convention that the Universities of McGill and Toronto are ready to establish short courses in export trade if they receive co-operation from the C.M.A. The convention took a step in the right direction in agreeing to extend financial assistance to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, whose annual meeting was held on Wednesday.

* * *

Canada's Revoked Orders Explained.

It appears that certain woollen manufacturers of Bradford are complaining of revoked orders from Canada. This is undoubtedly a serious business, and akin to the grievance which brought the other day an influential deputation from several Chambers of Commerce in Yorkshire to Mr Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner, complaining of the alleged facilities existing under the Canadian Bank Act for fraudulent practices on the part of importers. The fraudulent importer is, of course, in a category by himself. No country is proud of him, or would even own him. He has no nationality. He is the black sheep of the entire commercial community. But if there are unscrupulous traders in Canada availing themselves of loopholes in legislative restrictions, Mr Larkin asks for specific instances to be placed before him, so that he can make official representation in the proper quarter.

Concerning the cancellation of orders, however, there is an explanation which, if not wholly satisfactory, is certainly on the creditable side. Mr. H. K. S. Hemming of Montreal, a public accountant whose clients are largely importers of woollens, writing to the *Financial Times* (London) puts forward the extenuating circumstances in an admirable manner. He points out—what is, indeed, a fact—that the prices of woollen fabrics increased steadily during the last two years of the war; and that though they fell a little soon after the Armistice, they again rose to an unprecedented extent in 1919. Canadian importers hesitated to place orders in a rising market. That was only natural. But they also declined to commit themselves in the immediate future—a sensible and cautious attitude from which, alas! they were tempted to depart.

* * *

The Lesser of Two Evils.

The reasons why Canadian importers hesitated to place their orders in the spring of 1919 were based on the anticipation of a heavy reduction in prices, owing to the release of ocean tonnage, which would permit movements of accumulated stocks of wool from Australia and South America, while looms in England no longer commandeered by the British Government would be open to commercial weaving on something like pre-war scale—considerations which would, they thought, surely bring down prices to pre-war level. Unfortunately, as Mr. Hemming explains, these and other arguments were countered by the Canadian agents of Bradford firms. In many cases, Mr. Hemming avers, they produced letters from the principals of their firms, showing that it would be years before the raw wool situation could improve materially, while the demand from Europe for woollen clothing would be so great that British manufacturers would not be able to cope with their orders; prices, too, would soar as they had never soared before; and unless contracts were given in 1919 for 1920 to 1922 requirements, no deliveries could be expected.

With this picture of world shortage, and fearing to be forced out of business, and also in many cases, no doubt, lured by the speculative instinct, a proportion of Canadian importers placed their orders as solicited. Then the boom broke. The importers who had committed themselves were impaled on the horns of a dilemma. The alternative before them was either to permit shipment of the goods ordered and become bankrupt or request cancellation by cable. The bulk of them accepted the lesser of two evils. But the significant feature of Mr. Hemming's story is that "at once principals of many English manufacturing concerns came to Canada on a tour of investigation, and were shown figures that satisfied them that a smaller loss would result to their firms from a cancelled order than from an enforcement of the contracts." It is because the larger Canadian firms have weathered the storm that some British manufacturers feel that an unfair advantage has been taken of them. That is not the case, and it is to be hoped that the explanation now given will in some measure allay the feeling of soreness.

* *

The Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh last week, by a large majority, passed a resolution condemning the Government for its refusal to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Importation of Canadian Cattle, and urging the necessity of removing the embargo against the importation of store cattle, as far as the Dominions are concerned.

CANADIAN COLOURS FOR THE ABBEY.

Impressive Ceremony in London.

On June 30 Westminster Abbey was crowded for the ceremony of the presentation of Canadian colours, there being a large congregation of Canadians.

The hymn, "O God our help in ages past" was sung. While the congregation were still standing the Dean led a procession to the altar, followed by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Duke of Devonshire, ex-Governor-General of the Dominion.

Behind them came two colour-bearers—Mr. A. Shields and Mr. J. V. Conroy, of Toronto, respectively vice-president and secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. Each carried a flag. One was the Union Jack, with the new arms of Canada superimposed upon it—for the first time—and the other had the badge of the G.W.V.A., with wreath of maple leaves, worked on a crimson ground.

Service and Sacrifice.

At the steps of the Sanctuary the High Commissioner took the flags and handed them to the Precentor and the Sacrist. He said he offered these permanent memorials of the Great War in the name, and on behalf of, the peoples and the Government of Canada. The Dean (Bishop Ryle) then took the colours and reverently laid them on the High Altar.

After dedicating the colours the Dean stood on the steps of the Sanctuary, with the Duke of Devonshire on his left and the High Commissioner on his right, and delivered a brief address. He said that when the Canadian battalions came across the seas to assist the Mother Country in the struggle for liberty, right, and justice, they brought their colours to the Abbey and left them in his custody. They were placed on the monument of General Wolfe, as the most appropriate temporary resting-place. After the war the officers of the respective battalions made application for the return of the colours in order that they might be taken to and permanently preserved in Canada. In handing over the colours he made the suggestion that it would be a great pity to leave Wolfe's monument bare after it had been so long decorated with Canadian emblems, and asked whether it would not be possible to place some Canadian colours there permanently. The Canadian Government had assented to the suggestion, and now these two colours, which he had just dedicated, were to take the place of the battalion colours which formerly rested upon the monument of the founder of Canadian liberty. These emblems would be carefully preserved, and would serve as a permanent reminder of the service and sacrifice rendered by those splendid Canadian troops to the cause of Empire.

The choir and congregation then sang, "O Canada," and, after the Blessing, "The Maple Leaf," followed by the National Anthem.

The procession was re-formed, with the addition of the choir, and the colours were taken from the High Altar and carried to Wolfe's cenotaph in the chapel near the Sanctuary, where the Dean placed them in position and said that the colours had been worked by the widows and mothers of Canadian soldiers.

The Duke of Devonshire and the High Commissioner, on returning to the Altar rails, each took up a wreath, one of which was sent by the citizens of Toronto and the other by the Canadian War Veterans' Association. The procession was again re-formed, and the wreaths were borne through the choir and the nave to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

The President of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg placed a wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall on Dominion Day.

Mrs. F. Moses, who arrived from Toronto by the *Melita*, is one of the winners of the Toronto *Sunday World* competition. She is to lay a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey on behalf of the women of Canada, and to place on Wolfe's monument the colours of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G.W.V.A. of Canada.

* *

BELGIAN SETTLERS FOR QUEBEC.

The Hon. Gustave Lemieux, M.L.A., Deputy-Speaker of the Quebec Legislature, who arrived by the *Melita* last week, is making an official trip to Belgium with the object of conferring with Mr. Langlois, the agent of the Province of Quebec in Belgium, with the view of attracting Belgian settlers to Quebec, particularly to the county of Gaspé, which Mr. Lemieux represents in the Quebec Legislature. It is at the suggestion of Mr. Langlois that Dr. Lemieux is going to Belgium.

The King has sanctioned a new Empire medal for the best shot in the Army, and six medals to be issued annually for competition at home and in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

C.M.A. Assistance for London Organisation.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London was held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday.

The report of the Executive Council, which was presented at the meeting, dealt at length with the formation of the Chamber and its activities.

The efforts of the Membership Committee, it was stated, had produced very encouraging results, having regard to the depressed conditions that prevailed in the business world throughout the year. The membership at the end of the first year stood at 101, and included two life members, 77 active members, and 22 associate members. Pending conclusions of the Chamber's negotiations with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for its co-operation, however, no active steps had been taken to obtain members in the Dominion.

"The Chamber," the report proceeded, "now stands ready to lend its fullest possible assistance to any question affecting trade relations between Canada and the United Kingdom. The Council is divided up into various Sub-Committees, with the necessary Chairman, and those Committees, as well as the Executive Council, are now functioning.

"The work of the first year of the Chamber has been one of considerable importance. It has also been one of activity in many directions; important questions affecting industry and commerce having engaged the attention of the Government and Government Departments during the past year. The Council have been carefully watching the interests of Canada in connection with all these questions. . . .

"The Secretary of the Chamber is engaged in compiling original lists of British, Colonial, and Foreign merchants and agents interested in the importation of Canadian products, and also aims at obtaining complete records of Canadian manufacturers and producers, indicating, with full detail, the particular classes of goods offered by such firms for export, so that, as far as possible, buyers' enquiries addressed to the Chamber may be answered without delay.

"The question of organising propaganda on behalf of particular Canadian exporting industries, by means of lectures to the business public, by experts from the Dominion, has been under consideration. Action will be taken as far as the Chamber's funds and opportunities permit. The co-operation of Canadian industries and trade bodies in this matter is cordially invited.

"The fact that during the first year of the Chamber's existence a world-wide slump in trade has made a considerable difference to international buying and selling has also made it extremely difficult for the Chamber to make the strides which it would have liked to make. The present moment, however, appears to indicate that the recovery has commenced. Importers are again becoming active, and the indications are that the next 12 months will be Canada's opportunity in the markets of the United Kingdom. Sentiment among the British importing houses is distinctly in favour of the purchase of Empire-made goods. It is essentially up to the Canadians to show these importers what they can supply."

The gratifying announcement was made at the meeting that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had, at its annual convention, agreed to extend financial assistance to the Chamber, and had instructed its incoming executive to give effect to this resolution.

Further reference to the proceedings will be made in next week's *Canada*.

* *

Mr. M. A. Brown, of Medicine Hat, and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, of Toronto, who are in London in the interests of the Western Canadian Colonisation Association, accompanied the High Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Griffith, and Mr. Obed Smith on Tuesday morning, when they called on Mr. Amery in connection with emigration matters.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTH.

MILLS.—On June 20, at 450 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to Mr. and and Mrs. Arthur Mills, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENNY—WINNIFRITH.—On June 27, at St. Saviour's, Nelson, B.C., by Archdeacon Graham, Norman Leslie Denny, eldest son of Mr. Henry Denny, of Wallington, Surrey, to Ethel Mary Rosamund, eldest daughter of Rev. Bertram T. Winnifrith, M.A., rector of Ightham, Kent.

STAHLSCHMIDT—VEITCH.—On June 3, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, by Rev. H. G. King, rector, Captain Reginald Lett, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Stahlschmidt, of Bexley, Kent, to Nora Ormiston, only surviving child of Mrs. Veitch, "Delny," Inverness, and the late Dr. Veitch.

STRICKLAND—BIRTWISTLE.—On June 21, at Cornwall, Ontario, Norman E. Strickland, son of James Strickland, of Cornwall, to Nancy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Birtwistle, of Cliffe House, Gt. Harwood.

DEATHS.

CROAGER.—On June 30, of pneumonia, at Vancouver, B.C., whilst examining for Associated Board, Edward G. Croager, A.R.A.M. Memorial service St. Paul's, Avenue Road, N.W., July 8, 2.30. Funeral Amersham, Bucks, notified later.

MUIR.—At Montreal, on June 23, Margaret Crawford, widow of George A. Muir, late of Edinburgh.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

Speeches by the Duke of York, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Viscount Long

DOMINION Day was marked on June 30 by the placing of Canadian colours on Wolfe's monument in Westminster Abbey; a reception at the Ritz Hotel by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin; and a dinner at the Connaught Rooms. Accounts of the first two functions appear elsewhere in this issue.

At the dinner, which was attended by over 300 Canadians and others interested in the Dominion, Mr. Larkin occupied the chair. He was supported by H.R.H. the Duke of York, Mr. Winston Churchill, and a number of other prominent men. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Hamar Greenwood, and Sir Robert Horne were among those who were expected to be present, but who were unable to attend.

The Duke of York on Canada.

THE DUKE OF YORK, responding to the toast of the Royal Family, proposed by the chairman, said:—

Allow me first to thank you for the kind manner in which you have referred to my family and myself. As a son of the Sovereign of the vast Empire to which we belong, I naturally feel a very particular interest in an Imperial festival such as this. Dominion Day, which will be with us in a few hours, is the birthday of Canada. Canada is a great country and breeds great men, whose deeds in the late war have added imperishable lustre to her traditions and undying renown to a people whose flag carries the lions of England and the lilies of France, the symbol of a great unity.

GREAT LAKE PASSENGER LINERS AT PORT ARTHUR.
An index of the immensity of Canada's fresh water area, alluded to by the Duke of York.

"I sometimes think that we in this country have no idea of the vast territory of a sister nation such as yours. I feel, Mr. High Commissioner, that I would like to call it yours and mine, because, as I have said on a previous occasion, and as my brother has said before me, the connection of my family with Canada, as well as with its sister nations beyond the seas, is identical with that of the Mother Country. To us the nationality of the Empire is one. The vastness of Canada, I am informed by a reliable authority, is more than twice that of the famous Roman Empire of the past. Its land area is more than three million square miles, which, again, my learned authority informs me, is one-fourteenth part of the whole earth, while her two hundred thousand square miles of lakes makes her the proud possessor of more than half of the fresh water on the globe. In view of this last circumstance I imagine that we shall never be able to describe Canada as a 'dry' country, at any rate as regards plain water." (Laughter.) "Such mathematical facts as I have ventured upon are doubtless well known to this distinguished company. I would add, however, that this great Dominion is a land whose potentialities for the benefit of our Imperial race we are only beginning fully to appreciate.

"There is an expression, gentlemen, which you may have heard, 'the twentieth century is Canada's,' and I am glad to take this opportunity of raising my voice with those on the other side of the ocean in registering my faith in this phrase. Each Dominion Day forges another link in the bond of brotherhood which binds that great Dominion to this Old Country of yours and mine, between whom the spirit of sovereign and [illegible] loyalty stands out as the keynote of Imperial policy.

"In greeting the Dominion on this her 55th anniversary, I would again express the earnest hope that before long I may have an opportunity of learning from Canada herself a better and a greater knowledge of her." (Cheers.)

MR. LARKIN, in proposing "The Dominion of Canada," said: "The period during which I have held my official position has been short, but it has been long enough for me to realise the warmth and sincerity of the feeling which exists in this country towards Canada, and it will be both my pleasure and my duty to endeavour, in so far as in me lies, to do whatever I can to promote a full understanding between [illegible] and the land of my forefathers. Brief as has been [illegible] office, the importance, as between nations, of trying [illegible] stand one another's viewpoint, has been strongly borne in upon me. Some will say that is only a platitude. What they [illegible] can go wrong if there is good will on both sides? Statesmen know, however, that the best laws in the world, to be effective, must be not only well administered, but well understood.

"An Englishman and a Canadian were making a long train journey together. At the outset the spontaneous friendliness of the Canadian created a most pleasant atmosphere, and the Englishman greatly enjoyed the style of his fellow-traveller. He described the Canadian as 'a most charming man—told me all about himself and his affairs in a [illegible].' The happy condition existing up to this point, however, was succeeded by a feeling of constraint which the Englishman could not fathom. He could not dismiss from his mind a feeling that in some way he had disappointed his fellow-traveller, and he mentioned the matter to a shrewd Canadian friend, who asked, 'When he told you all about himself, did you reciprocate?' 'No,' was the reply of the Englishman, 'I did not dream that my personal affairs could be of the slightest interest to him.' So these men parted full of misunderstanding, although there was good will on both sides. A little better knowledge of the other's point of view would probably have resulted in a lasting friendship between these men, with each anxious to do everything he could to assist the other. So it is with nations. It was because the young men of Canada understood the viewpoint of Great Britain that they came across the waters in their thousands to fight and to conquer for the ideals of honour and justice.

Unifying the Empire.

"A quarter of a century ago there were all sorts of proposals for unifying the Empire. In the course of time and experience most of these have been dropped. On one point, however, clear light has been shed—that every one of the nations must be left to govern itself in its own way. There is, however, no finality in human affairs. No one will say that we have arrived at a final solution of what the precise relationships of the British Nations under the Crown shall be. Certainly I have none to offer. Perhaps no finality should be attempted. Finality means rigidity, and rigidity suggests a breaking point under strain, but progress necessitates change and adjustment, and these are readily possible under the unwritten British constitution. I am quite clear as to the necessity for constant vigilance and tactful administration in these international matters. With the mutual good will now existing, and frank and friendly discussions which will disclose each others viewpoint, there will be maintained an understanding which will strengthen the bonds existing between important branches of the Empire, and have an influence for good on the whole of the human race. To these ends I pledge myself, and it will be my constant purpose, as far as possible, to maintain and extend our happy relationships.

"There is a question now attracting a good deal of attention both in this country and in Canada, which I will refrain from mentioning with more particularity. It probably is not necessary; but I feel sure that when our individual viewpoints are mutually understood the matter will be settled satisfactorily.

Restricted Immigration.

"I will just say one word in regard to the important question of emigration. In this country one [illegible] of the war is the widespread unemployment, with its accompanying suffering and misery, and, naturally, emigration is looked to as a relief. Owing to the fact that Canada is an agricultural country, it has not suffered to the same extent, but normal conditions have been greatly upset, and there has been there, as there has been here, a serious lack of employment in the industrial centres. The necessity has thus been forced upon the Dominion Government to restrict immigration to those going on the land and to domestic service. However, the present position is such that some relaxation in the regulations has now been found possible. I am led to believe that financial recovery will be comparatively rapid and will soon enable the Dominion to absorb a larger number of people than it has been wise to encourage during the last few years. For my own part, I hope that our vast stretches of land will attract thousands of those in Europe who wish to found happy homes in a new country, and I trust that [illegible] shall soon see not only British men and women, but the peasantry of Northern Europe going to Canada in their thousands—the only test imposed on the emigrant being one fitness for the life."

Mr. Churchill on Imperial Affairs.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in replying, remarked on what a relief it was to those in the Mother Country to feel that the convulsions of Canadian politics, violent as they were, and perhaps as they ought to be in every free democracy, were law-respecting. What a comfort it was to them to feel that those convulsions could take place without in the slightest degree affecting the permanent foundation of the British Empire or those deep, high bonds of sympathy, tradition, loyalty, and of common interest which tended more and more to make them walk along the same path together. Problems that faced them a year ago had been placed on an entirely new basis by the results of the Washington Conference, which had adjusted the difficulties which were outstanding. In all the consultations which preceded the Washington Conference, Canada, through her representatives, played a leading part in the counsels of the British Empire, and the influence which was exerted by her Prime Minister shaped and moulded opinion here in the centre in an extraordinary degree. And when the Conference took place, Sir Robert Borden, representing Canada, was upon the spot to make his contribution to the general settlement. Last year they saw before them causes for great anxiety, stumbling-blocks, difficulties, divisions, and divergencies between those who ought to march together. This year they might safely say that, so far as the great sphere of human affairs was concerned, they had nothing to apprehend, and they might look forward to a long period of fair weather. For that result they owed a great deal to Canada.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

"Mr. Larkin has touched," continued Mr. Churchill, "with a discretion and a delicacy which I deeply appreciate—and which, if it animates all his conduct in this country, will make him rival, perhaps, his Excellency the Italian Ambassador, a great master in diplomatic speech—he has touched upon the painful question of the Canadian cattle embargo. Being only a politician, I shall rush in where angels fear to tread and mention the accursed phrase." (Laughter.) "I do not hesitate to say, and I am sure I carry every one present with me when I say that I look forward with high hopes to the day when that embargo will have been removed." (Loud cheers.) "No one who knows what are the burdens of British agriculture, the struggles which those who take part in this prime industry of the country are compelled to make, and who knows how hard is the pressure upon the British farmer, would speak with want of sympathy or act with want of sympathy in regard to a class so vital, not only to the prosperity, but to the health, and even the life, of these islands." (Cheers.) "But I remain fixed in my opinion that means can be found to help and sustain British agriculture without placing an altogether unwarranted and unworthy stigma upon the herds of Canadian cattle, and without imposing what must now be considered an invidious distinction between the Dominions of the British Crown." (Cheers, and a voice, "What about the fatted calf, Mr. Churchill?"). "We have not killed the fatted calf, we are speaking of the calf which has yet to be fattened." (Laughter and cheers.)

Canada and Ireland.

"Since we met together last year," continued Mr. Churchill, "a new State has come into the British Empire, the Irish Free State. A new entity has been created and it is slowly and painfully struggling into conscious and effective life. That Irish Free State is modelled not only on the Constitution, but according to the Constitutional practice of the British Empire in regard to the Dominion of Canada. Sir Robert Borden and other eminent statesmen have pointed out again and again the difference between the written word of the British Constitution and the practice which has grown up. There is no parallel to it in other countries or in other Imperial organisations. There is the written word and there is the constitutional practice, and you have got to have the heart of good will in regard to the written word in order to be able to enjoy the great liberties of the constitutional practice. In Ireland the Irish Free State will certainly look to Canada in the years to come, and Canada will rightly consider—for her position is one which obliges her to take an interest in and to stand in a certain sense for the rights of constitutional liberties—the constitutional practice of an Irish Free State."

Referring to the state of affairs in Dublin, Mr. Churchill expressed the conviction that there was life and strength and resolution in the Irish people sufficient to enable them to build or rebuild a national state of high dignity and repute. (Loud cheers.) Their task was a very hard one, and it might well be that not only months but years would pass before it was accomplished. "You will not reproach me for having mingled remarks about Ireland with my speech in answer to the toast of the Dominion of Canada," concluded Mr. Churchill. "I think Canada and Ireland ought to establish an increasing association, because both Canada and Ireland have enormous influence upon the United States." (Loud cheers.) "Our interests, if all goes well, as all will go well—no one who cares about the British Empire can adopt any other hypothesis—if all goes well, the interests and influence of Ireland and Canada will tend more and more to bring about that larger unity, comradeship, and good will between the great English-speaking peoples in every quarter of the globe. There, and there alone, lies the real and ultimate security for the peace of the world and the glory of the British race and name." (Loud cheers.)

Empire Problems.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett, ex-Minister of Justice of the Dominion, in proposing the health of "Our Guests," said Canada had invited to her shores not only those who had come as guests, but those whom they hoped to make her citizens. The experience of the last few years had demonstrated that into their hearts had sunk something of the liberty of our institutions, something of the glorious tradition of our Empire, something of the love of liberty. Canadians had their problems, but some of the problems had their origin over here, and it was to every Canadian a matter of importance that such problems should be settled for all time. The greatest problem that lay before us was the development of the greatest estate that was ever given to a free people, the British Empire.

Lord Long and the Embargo Pledge.

Lord Long, in responding to the toast, paid a high tribute to Mr. Churchill's wisdom, moderation, self-control, and courage in dealing with Ireland. Proceeding to refer to the cattle embargo, he said: "I believe that this question has been placed in these days on a totally different platform from any that it ever occupied before. The health of our flocks and herds is of vital importance to the British farmer, because we live not only by breeding and growing and fattening, but also by exporting our unrivalled products to all parts of the world, and successful export depends upon a thoroughly sound condition of health. When I passed the Act of 1896 I believed—and I still believe—that I was doing my duty by my country and the industry concerned. But to-day this question is on a different footing. It has ceased to be a local question, and it has become an Imperial question. I do not think there is any doubt that the result of our discussion in the Imperial Conference in 1917, over which I had the honour to preside, was that the embargo as a necessity to health was unnecessary and ought to be removed." (Loud cheers.) "That view I hold very strongly, and when opportunity offers I shall, of course, express it. But our farmers hold a different view. We arrived at a clear understanding at that Conference, and the pledge we gave then has got to be kept." (Cheers.) "The British farmer must face the difficulties as they arise—I, for one, believe they are enormously exaggerated—and deal with them in other ways. I believe that one of the immediate duties of the British Empire is to take advantage of the knowledge we got during the war and really make the British Empire one for all purposes. We have got all that we want. In all parts of the British Empire we can find all we need for our own maintenance as an Empire. I believe that one of the first duties the Government of the day will have to undertake, when they have a little more time, will be to approach this task of Empire development. We must not trifle with any question that may arise. We must not risk the possibility of ill-feeling between the Dominions and ourselves because we think there is some small danger to us. We must look at these questions from the Imperial and not from the local point of view." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, also replied.

Archdeacon Cody on the Homeland.

Archdeacon Cody, in proposing the health of the chairman—to which Mr. Larkin briefly replied—spoke of Canada's "ministry of mediation" between the Homeland and her great neighbours to the South. From the war, he continued, Canada had gained a hope that she did something to prevent the hand on the clock of human history from being turned back, and also a new sense of confidence in herself and her resources. Whatever Canadians had they would use as a trust for the common good, and that common good was represented for them supremely by the great Commonwealth of nations called the British Empire.

"O gentlemen of the Motherland," proceeded the Archdeacon, "we would wish you to realise what it means to us from Overseas to come back home—whether we were born here or our parents were born here, it is always home. Whenever I walk through the aisles of Westminster Abbey and see the tombs of the kings and the founders of Parliamentary government, the statues of the great statesmen who forged our free constitution, the names of the great master magicians of our times, and of the great servants of God in Church and

(Continued on page 32.)

CANADA FOR BRITISH BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mr. G. Bogue Smart on the Success of Juvenile Migration

MR. GEORGE BOGUE SMART, Supervisor of British Juvenile Immigration, who is now in London as the representative of the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation of Canada, is a Canadian by birth and education he was born at Brockville, Ontario, and educated there and at Woodstock College but, like so many successful men in the Dominions, he is of Scottish descent. For the last 25 years he has been the head of his department in Canada, and takes a keen personal interest in its work.

Interviewed by a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Smart said:

An enlarged migration of boys and girls from the Motherland is urgently required to meet the increasing demands of our farmers and householders. The juvenile emigration movement to Canada was inaugurated nearly 50 years ago, and, in round numbers, 76,000 boys and girls have been transferred during that period from the United Kingdom to Canada.

"The movement was promoted by a number of organisations in this country, such as Dr. Barnardo's Home, the National Children's Home and Orphanage, the Church of England Society, the Catholic Emigration Association, and others. These organisations receive the children, and after training them for a definite period, select them for emigration to Canada. They have done this work in a very efficient manner.

"So far, so good; but the fact remains that the number of young people sent by them to the Dominion has been far from sufficient to meet the country's needs. During the past year no fewer than 15,000 Canadian farmers and others applied for the services of boys and girls from the British Isles. That demand could not be met, for the total number sent out from here to Canada during that period numbered only 1,500. It is obvious, therefore, that Canada requires British boys and girls in greater numbers than are now available, and it is my mission to see what can be done to augment the supply.

YOUNG ENGLISH SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

"We want boys to work on the land and learn to become farmers. It should be remembered that every acre of untilled land in Canada is a loss to the Empire. Juvenile migration is thus a vital question, and one in which the 'Imperial idea' gains in ascendancy.

"Of the 76,000 orphaned and needy boys and girls who have gone to Canada since the movement began, 75 per cent. were boys and 25 per cent. girls. Whatever stigma there may be on these children in this country owing to their misfortunes of birth, there is nothing of that sort of thing in Canada. The children are quickly assimilated into the Canadian population, and in due course become good and useful citizens of that part of the Empire.

"In addition to the after care they receive by those who take them to Canada, the Canadian Government looks after them individually and protects their interests by a system of personal visitation and supervision. A pleasing feature of this work is that an inspector rarely finds any of the children other than comfortably settled and well cared for. Very often, indeed, the adopted parents are proud of their charges and regard them as members of the family. They share their meals and their pleasures as well as their work. No distinction of any kind is apparent. The Canadian farmers live well, and have the best of wholesome food on their tables, and in such abundance that their young apprentices' supplies are only limited by their capacity.

"It has been no surprise to me to find in a boy or girl, after only a few months' residence in the country, a marked improvement both in weight and physique. In this matter, I may say that there is no class of young people in C[illegible] whose personal welfare [illegible] taken than the boy or girl from the Motherland. Th[illegible] [illegible]en are placed in foster homes or situations [illegible] diate direction of the emigration agen[illegible] ployers who are required to enter into indentures in wh[illegible] wages they are to pay and the care they are to giv[illegible] nitely stipulated. These precautions are only right [illegible] proper, but as a matter of fact the great success of the movement has been due to the kindly interest taken [illegible] by those in whose care they are placed.

"Recent reports which have reached me sh[illegible] cent. of the boys adhere to farming. One young f[illegible] farming on the share basis with the owner of the fa[illegible] which he served his apprenticeship. A farmer in Western Canada says of his 'Old Country' boy: 'He is now married and managing a large farm. There never was a better b[illegible] and I think of him as a son.' Another lad is making final p[illegible]ments on his farm, which will leave it unencumbered by mortgage. This young man's operations for one year netted him [illegible]o. And another has acquired by purchase the farm of which he was formerly a tenant. These are only a f[illegible] examples of the success of our erstwhile British immigrant boys in Canada. A great deal might also be said of those who, in order to advance their prospects, are attending our Agricultural Colleges. But I have said enough to show how the movement is progressing and how it has succeeded. I might add that 95 per cent. of those who go out to Canada do well. The children are well distributed, but the majority at present are with Ontario farmers.

"That Canada is in a position to find homes and employment as farm and domestic workers for annual contingents of at least 6,000 trained boys and girls is shown by the fact that each succeeding year brings a greater demand to fill the vacancies left by those who have completed their apprenticeships and have launched out for themselves."

Mr. Bogue Smart, who is no stranger to this country, having visited it on many occasions, is making a stay this time for some months.

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MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR SIR GEORGE PARKIN.

Memorial services for Sir George Parkin were held in St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, on June 27, and in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, last Monday. The former was conducted by Bishop Sweeney, and the latter by the Rev. H. A. L. Sheppard.

At the service in London the hymns, "O God, our help in ages past" and "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended," were sung. The chief mourners were Lady Parkin (widow), Mr. Parkin, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wimperis, Mrs. Tudway, and Mrs. Halliday Douglas. There were many Canadians in the large congregation, which included, among others:—

Mary Countess of Minto, Lady Strathcona, Lord Charnwood, [illegible] Hon. Kathleen Thring, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Freman[illegible] the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Charles Bright, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Otto Beit, Sir Napier Shaw, [illegible] Bartle Frere, Sir Gilbert Parker, Lieut.-General Sir Edward H[illegible] Sir John and Lady Pedder, Mr. Richard Rigg (British [illegible] Union), the Rev. John H. J. Ellison, the Misses Frere, Mr [illegible] Bacon and Miss M. Bacon, Canon and Mrs. Slogget[illegible] Mrs. C. W. Robinson, Mrs. Vernon Eaton and Miss E[illegible] Mrs. George Macmillan, Professor Newton, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Macmillan, Col. Weston Jarvis, Dr. Alex Hill, Mr. G. W. B[illegible] Mrs. FitzRandolph, the Rev. P. J. and Mrs. Andrews [illegible] Loring, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Mr. G. M. Boughey, [illegible] Salmon, Mr. E. Lewin, and Mr. W. Chamberlin, represen[illegible] Royal Colonial Institute.

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The final Census figures of Canada's population on Jun[illegible] are 8,788,483, a gain of more than 1,500,000 since the last Census in 1911 (says an Exchange cablegram from Ottawa[illegible]

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, speaking at the British Empire League dinner last week, referred to rumours from Ottawa, and said that there was no difference of opinion between his Prime Minister and [illegible] colleagues and himself. They were on the very best of [illegible] which he hoped would continue.

Before the adjournment of the Dominion [illegible] week, Mr. Mackenzie King was presented wit[illegible] silver vase by his followers on the eve of [illegible] says the Ottawa correspondent of the [illegible] an assurance that there will be no General Election [illegible] after another session, which will be called for Jan[illegible] the Redistribution Bill will be introduc[illegible]

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 30.)

State—servants of their time—our hearts are thrilled, and we proudly feel that in unbroken succession we, too, are of the blood. I saw the other day, in the crypt of St. Paul's, the bust of one great Canadian, Sir John A. Macdonald, and on it were written those words that express the determination of all good Canadians: 'A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die.' The subjects of the British Commonwealth are the free-est people on the face of God's earth."

Message from Mr. Mackenzie King.

The following message was received by Mr. Larkin from Mr. Mackenzie King: "Will you please accept for yourself and convey to our fellow Canadians and their guests at the Dominion Day Dinner the most cordial of greetings from my colleagues in the Government and myself. At no previous period in Canada's history have the sentiment of unity in aim and aspiration, and the spirit of goodwill in inter-Imperial and in international relations been stronger than they are to-day. In the fostering of these essential qualities of national greatness lies the secret of all that pertains to our country's highest development and the safeguard of its most enduring contribution to the community of British nations."

Those Present.

Those present at the dinner, in addition to the speakers, included the following:—

Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M.P., Maurice Alexander, A. D. Allen, Sir James Allen, Thos. Allin, John Allsop, Dr. H. M. Ami, P. Anderson, E. Andrews, Donald Armour, Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, F. W. Ashe, Lieut. Gordon P. B. Ashe, R.N., A. W. Atwater, K.C.

Dr. M. J. Bach, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell, G. W. Badgerow, James Baines, R. W. Baker, A. H. Bankart, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., A. R. Bartlett, Charles F. Batchelder, H. L. Beardsley, W. B. Beattie, Sir Frederick Becker, Frank D. Benjamin, Sir B. P. Blackett, S. V. Blake, H. W. Blaylock, Lord Blyth, George W. Booth, Rudyard Boulton, Thomas Brash, George Breakey, E. Bristol, Oswald Brough, Sir G. McLaren Brown, T. Albert Brown, T. Blundell Brown, B. P. Bull, W. P. Bull, Sir Woodman Burbidge, J. A. Burgess, Dr. Burnford.

Charles Cambie, W. A. Cameron, W. J. Cameron, D. B. Campbell, F. T. Campbell, G. C. Campbell, J. S. Campbell, J. Cardale, A. E. Carlyle, F. L. Cartwright, J. J. Cawthra, W. H. Cawthra, T. T. Champion, A. Chandler, H. Chanter, G. A. Child, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, H. Claridge, J. W. Clark, P. A. Clews, A. S. Collard, J. G. Colmer, E. C. Complin, A. H. Coneybeare, Robert Connew, Sir J. D. Connolly, J. V. Conroy, E. H. Cooper, G. E. Cowie, W. T. Cranfield, W. S. Crawford, Sir H. J. Creedy, J. P. Crerar, G. E. W. Crowe.

Sir C. Peers Davidson, Gordon Davidson, John Davidson, David Davies, Sir William Davies, F. Davy, P. M. Dearle, H. W. Dixon, J. E. Dodds, J. Donaldson, Rev. G. B. Doughty, B. R. Drover, Mr. Justice Duff, K. J. Dunstan, R. B. Dunwoody.

R. Y. Eaton, A. H. Eckford, D. Owen Evans, E. G. Everett, J. Armitage Ewing.

Sir John Ferguson, Hon. J. A. Fihelly, W. S. Fitton, J. T. Foord, Dr. C. T. Ford, Capt. J. V. Forster, R.N.R., J. W. L. Forster, W. E. Forster, W. G. Fox, A. L. Fullerton.

Horace J. Gagné, A. W. Gifford, Flight-Lieut. J. Glenn, C. D. Gordon, Rev. Prebendary A. W. Gough, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, A. E. Griffith, W. Griffith, W. L. Griffith (Hon. Secretary), W. D. Gwynne.

G. Hadrill, Sir Aylmer Haldane, F. Hall, R. G. Hall Caine, A. Lorne Hamilton. W. H. Hammerton, H. W. Harding, A. Dale Harris, H. E. A. Hawken, Dr. E. P. Hawkshaw, B. R. Hepburn, Dr. T. Bruce Hewson, Mr. Justice Hodgins, C. J. Hodgson, E. Hodgson, John Howard, A. Stroud Hoxton, H. T. Hughes, G. B. Hughes, J. Reid Hyde, Percy Hurd, M.P.

Gordon Inglis, W. H. Ingram, the Italian Ambassador.

E. J. Jackson, T. J. Jackson, W. L. James, A. C. Jennings, G. B. Johnson, Sir George Lawson Johnston, G. Carleton, L. Jones.

H. W. Kember, S. V. Kendall, H. P. Kennedy, F. W. Kerr, W. Kerr, Raymond Kershaw, S. Kilpatrick, J. C. Kirkwood.

C. S. Laidlaw, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, G. C. Lane, A. Lang, Rev. L. H. Lang, E. A. Larmonth, Hon. G. Lawrence, Rev. Sydney Le Mesurier, L. Lemieux, A. G. Leonard, Sir Thomas Lipton, Capt. Lister, J. T. Lithgow, the Lord Mayor of London, John Loudon, J. H. Lough, Sir Edward Lucas, E. P. Luke, W. J. Lynch.

John MacCormac, A. MacDougall, J. C. MacDougall, P. C. McGillivray, J. C. McKee, Dr. Tait Mackenzie, James Mackie, Prof. J. C. McLennan, E. C. Macleod, E. Macleod, A. L. McTavish, Hon. John McWhae, R. F. McWilliams, J. H. Magor, C. H. Mahey, G. Mair, Capt. J. P. R. Marriott, R.N., H. F. Marriott, J. A. Martin, W. A. Medland, C. J. Miller, L. G. Mills, R. Minty, G. H. Mitchell, H. M. Mitton, Sir George Scott Moncrieff, A. E. Moore, Thomas Moss, A. B. Muddiman, D. J. Murphy, J. D. Murray, Joseph Myers.

F. J. Nathan, Lord Richard Nevill, F. J. Ney, A. S. M. Nicholls, Alfred Nichols, Dr. H. W. L. Nichols, W. C. Noxon, A. L. Nunns, W. J. O'Hara, A. O'Kelly.

J. H. Pangman, S. Pardoe, Sir Gilbert Parker, J. Parton, Dr. H. O. Patrick, J. Patterson, D. H. Pearson, J. P. Pelletier, William Phillips, Sir Alfred Pickford, H. R. Pickup, Dr. G. D. Porter, S. Prins, S. W. Pugh, F. H. Pyman, J. R. Quain

A. F. Rand, J. E. Ray, F. A. C. Redden, Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, H. Ridpath, Hon. Sir Charles Russell, W. R. Rutherford, Dr. R. F. Ruttan

Walter Salberg, C. V. Sale, S. Samuel, B. G. Saywell, Thomas Scullard, A. F. Sheed, A. H. Sheed, R. J. A. Shelley, A. Shields, G. Shirres, Earl A. Siegrist, W. B. Sifton, J. H. Sim, R. P. Skinner (American Consul-General), G. Bogue Smart, F. J. Gemmell Smith, F. R. Smith, J. Obed Smith, Sir H. Babington Smith, Sir Alfred W. Smithers, M.P., Hubert Smithers, Norman Smithers, C. B. Stanbury, D. E. Standen, A. M. B. Stevens, Dr. Cameron R. Stewart, P. F. Storrs, W. Story, J. St. Loe Strachey, H. L. Symons.

J. Wilson Taylor, Viscount Templetown, G. L. Thompson, W. Turnbull, G. T. Varney, C. H. Verge.

N. E. Wainwright, Sir Edgar Walton (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Septimus Warwick, Ronald Waterhouse, Arthur Watson, Harrison Watson, John Webster, H. Whitlock, L. D. Wilgress, M. Grant Wilkinson, T. B. Willans, John Willmott, Beckles Willson, G. Beckles Willson, C. D. Wreyford, F. A. Young, R. A. C. Young.

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DOMINION DAY RECEPTION.

About 800 Canadians and Anglo-Canadians attended the Dominion Day reception given by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin—who were assisted by their daughter—at the Ritz Hotel on June 30. Those who accepted invitations included the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Sir Thomas Lipton, Lady Peterson, Sir Joseph and Lady Cook, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, Major-General, Mrs., and Miss Stewart (Vancouver), Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Mr. Justice and Mrs. and Miss Hodgins, Sir George and Lady Lawson Johnston, Lord and Lady Treowen, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Charters and Lady Symonds, Lord Glendyne, Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden, Sir Godfrey Lagden.

Viscount and Viscountess Dillon, Mrs. Z. S. Amery, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Lady Maud Mackintosh, Capt. and Lady Blanche Cobbold, Lady Drummond, Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Lady Northcote, the Dowager-Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Sir Robert and Lady Perks, Sir Edgar and Lady Walton, Sir Charles and Lady Dobell, Sir Fabian Ware, Lord Blyth, Sir Thomas and Lady Fisher.

Sir Reginald and Lady Brade, Sir Hardman and Lady Lever, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, the Bishop of London, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Sir James and Lady Allen, the Marchioness of Donegall, Sir James and Lady and Miss Dunn, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Lady Carnarvon, Viscount and Viscountess Pirrie, the Dowager Marchioness of Tweeddale, Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen.

Lady Strathcona, Sir Duncan and Lady Orr-Lewis, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Harvey, Brig.-General and Mrs. Hepburn, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness Moncheur, Archdeacon Cody, Lord and Lady Inverforth, the Misses Aikins, Mr. A. W. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgerow, Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Miss Helen Drury, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. M. S. Charles, the Hon. Sir Charles Peers Davidson, Mr. Gordon Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armitage Ewing, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Galsworthy.

Viscount and Viscountess Hill, Brig.-General H. T. Hughes, Mr. George Hadrill, Lt.-General Sir Aylmer Haldane, Major-General and Mrs. G. Carleton Jones, Prof. and Mrs. R. Tait Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. McCullough, Bishop and Mrs. and Miss Newnham, Major-General and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Viscount Templetown, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Trethewey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trethewey, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Duff, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, Sir John Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Lt.-Col. and Mme. Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

* *

CANADIAN PACIFIC WINTER CRUISES.

In response to many enquiries, the Canadian Pacific announce that the *Empress of Britain* will next winter make two cruises from New York to the West Indies.

The first cruise will start from New York on January 20, and will cover 6,000 miles, with Havana, Port Antonio, Kingston, Colon (Panama), La Guayra (Venezuela), Port of Spain and La Brea (Trinidad), Barbados, Fort de France and St. Pierre Martinique, San Juan, and Nassau as the ports of call. The second cruise will start from New York on February 20, and stops will be made at Havana, Port Antonio, Kingston, Colon, La Guayra, Port of Spain, La Brea Point, Barbados, Fort de France, St. Pierre, San Juan, and Bermuda.

* *

In recognition of his eminent services to Empire migration, and particularly to the recent successful passage of the Empire Settlement Act under his charge, the Hon. L. S. Amery, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, will be entertained by the British Empire Producers' Organisation at a public luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., on Monday, July 10. The chairman of the organisation, Mr. Ben H. Morgan, will preside, and will be supported by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, and others.

PURELY PERSONAL

[illegible] ...ated, and sh[illegible] us on Tuesday morning before the [illegible]

The Duke of Connaught was last week re-elected Master of the Trinity House. His Royal Highness has been annually re-elected Master since his first appointment in 1910.

Sir Richard Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, is proceeding to England on important public business. He is travelling by way of Canada.

The guests of Lord Woolavington (formerly Sir James Buchanan) in his box—for which he paid £1,000—at the London Hospitals' Ball in the Albert Hall last week included Mr. and Mrs. Larkin and Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn.

* *

Senator Lorne Webster and Mr. Ross H. McMaster returned to Canada by the *Empress of France* last week.

Lady Hazen and Miss Hazen returned to Canada last week by the *Montrose*.

The Hon. Lionel Guest left Canada on July 5 in the *Empress of India* for England, after a month's absence.

* *

Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada, and Mr. F. L. Patton, assistant general manager, arrived by the *Olympic*.

* *

Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes, accompanied by Mr. H. V. J. Tennant and Captain C. Henry, have arrived in London from New York.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Birkett and Miss Winnifred Birkett arrived by the *Empress of Britain* to spend the summer in England.

* *

The Hon. J. S. McLennan (author of "Louisbourg from its Foundation to its Fall") has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan and Miss Rachel Allan arrived by the *Empress of Britain* to spend the summer abroad. Miss Joy Arbuthnot, of Worplesdon, Surrey, who has been spending the winter and spring in Montreal with Mrs. Allan, accompanied them.

Sub-Lieut. W. B. L. Holms, R.C.N., is posted to H.M.S. *Wistaria*, and Sub-Lieut. J. W. R. Roy to H.M.S. *Valerian*.

* *

The guests at the British Empire League dinner to the Dominion High Commissioners on June 28, included Mr. Larkin, Mr. Victor Gordon, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Edward Salmon, Mr. John Howard, Mr. Wm. Turnbull, Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, and Mr. G. W. Badgerow.

* *

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who is to sail for New York on July 19, is to be accompanied on his forthcoming visit to the United States and Canada by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Thompson—to whom his "Letters to Isabel" were addressed. The subject of his address to the members of the Canadian Bar Association will be "Law as a Link of Empire."

The new Master of the Canada Lodge, Mr. W. T. Cranfield, otherwise "Deni Crane," author and journalist, has just published a notable book—which will be duly reviewed in this journal "The Boys' Book of Canada." Under the impulse of an irresistible *Wanderlust*, Mr. Crane has seen a good deal of the world—Canada, the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. He has made six trips to Canada, and on each occasion travelled from Montreal to Vancouver. On other occasions he went off the beaten track, and saw something of the country away from the connecting railway. And everything he saw impressed him immensely.

MR. W. T. CRANFIELD.

"I am," he told a representative of *Canada*, "a great believer in a well-considered scheme of selected migration for British boys to Canada. I would also send girls as well as boys. In Western Canada there are more men than women, and Britain generally has more women than men. Such a movement would redress the balance. To that theme, indeed, I have devoted a book, 'John Bull's Surplus Children.' In 'The Boys' Book of Canada' I have attempted to realise an ideal, and I want all schoolboys, especially Public School boys—the boys who are destined to become adventurers and administrators—to realise that Canada is a very great field for them. There they can more easily than here pick and choose careers for themselves. The Duke of York has graciously accepted a copy of my book and written a very cordial letter of acknowledgment. The publishers have also received complimentary references from the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Obed Smith, and other Canadians in London."

* *

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Frazier, of Montreal, have sailed for Naples. They will make an extended tour of the Continent, and will return to Canada on the *Montrose* about September 5

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* *

The departure by the *Montrose* last [illegible] J. D. Beattie (Montreal), M[illegible] Tobin (Halifax), and Mr. P. H. Vrooman [illegible]

Mrs. Humble-Buckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minty, and Mr. Wm. Tyrrell were among the passengers to Canada by the *Megantic* last Saturday.

Mr. B. McConkey, of the Canadian Emigration Office in London, sailed on Thursday by the *Melita* on a visit to Canada on behalf of the Department

* *

Among those who accepted invitations to the Royal Colonial Institute reception last week were Lady Strathcona, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Lady Beck, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. John Howard.

Arrivals by the *Empress of Britain* included Lady Gordon (Montreal), Mr. F. S. Meighen (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. S. Casey Wood (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. K. Noxon (Toronto).

Among the 500 passengers who arrived by the *Melita* last week were Dr. G. Lemieux and Dr. R. Fortier (Quebec), Dr. E. Dubeau (Montreal), Professor J. L. Somerville (Toronto), and Mr. André Vermeer, the winner of the competition for the monument to Cardinal Taschereau, to be erected in Quebec.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the Canadian Dairy Commissioner, returned to London last Saturday from an interesting tour of Dutch farms and factories. He addressed the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday on the Canadian dairy industry, with special reference to export trade.

* *

The arrivals by the *Megantic* last week included the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute and Lord Robert and Lady Jean Stuart, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cuthbertson, the Hon. L. P. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. J. W. Molson, Judge and Mrs. Owen and Messrs. C. and M. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ridout, and Dr. Wade.

* *

Mr. Thomas F. How, who retired from the position of general manager of the Bank of Toronto last Saturday, after 46 years' service, and who is now a director, is on his way to England. He is succeeded by Mr. John R. Lamb, assistant general manager, Mr. H. B. Henwood, manager of the Montreal branch, being promoted to the latter position.

In addition to the members of the Canadian Bisley team, the arrivals by the *Canopic* on Monday included Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Adams, Professor Austin, Professor J. W. Black, Professor and Mrs. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. J. Duff, Professor O. P. Fairfield, Professor and Mrs. J. W. Gregg, Dr. C. W. Hall, Dr. E. F. Hemminger, Dr. L. J. Jutras, Professor M. J. Leamon, Professor McKay, Professor B. Morgan, Professor W. P. Mustard, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Orchard, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. Rogers, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Thiebaud, and Dr. P. Zanpiere

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

JULY 5-8.—Henley Regatta.

JULY 6.—Tympanon recital by Sasha Votichenko, Wigmore Hall, 3.15.

JULY 6.—First song recital by Mary Bonin, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.

JULY 6.—Concert of her own compositions by Leginska, Æolian Hall, 3.

JULY 7.—The Duke of Connaught opens Garden Fete, in aid of the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, 3.

JULY 7.—Dance recital by Penelope Spencer, Æolian Hall, 8.30.

JULY 8.—Polo: Cup Final at Roehampton; Inter-Regimental Tournament Final at Hurlingham.

JULY 9.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.

JULY 10.—The Duke of York at dinner on behalf of Hospitals' Combined Appeal, Mansion House, 7.

JULY 10.—British Empire Producers' Organisation.—Luncheon in honour of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Hotel Victoria, 1.

JULY 10.—National Rifle Association Bisley Meeting opens (till July 22).

JULY 10.—Cricket: Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's.

JULY 10.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

JULY 12.—Pilgrims' Dinner to Sir Auckland Geddes, Hotel Victoria.

JULY 12.—Opening of the *Daily Express* Women's Exhibition, Olympia, 1.

JULY 12.—British League of Help for Verdun: Anglo-French Tennis Tournament, Wimbledon, new ground, 2.

JULY 14.—Cricket: Eton v. Harrow, Lord's.

JULY 14 and 15.—Lawn Tennis Inter-Services Championships, at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

JULY 15.—Polo: Ladies' Nomination Tournament Final, at Roehampton.

JULY 16.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.

JULY 17.—The King opens the new London County Council Hall.

JULY 17.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

JULY 19.—Cricket: Gentlemen v. Players, Lord's.

JULY 21.—Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

JULY 22.—Polo: Tyro Challenge Cup Final at Hurlingham.

JULY 23.—Baseball: International Baseball League at Stamford Bridge.

JULY 24.—Opening of Shakespeare Summer Festival, Stratford-on-Avon.

JULY 24.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Mr. Larkin was present at the Fourth of July dinner in London on Tuesday night.

* *

Mr. K. J. Dunstan, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto, is in London.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Aird, of Toronto, who have been making a motoring tour in this country, leave for France to-day.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Barker, V.C., the famous Canadian airman, and Mrs. Barker are in London and are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. D. H. Pearson, formerly publicity agent to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.

Professor Kenneth P. Kirkwood, who recently graduated from the University of Toronto, is in London on his way to Smyrna to take up a position on the staff of the International College there

The Rev. Canon O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, and Miss O'Meara returned by the *Melita* on Thursday.

* *

Mr. John R. Shaw, of Woodstock, has been elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Mr. C. Howard Smith, Montreal and Quebec, First Vice-President; Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Second Vice-President: and Mr. John D. Palmer, Fredericton, Chairman of Executive Council. Mr. S. J. Williams, Kitchener, has been elected the first honorary member.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Miss Elizabeth Cains, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cains, was married to Captain Herbert Paton Holt, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, on June 21 at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Lesley Jean Meakins, daughter of the late Major Charles W. Meakins and of Mrs. Meakins, to Mr. William Stanley Nichols, Montreal, took place on June 16 at the residence of the bride's mother, Pointe Claire.

The marriage of Miss Florence May Hiller, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hiller, to Mr. Harvey A. Scott, second son of Mrs. Ida Scott, of Hamilton, took place very quietly on June 28 in the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss M. Kathleen Hodgson, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. E. A. Hodgson, and Mrs. Hodgson, to Mr. A. A. Webb, son of the late Mr. A. Webb and Mrs. Webb, of Bristol, England, took place at Hudson, P.Q., on June 21.

* *

Mrs. Robert Clarke, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Clara Olivia Tinsdale, of Brownsburg, Que., to Mr. George A. Latter, of Edmonton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Latter, of Westmount. The marriage will take place in July.

* *

In the little chapel at Point au Pic on June 21, Miss Marie Hamel, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henri Hamel, of Quebec, was married to Brigadier-General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., former commandant of the 22nd Battalion, and now a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission, son of Captain and Mrs. Tremblay, of Sainte Coeur de Marie, Lake St. John.

* *

A marriage is announced to take place in September between Arthur W. M. Ellis, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., Assistant Director of the Medical Unit, London Hospital, son of the late W. Hodgson Ellis, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, and Mrs. Ellis, Toronto, and Winifred, wife of the late Captain Winter Rose, M.C., Essex Yeomanry, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Food Mitchell, Quendon Hall, Essex.

* *

A Reno (Nevada) correspondent says, under date, June 7: "Sir George Bury, former vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who procured a divorce here a fortnight ago, was married by the Rev. Brewster Adams, of the First Baptist Church, to Mrs. Doris Blumenthal, formerly of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who was granted a divorce to-day in the District Court from the second son of the noted Viennese banker. When she married Blumenthal she was the widow of Baron Lorenzo, of Italy."

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

CRITERION, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

NEW, St Martin's Lane.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lilian Braithwaite).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—London Fair and Market (till July 14).

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Quinlan Kavanagh, daughter of the late John P. Kavanagh and Mrs. Kavanagh, Montreal, to Dr. James T. Rogers, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers.

* *

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Mary Gooderham, daughter of Mr. W. G. Gooderham and the late Mrs. Gooderham, to Captain James Butler White, D.F.C., took place on May 17, at the home of Mr. W. G. Gooderham, Toronto.

* *

The engagement is announced of Mary Elizabeth Currie, daughter of Rev. Dr. D. Currie, of Montreal, to Mr. C. Maxwell Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place shortly.

* *

Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Buckland, Guelph, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Ada Elizabeth (Daisy), to Captain F. L. Goodman, M.C., son of Mr. Chas. Goodman, Osoyoos, B.C., the marriage to take place this month.

* *

At Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, Miss Madeline Clara Trotter, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Trotter, was married to Mr. Cecil Hurd Broughall, son of the Reverend Canon Broughall, rector of Grace Church-on-the-Hill, and Mrs. Broughall.

* *

The wedding has taken place at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, of Miss Anne Jean Ross, daughter of the late Dr. J. F. W. Ross and Mrs. Ross, to Mr. Goldwin Orford Fleming, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Fleming. The service was taken by the Rev. Dr. Cody, assisted by Bishop Acheson, of Connecticut.

* *

The marriage has taken place at St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., of Miss Marjorie Lisette Taylor, younger daughter of Mr. Henry J. Taylor, to Mr. Don Francis Pepler, son of the late Mr. F. E. P. Pepler and Mrs. E. Percival Brown, of Toronto. His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. A. Boyd.

THE CANADIAN STATE-OWNED FLEET.

Results for 1921. New Trade Routes Established.

THE shipping world is agreed that the financial severity of the year 1921 has never had a parallel in the annals of maritime commerce. Conditions that with the dawn of the year showed signs of improvement grew steadily worse; money that tended to become easier grew scarcer; tonnage, already in excess of requirement, continued to swell beyond all proportion to its present means of utilisation. Added to these, the shipowner had to face a rate reduction on the goods he carried of as much as 50 per cent., while, to crown his troubles, labour disputes arose and compelled him to send his ships to foreign repair yards.

Is it, therefore, surprising to find that steamship owners are adopting stringent methods to retrench and economise to the detriment of expansion?

For 1921 the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., is stated to show a balance on the wrong side for the first time. This is announced to be over eight million dollars, but this includes depreciation, which is probably a very substantial item.

Particular interest is attached to the performance of this State-owned fleet. The ordinary steamship company adds to its fleet by degrees, the policy naturally being to increase the number of steamers in proportion to the traffic returns, or accordingly as trade conditions warrant. With the C.G.M.M., however, the case was different.

Under pressure from the Mother Country, Canada undertook the building of cargo steamers during the war to relieve the scarcity of tonnage, with the result that she found herself in possession of a fleet of steamers at the close of hostilities, when her exports of munitions and supplies had assumed enormous proportions. She found herself, nevertheless, largely dependent upon the steamers of other countries to distribute her vast output, and it seemed probable that those countries themselves would require all the tonnage they could find for the carriage of the produce of their own nationals.

It will thus be seen that the C.G.M.M. came into being, not as a speculative acquisition, but as a vital factor in the Dominion's welfare, as well as that of the Empire. Although a large sum of money must of necessity be written off as loss, owing to reduced tonnage values and to the trade depression succeeding its inception, the C.G.M.M. has been directly responsible, during a difficult period, for the regular maintenance of ocean routes which have not only been of great financial benefit to Canadian exporters and the industries they represent, but have also been the means of finding a considerable amount of traffic for the Government-owned Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, to which they act as a feeder. It has also been responsible for the conservation of funds within the Dominion itself—which otherwise would have been disbursed abroad in the form of wages and costs of repairs and stores—and also in the relief of unemployment in shipyards and allied industries.

New fields, or more appropriately channels, along which to develop direct trade with Canada have been investigated, and trade routes have been established to many ports which hitherto depended for their Canadian traffic upon the irregular visits of steamers, or upon indirect sailings entailing cost of transhipment of cargo and its attendant danger of damage to shipments. Imports have, therefore, been enabled to enter Canada at first hand—an important step forward in the establishment of inter-Empire trade.

As far as possible, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., in accordance with the original policy adopted upon its formation, has not encroached upon the regularly established routes of contemporary companies. Curiously enough, it is upon these new routes that the greatest encouragement to establish regular services has been experienced. An amusing experience is related in this connection by the captain of one of the C.G.M.M. steamers plying between Vancouver and Australia. He had to collect some 500 tons of merchandise at one of the South Sea Islands, and had instructions to obtain any other cargo available. On arriving in port, the fact that his ship was sailing direct to Canada quickly became known and he found himself able to secure an additional 1,000 tons of freight before leaving the port. Indeed, he states that he was chased down the main thoroughfare by merchants anxious to obtain direct shipment of local produce to Canada. And this incident was the forerunner of a regular call by steamers of the C.G.M.M. on that route.

In reviewing the activities of the C.G.M.M. during *1921*, one must remember that the company, from its inception, has had a titanic struggle to gain a footing. Never before has the task of attempting to put a merchant fleet into commission during a period of three years been attempted; nor is it likely that again the situation will warrant such a step. It has meant, of course, a great deal of organisation both on land and sea—the taking over of some 60 ships from the construction yards, the selection of personnel to man the ships, and the building up and cohesion of world-wide machinery to secure traffic for the undertaking.

Little wonder is it, therefore, that in its third year—1921—the C.G.M.M. operated at a loss, even so great as it was. With the recovery of trade to normal conditions the company should assume a position of the greatest importance in the external trade of Canada. This is a factor which will not be lost on Canadian manufacturers, to whom already much benefit has accrued by the keeping open of trade routes to practically all parts of the British Empire, as well as to other important parts of the world.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE S.S. "CANADIAN RANGER" AT BUENOS AIRES.

In the meantime the directors and the Minister of Railways are to be congratulated on their intention to lay up or dispose of the smaller steamers which have not been found large enough for the handling of general traffic on the ocean routes which are being maintained. When this operation is completed 38 ships will be left in commission, and as the two largest ships of the line have only recently come into service, this number should be ample to care for Canadian trade for at least the next few years.

* *

BERMUDA A PORT OF CALL FOR THE C.G.M.M.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers *Canadian Fisher* and *Canadian Forester* are now making Bermuda a port of call, north and south bound.

This will be a great convenience, as tourists, commercial travellers, etc., will be able to reach Bermuda from Jamaica and the Bahamas without having to go to New York, as heretofore, thus saving a distance of at least 1,300 miles, besides money and time. Passengers coming from the south—Demerara, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Windward and Leeward Islands—via the R.M.S.P. Company will thus be able to make a connection with the Canadian steamers for the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras without the long delay via Colon.

During the summer months, or between May and October, they can transfer at Bermuda for Montreal, where they can catch a good steamship connection for England. During the winter months the Canadian steamers make Halifax, N.S., their winter port.

* *

The trial of Father Delorme, the Montreal priest who was charged with the murder of his half-brother, came to an end on June 30 (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent), when the jury found him insane.

Miss McPhail, the only woman member of the Dominion Parliament, has returned $1,500 of her Sessional indemnity of $4,000. She explains (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*) that $2,500 is an ample indemnity for her Sessional duties, and that she is, therefore, not entitled to the balance. Miss McPhail recently gave notice of a Bill to redu[illegible] Sessional indemnity by [illegible]

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—Dr. E. S. Moore, Dean of the School of Mines of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed Professor of Economic Geology in the University of Toronto. He was born at Clarksburg, Ont., and is a graduate of the University of Toronto.

——Mr. Headley Shaw, president of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, who died in Toronto on November 29, 1921, left an estate of $1,117,981.

——According to an agreement signed by the Master Plumbers' Association here, there will be no reduction in the wages of Union plumbers, which are 90 cents an hour, for the next two years.

——Miss Ada MacKenzie, of the Mississauga Club, has gained the Ontario women's golf championship by defeating last year's champion, Mrs. Hope Gibson, of Hamilton, in the final at the Rosedale course.

HAMILTON.—The Rev. P. W. Philpott, for 25 years pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle, has been appointed to the Moody Institute, Chicago, at a salary of about $15,000 a year.

WELLAND.—The Public Library Board has been notified of the appropriation by the Carnegie Foundation of $25,000 for a public library here. To this the Board will add $5,000 for the erection of a building on the Nixon property, South Main Street.

PORT ARTHUR.—"The beaver is the national emblem of our country, and if I had my way I would not allow one of those animals to be killed," declared Police Magistrate W. W. O'Brien here, after he had fined Fred Denhard $900 and costs or one year in prison for having 45 beaver skins in his possession illegally. "You are a licensed trapper," said the magistrate, "and I have no sympathy, for you deliberately cleaned out that whole colony of beavers in the closed season."

BRAMPTON.—At the farm of Mr. S. J. McClure, Plot 12, third line west, Toronto township, a re-union took place of 475 descendants of James McClure, who settled on the same place in 1820. The entire company (gathered from various parts of Canada and the States) sat down together to dinner in the barn. Speeches were made, photographs were taken, and several interesting relics of pioneer days were on view.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Staff-Sergeant Walter Munday, who has been in charge of the Niagara Falls post of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the past two years, has left for a post on the most northern part of Hudson Bay, bordering on the Arctic Circle. Mrs. Munday will be the first white woman in the district.

LISTOWEL.—Damage estimated at $100,000 has been caused by a fire which almost destroyed the Pfeffer Milling Company's plant.

SUDBURY.—The municipal assessment for the town this year is $5,260,226; last year the total was $5,098,278. Of this year's total $2,732,665 is for land, $2,038,490 for buildings, and $487,071 for business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Dr. Philip Cox, of the U. N. B., has joined Dr. A. G. Huntsman, curator of the Marine Biological Station at St. Andrews to engage in fishery investigations on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN.—Dr. S. Skinner, of this city, has been appointed Director of Medical Services for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for New Brunswick.

——Mr W. W. Allingham, of West St. John, has received the appointment of district resident architect of the Federal Public Works Department here.

MONCTON.—Building permits for 1921, up to June 7, amounted to $166,285, while for this year, up to June 7, they amounted to $547,263, or more than three times the amount.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Harbour Commissioners have recently abolished the 7 cents per net ton register on steamers loading full grain cargoes here, and have also agreed to waive the moorage charges of 60 cents per 100 tons register.

—A temple costing $3,000,000 is to be erected at Ste. Anne de Beaupré to replace the basilica recently destroyed by fire, as well as a monastery costing $500,000, to provide accommodation for the residing Redemptorist fathers. A competition carrying a prize of $15,000 will be open to architects.

——Mr. Sam Harris, of Toronto, president of the Ontario division of the Navy League of Canada, was elected president of the Dominion Council of the League at the annual meeting here, while Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, national president of the I.O.D.E., and Messrs. C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, and Eric Hamber, Vancouver, were elected vice-presidents.

——About $30 per foot was paid by Dominion Textiles Company for the site, with buildings, at 12 Victoria Square and 299-307 St. James Street. The purchase price of the property was $222,750.

MONTREAL.—At the McGill University Convocation ceremony the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery was conferred upon the first women to receive the honour. The ceremony also embraced the bestowal of the first degree of Bachelor of Science in Medicine at McGill.

SHERBROOKE.—Magog paid a tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War, when Major-General Sir F. O. W. Loomis unveiled the monument which has been erected in the centre of the town. Short addresses were given by Colonel Dubuc, Brigadier-General D. C. Draper, and Colonel the Rev. J. M. Almond. The monument, designed by Mr. G. W. Hill, of Montreal, is built of Stanstead granite, surmounted by a bronze statue of a Canadian soldier in the act of launching a Mills grenade. The bronze work was cast in Brussels.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—With all the Lunenburg fishing vessels in from their spring trip, the total catch for the fleet stands at 142,000 quintals (81,000 quintals greater than last year), at an estimated value of $1,200,000.

SYDNEY.—Mr. George D. MacDougall, Chief Engineer of the British Empire Steel Corporation, was elected President of the Nova Scotia Mining Society at its annual session here, and other officers elected were: Messrs. C. M. O'Dell and A. S. MacNeil, Vice-Presidents, and E. C. Hanrahan, Secretary.

——Fifty applications under the Housing Act have been approved by the Sydney Housing Commission. The dwellings are being put up at an average cost of $3,700 each.

LIVERPOOL.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Board of Trade officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. G. S. McClearn; vice-president, Mr. C. V. McIntosh; secretary, Mr. J. W. Banfield.

TRURO.—That farming operations are later than usual in Nova Scotia, due to cold weather, but that the outlook is now very good, was the statement made by Dr. Melville Cumming, head of the College of Agriculture, and Secretary of Agriculture for the Province. Regarding the outlook for apples in the Annapolis Valley, he declared it was very promising. While it was not yet possible to say definitely, he gave it as his opinion that there would probably be more acreage under cultivation this year than last, with the possible exception of that devoted to potatoes. There were more farm helps available this year, he said, because of present industrial conditions.

WINDSOR.—A memorial tablet to former students who died overseas has been unveiled at King's Collegiate School here.

GRAND PRE.—Active work has begun on the erection of the Acadian Memorial Church here, which is to be built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The main building will be used to store Acadian relics and the wing as a sacristy.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Work has been started on the $250,000 extension to the Grain Exchange here, the contract for which was recently let by the Traders' Building Association to Carter, Halls and Aldinger. The original building on Lombard Street will be raised three stories, thus bringing it into line with the Rory Street extension and making the whole 10 stories high.

——Mr. Thomas Gelley, Commissioner of Immigration, states that a colony of former members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with their families, is to be established in the West, and negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of land in this district are in progress.

——Bro. Dr. A. B. Baird was installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba at the closing session of the forty-seventh annual communication in the Masonic Temple here. Other officers installed were: Bros. W. J. Major, Winnipeg, Deputy Grand Master; G. S. MacEwing, Treherne, Grand Senior Warden; A. L. Crossin, Winnipeg, Grand Junior Warden; Jabez Miller, Winnipeg, Grand Treasurer; J. A. Ovas, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. E. J. Fream, of Calgary, secretary of the United Grain Growers, has been appointed a temporary Commissioner under the Southern Alberta Relief Act.

——A debenture issue of the United Irrigation District, amounting to $450,000, has been taken by Murphy, Favre and Co., of Spokane, at a price of 102,227 for immediate delivery. There were nine tenderers. The bonds are for 30 years, bearing interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and are part of a total issue of $525,000 for the United Irrigation project, the balance to be absorbed by residents of the district.

CALGARY.—News has been received from Ottawa that the Supreme Court has confirmed Mr. J. T. Shaw, sitting member for Calgary West, in his seat. The appeal of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative candidate, was dismissed with costs.

LETHBRIDGE.—Steps toward the colonisation of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District are now being taken by the Irrigation Council of the Government. Listings of land which farmers in that district will have for sale are now being secured. Farmers are urged to reduce their holdings to 160 acres, and are warned that prices they ask for surplus lands must be reasonable, and in the neighbourhood of $70, including irrigation charges. The Government will make a commission charge of $2 per acre for land it sells; the commission money to go into a general fund for colonisation purposes.

MEDICINE HAT.—There are no labour troubles here. The civic wage schedule is mutually satisfactory to all concerned, and the unemployment situation has been considerably relieved on account of farming operations. The local Government Employment Bureau reports that not for several years has there been such a demand for help. Farmers in every direction from the city are shorthanded, and they are paying $40 to $50. Labourers are greatly in demand for railroad construction work, and at Vauxhall.

JASPER PARK.—Jasper Park Lodge, the new summer resort erected by the Canadian National Railway in the mountain park of that name was formally opened on June 15, when Mrs. H. C. Fleming, of San Francisco, the first guest to register, unfurled the Union Jack, which Mr. John M. Imrie, of the Edmonton *Daily Journal*, hoisted to its position in front the main building. Mr. W. E. Duperow, general passenger agent of prairie lines, presided over the ceremony. Accommodation is provided for more than 60 guests in log cabins erected on the shore of Lake Beauvert, and additions will be made from time to time as required.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—Excavation for the erection of a flour mill for the Northern Light Milling Company has commenced. The mill is to have a capacity of 125 barrels a day. A grain elevator is to be built in connection with the plant.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—In the first by-election for the Saskatchewan Legislature since the Progressives decided to enter politics as a Provincial party, the Liberal candidate in Happyland has been elected by a majority of 555 over his Progressive opponent.

—The total grain handled by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company from the commencement of the crop movement in the autumn of 1921 to May 31, 1922, was 33,133,085 bushels. In addition, about one million and a half bushels were handled as "platform shipments." In the crop shipping season 1920-21 the total grain handled through the elevators of the company was 26,195,943 bushels.

LLOYDMINSTER.—Thirty ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, an advance party of a greater number to arrive later, have taken up residence in this district, where they will become farmers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Hon. J. L. Perron, of Montreal, was elected President of the Canadian Good Roads Association for the ensuing year at the conference here; Hon. S. J. Latta, Regina, Hon. President; Messrs. R. T. Kelly, Hamilton, and F. L. Fellowes, Vancouver, vice-presidents, and Mr. G. D. McAdee, Montreal, secretary.

——Dr. Chester Brown has been appointed to take charge of the William Head Quarantine station, to succeed Dr. Rundle Nelson, who intends to resume private practice in this city.

The old Johnson Street bridge, which has carried trains and pedestrians over the Inner Harbour at Johnson Street since 1890, will shortly disappear to make way for the new and up-to-date bascule bridge, which the city is building.

——The Bank of Nova Scotia will shortly commence the construction of a new bank building on the site of the old Clarence Hotel at the north-east corner of Yates and Douglas Streets here.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. A. Cunningham has been re-elected president of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. F. T. King, vice-president.

——After hearing witnesses for employees and packers at several sittings in the Province, the British Columbia minimum wage board has reaffirmed its ruling that $14.00 a week is the minimum wage on which fruit packers can live decently.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was unanimously re-elected honorary president of the Navy League of Canada at the Provincial annual meeting of that association, held here. Major W. H. Langley, of Victoria, was elected president of the Provincial division and appointed a delegate to the Dominion convention of the league. Captain H. Pybus, R.N.R., was re-elected vice-president. Approximately 400 boys are in training throughout the B.C. division. The league has been successful in placing 115 Pacific Coast boys in ships, particularly vessels belonging to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the C.P.R. coast services, the C.P.S.S., and the Canadian Robert Dollar Company.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—A total of 2,738 soldier settlers have been placed on British Columbia farms, 900 of whom have settled in the Lower Fraser Valley, according to a statement made by Mr. R. L. Ramsay, field supervisor for the Soldier Settlement Board.

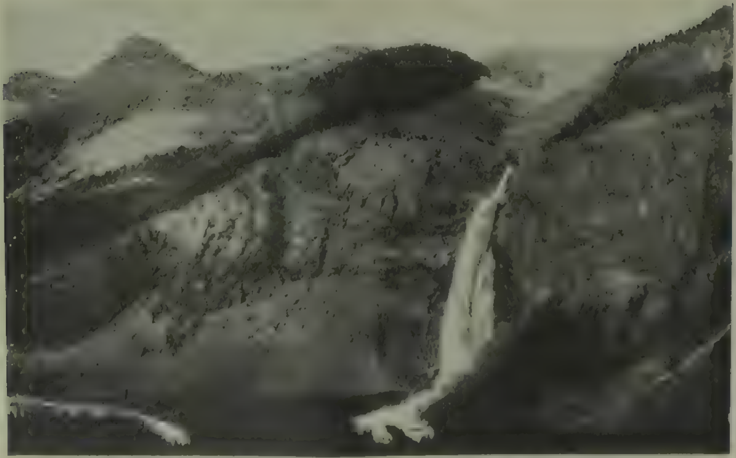
NELSON.—There is no reason why the Okanagan Valley, which has made itself famous for its apple, should not become equally famous as a walnut producer. The Minister of Agriculture recently received three bags of Japanese walnuts grown at Gellatly, B.C., and experts who have examined them declare them to be of superior quality.

PRINCE GEORGE.—The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, stated that Eastern interests would not erect a pulp mill here, as contemplated, negotiations with the promoters in Montreal having failed by reason of their insistence upon fixed royalties.

In the Mountains of British Columbia:

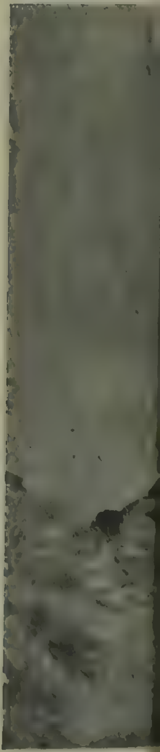
AT THE SUMMIT OF MOOSE RIVER PASS.

HELENA LAKE, NEAR MOUNT ROBSON.



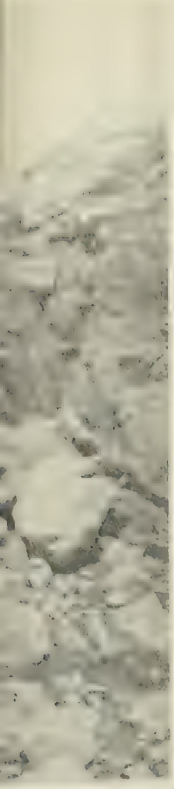
THE TAKAKKAW FALLS (1,200 FEET HIGH), IN THE YOHO VALLEY

CANADIA



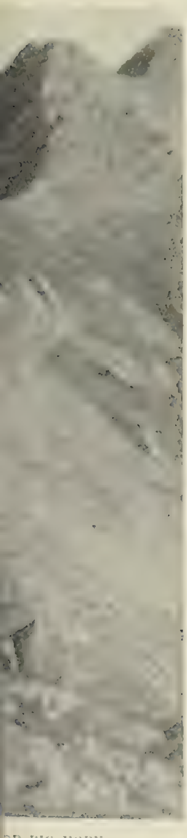
SPYING LIK

Attractions for the Climber and Sportsman.—Co.



CLIMBERS.

A TYPICAL HUNTING GROUND FOR MOUNTAIN SHEEP.



R BIG HORN.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE GRAND FORK RIVER.

MOUNTAINS IN JASPER PARK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, said of British Columbia: "To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool —60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the Western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British Possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific ? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century ?

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are :

Agriculture, 1919	$61,000,000
Forest, 1919	$70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	$41,782,474
Fish, 1917	$21,518,595
Total *Mineral* product, including 1918	$637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed :

Wooden	90	217,900 tons
Steel	31	207,900 tons
	121	425,800 tons

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power. —Maximum development dependable for six months annually 5,103,460 h.p.

Iron. Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 millions.

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 REGENT STREET, S.W.1.

THE MOUNTAINS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Grand and Impressive Scenery of the Rockies and Selkirks.

READING the splendid descriptive articles on the Mount Everest climb has (shall I say?) inspired me to write something about the glorious Rockies and Selkirks of British Columbia.

I tackle the subject with trepidation, for writing is not my *forte*, neither am I an Alpine climber, but simply a mining engineer whose duties often force him to go far back into mountainous areas to examine mineral deposits.

I make bold to say that the scenery of the Kootenay district, within easy reach of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is probably as rugged, as grand, and as impressive as that seen in the Alps or any other mountain range! One is afforded ample opportunities to scale dizzy peaks, do the tight-rope stunt along narrow ridges, and cool off on glacial ice. What more could the mountaineer desire?

I have noticed that English people, travelling through the mountain sections, are always most enthusiastic, and invariably sit on the rear platform of the observation car, even in very cold weather, in order to get the best possible view.

A LAKE IN THE ROCKIES.

A famous English actress was most interested, and apparently thrilled, by the grandeur of some of the peaks as we approached a small place named Golden. She wanted to know the names of them all, and seemed surprised that I, a Canadian, could not tell her the name of a far-distant mountain in the Rockies.

On another occasion an English girl, wrapped up in a long sealskin coat, was very anxious to know about the game. On being informed that there were moose, elk, cariboo, deer, mountain sheep and goat, and a great many bear of various kinds, she asked how large were the grizzly. Thinking that I would go the limit, I said about 8 ft. long—to which she casually remarked that they were much bigger in Cashmere, where she had recently been; in fact, there they were about 10 ft. long. Nothing more was said about bear, but we eyed each other with suspicion.

Mountain scenery is very pleasant to look at from the railway, and helps to break the monotony, but really to appreciate the mountains it is necessary to leave all traces of civilisation behind you and penetrate far back into the wilds, and then climb.

Climbing is arduous to most people, but I will challenge anyone to say that he has not been rewarded when he views the magnificent panorama from the summits, breathes the exhilarating air, and sees the lovely flowers of various kinds which abound at high altitudes.

Bald Eagle Gulch, Death Rapids, Hell Roaring Creek—are not such names as these enough to lure one from hum-drum city life and fill one with a zest for adventure?

Imagine taking the trail up Horsethief Creek and shooting mountain goat by the lake of the Hanging Glaciers, or canoeing down the Columbia and negotiating the Dalle de Mort Rapids. Of course, it sometimes happens that your canoe gets away, and you are left stranded 70 miles from the nearest settlement. It is not a trip that can be recommended to anyone with a weak heart.

While this may appeal to a few of the more adventurous spirits, there are many lovely trips that can be taken in the mountains without any element of risk, where the scenery alone will be ample reward for the trouble and expense.

A great many of the main creek valleys have trails from which the summits can be reached without much difficulty. Pack horses and guides can be obtained, and a trip is not difficult to arrange. The guides in many cases will provide everything in the way of "grub," tents, and blankets—that is to say, if you wish to pay the price; if not, of course, you can economise by limiting the "grub" to the ordinary fare of the prospector, namely, bacon and beans.

ON THE TRAIL.

The best time to take mountain trips is in August and September. Personally, I prefer the early part of the latter month, although one has to take a little more clothing to be prepared for stormy weather. One advantage of September is that the season opens for grouse, goat, etc., early in the month.

A. G. L.

(*Other photographs appear on our centre double-page.*)

* *

EX-SOLDIERS AND OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

The intimacies fostered during the war between Canadian soldiers and the people of the Mother Land are still being maintained in many instances.

The wife of a prominent Manchester cotton merchant, for instance, who devoted practically all her time to looking after the Canadians in hospital at Buxton, has received a letter from an ex-soldier at Stettler, Alberta, in which he recalls with pleasure and gratitude the friendship then formed.

"I have," he says, "had quite a little bit of hospital again, and I hate it. There was not any nice Red Cross lady this time; although the treatment is splendid, it was not at all like war-time. I did miss you so much. There are a great many suffering still from the war—over 200 of the boys were and are still in the hospital at Calgary; some of them will never get better.

"Things are vastly different out here," he adds; "it is all such a rough-and-ready style—not a bit like dear old England and the lovely home that you have. But it's not so bad, and one sort of feels as if he is doing something worth while after all; and pioneering has many ups and downs."

* *

The Canadian House of Commons has unanimously ratified the treaties signed by Sir Robert Borden at the Washington Conference and also the protocols amending the Covenant of the League of Nations signed at Geneva in October.

WILLING WOMEN WORKERS WANTED.

Ontario's Requirements.

As an indication of the demand for women household workers in Canada, the undermentioned towns in the Province of Ontario alone have intimated to the Canadian authorities in this country that they can do with the following numbers:—

Belleville requires eight workers for hotels and private homes—wages from $20 to $25 per month. Hamilton requires 40 of all classes—conditions are good, and wages range from $15 to $40. Kingston requires six; London, Ontario, 77; Oshawa, 11—the wages there being from $25 to $40 per month.

Ottawa can place 150; Peterborough, 12 in town or country—wages from $15 to $20; Sault Ste. Marie, 10—conditions good, wages from $25 to $30; St. Catharines, 20—wages from $20 to $30, conditions good. Toronto can place 600; and Windsor 15—wages here being $8 to $10 per week, with room and board, cook-generals in demand.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation co-operates as closely as possible with the Employment Service, which is now doing excellent work.

* *

ONTARIO'S TIMBER RESOURCES.

In a report just issued Judges Riddell and Latchford, who for more than two years have been investigating the administration of the timber resources of Ontario, allege laxity and inefficiency on the part of the Crown administrators and wilful dishonesty on the part of officials of certain lumber companies (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

The Commissioners estimate that under Mr. Ferguson, former Minister of Crown Lands, and now leader of the Provincial Conservative Party, over one thousand square miles of timber limits were disposed of without advertisement or competition. The report suggests new curbs and checks for officials and the complete reorganisation of the Department concerned. It emphasises the necessity of improving the machinery for the prevention of forest fires, and advises greater attention to reafforestation. While Mr. Ferguson is charged with violation of the regulations and personal autocracy in the control of his Department it is not suggested that he has been guilty of deliberate personal dishonesty.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Amherst.—Mr. J. H. Froggatt (60), editor and proprietor of the Amherst *Free Press*, and at one time on the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. At Barrington Passage.—Mr. Andrew J. Robertson, formerly an inspector of the Dominion Fisheries Department for Western Nova Scotia.

At Moncton.—Mr. J. C. O'Donnell (43), general superintendent for the Maritime district of the Canadian National Lines.

At Charlottetown.—Mrs. John Donovan (102), a native of Ireland.

At Quebec.—Mr. Joseph R. Lapointe (37), manager of the King Edward Hotel. At Montreal.—The Hon. T. H. Chauvin (59), Judge of the Superior Court since 1912, who took an active part in the reciprocity campaign of 1911.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Wm. Lawson Lesueur (82). At Toronto.—Dr. Petros Constans Constantinides (78), a native of Athens (the son of a professor of the University there), and one of the most eminent general practitioners in Ontario. At Hamilton.—Mr. J. M. Harris, president of the *Herald* Printing Co. and founder of the Hamilton *Herald*. At Kirkhill.—Rev. Allan Morrison (52), minister of West Church, for 18 years.

At Victoria.—Mr. George Richardson (96), who came from England on the *Norman Morrison* in 1850 with the first party of settlers from the Old Country. At Vancouver.—Mr. George Washington Carmack, pioneer prospector of the Yukon and discoverer of the gold fields. At Nanaimo.—Mr. Joseph Cuffalo, a well-known hotel-keeper, of pioneer days.

At Montebello, Cal.—Dr. E. L. Cash, a prominent citizen, of Yorkton, Sask., from 1897 to 1913, and for several years Liberal M.P. for Mackenzie.

At London.—Mr. G. R. Bonnard, chairman of Kirkland Lake Proprietary.

* *

GREETINGS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The members of the British Passengers' Association for Travel and Empire Development send the Prince of Wales birthday greetings, "sincerely wishing you long life, health, and happiness, and praying that national and international goodwill, peace, and prosperity will long continue as a result of the magnificent and highly successful tours made by your Royal Highness in our Overseas Dominions and other parts of the world."

Mr. Charles Wright, Chester, the hon. secretary, received the following telegram in reply from the Prince's private secretary: "Prince of Wales desires to thank you all very much for your kind message of congratulation on the occasion of his birthday and return from the East."

SIR A. CURRIE ON THE "HABITANT."

Sir Arthur Currie, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N.Y., said the French-Canadian was a hard-working, enthusiastic, likeable man, who responded readily to sympathy and goodwill. He was no slacker, and he was no coward.

He paid a high tribute to the French-Canadian units that served under him in France, and contradicted those who said that the French-Canadian had not done his share in the war. He admitted that the French-Canadians had not gone to the war in as large numbers of their English-speaking compatriots, but said that the reason of this was the inherent conservatism of the French-Canadian, which kept him from engaging in movements of a radical nature and made him fail to see the necessity for his immediate participation in the war.

* *

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

The Canadian Railway Commission has ordered a reduction of 7½ per cent. in railway goods rates on basic commodities, the change to become effective on August 1 (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

The order of the Commission is a sequel to the action of Parliament in providing for rates in accordance with the Crow's Nest Agreement on wheat and flour.

THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. Our Women's Lodges are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our Organisation is unrivalled. Disinterested up-to-date advice freely given on any point concerning Inter-Imperial Migration. Assisted passages in approved cases.

Write for particulars to—THE SECRETARY FOR EMIGRATION, Migration House, 3 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street Southampton; 63 Main Street, Dundee; and 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS
IN CANADA

Holders of Canadian Town Lots should communicate with me, when particulars of an interesting proposition with excellent prospects of a speedy return will be forwarded.

A BOOM IN OIL
ANTICIPATED SIMILAR TO
THAT OF 1914.

Shareholders, especially those holding shares in the old Nakamun Asphalt and Oil Co., Ltd., should communicate with me without delay. Big developments in sight. Write:—

GEO. WESTCOTT,
48 Dover Street, London, W. 1,
ENGLAND.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Sir Robert Kindersley's Review Company's Sound Position.

A GENERAL court of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on June 30 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., Sir R. M. Kindersley, G.B.E. (the Governor), presiding.

The Governor, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the fur trade profit for the period under review amounted to £237,082, as compared with a loss of £84,096 in the previous year. Sale shops and other trading showed a profit of £77,871, against £204,360, while the profit of the Winnipeg Head Office was £61,471, against £44,450. The item of interest on instalments and rents, less taxes and expenses of collection, amounted to £119,570, against £128,599. Interest on loans and investments showed a considerable decline, being £12,120, against £60,341. On the land account municipal and other taxes, less taxes chargeable to profit and loss account, had fallen from £259,000 to £209,566. The total of all taxes on land had fallen from £328,389 to £278,292, but it had to be borne in mind that the previous year's figures included £32,097 of special or previous taxation, so that the net reduction this year was about £18,000.

This was the first time for many years that the directors had been able to report a decrease in the amount paid for taxation. The general expenses of administration of the land had fallen from £65,838 to £31,500, due to the smaller sales. Capital reserve fund had been increased during the year by £28,392, and now stood at £339,284. The cash received from sales of land amounted to £335,217, against £472,389. The net result was that there was a surplus on land account for the year of £69,986, and by reducing the carry-forward from £33,459 to £3,445 the directors were able to distribute £100,000, or 10 per cent., free of tax, on account of land sales, against 15 per cent. for the previous year.

The Balance-Sheet.

Turning to the balance-sheet, owing largely to the gradual liquidation of the company's business with foreign Governments, creditors and credit balances showed a decrease of some £821,244. The profit as per profit and loss account was £450,000, as against £300,000 in the previous year, while £100,000 was transferred from land account as against £150,000. They had £607,053 cash at bank in London, against £152,756 investments were down from £391,915 to £254,905; debtors and debit balances were £924,000, against £725,428, while the amount invested in the fur trade had risen from £1,598,947 to £1,769,949. The amount invested in the sale shops and other trading was reduced from £4,184,855 to £3,259,465. The net result was that the directors were enabled to recommend a dividend of 35 per cent. out of trading and of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, from land—a result which he hoped the shareholders would consider satisfactory.

The Fur Trade.

With regard to the fur trade, it was gratifying to report such a satisfactory profit as £237,082 from this department. The prices of fresh furs had been very well maintained during the year, compared with many commodities. At the present moment they were operating 195 principal fur posts, as well as many smaller posts, throughout Canada, and they were also experimenting in the development of fur collection outside Canada. If these experiments proved successful they would be extended and developed. They now possessed four up-to-date steamers, all of which had been either specially built for or adapted to the company's special needs.

Over two years ago the company was approached by Mr. Stefansson, the well-known explorer, with a view to introducing reindeer into Baffin Land. A separate company was formed, in which the Hudson's Bay Company held the greater part of the capital, and a lease of the southern half of Baffin Land was secured from the Dominion Government free of charge for 15 years, after which there was to be annual rent of $11,390. Reindeer to the number of 550, accompanied by Lapland herders and their families and paraphernalia, were successfully transported in one of the company's steamers from Norway to Baffin Land last autumn. It must be recognised that this project, which had the active support of the Government of Canada, was entirely in the nature of an experiment, the success of which was largely dependent upon climatic conditions.

The Land Department.

With reference to the land department, no doubt the shareholders were disappointed with the result, but it was useless to try and press lands for sale when the demand did not exist. The actual sales of farm lands for the year had amounted to only 33,595 acres for $515,611. This was the smallest acreage sold by the company in any one year since 1910, with the exception of 1915. Good harvesting conditions should sweep away the prevailing pessimism and stimulate the demand for the company's lands. As to townsites, there had been a distinct increase in sales. During the year townsite land had been sold to the value of $165,183, which represented the largest sales since 1913. No doubt this was largely due to the recent decline in building costs, and also to the fact that during the last two years the company had opened special offices in Edmonton and Victoria, where they had large townsite interests. He thought there was every reason to believe that the company had seen its most anxious times with regard to townsite property, and that they might look, anyhow for the next few years, to some improvement. Even with the better results now reported, however, the situation as regarded townsites was far from satisfactory, a deficit being shown last year of $181,561. If only a reasonable and steady demand set in—and signs were not wanting that it was coming—they might see this deficit disappear in a year or so. The amount due to the company on lands sold, for principal and interest in arrear, was $22,051,667. The number of acres remaining unsold was 2,810,591, in addition to the townsites. On balance there was a reduction of £18,000 in taxation, and there was a prospect of a steady reduction from now onwards.

General Trading.

With regard to the stores and general trading he wished to make it quite clear that had they been depending on the results of their stores alone for the period under review they would have disclosed a loss on trading. Happily, the trading carried on from this side resulted in a very satisfactory profit, which, added to sums received in connection with adjustments of taxation, enabled them on balance to show a profit of £77,871. The disturbance of economic conditions, due to the war, was gradually adjusting itself, and though the recovery must be slow, there was nothing to lead them to suppose that the recent check to the prosperity of Canada was anything but temporary, and in the recovery of the West their stores should most certainly share. He was not going to hold out any extravagant hopes with regard to the stores this year, for since January, when they closed their stores year, trade had been disappointing, but a good crop would give a great impetus to trade. During the year the Victoria store had been opened, and had certainly had its fair share of the trade, but, as in the case of Calgary and other stores, it would take a year or two before it was firmly established. Since January last the company had acquired the business of Cairn's Stores, Ltd., in Saskatoon. The building was a thoroughly suitable one for their trade, and was situated in one of the best positions in the city.

Sir Robert paid a warm tribute to the Deputy Governor, upon whose shoulders such a large burden of the work had fallen.

The Governor then read cablegrams received from the various Commissioners, and, in conclusion, congratulated the shareholders on the financial situation of the company, which, he said, continued to rest on a thoroughly sound basis.

Mr. Charles V. Sale, Deputy Governor, seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was unanimously agreed to.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST.

"Very Strong and Satisfactory Position."

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., was held on Monday, at the Liverpool Street Hotel, London, E.C., Mr. J. Davidson (Deputy Chairman and Managing Director) presiding.

Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne (the Chairman of the company) was unable, through ill-health, to be present, but a report was read on his behalf which said that the statement of affairs showed a very strong and satisfactory position. From the point of view of income, the company's position was better to-day than at any previous time. Its two main sources of income, viz., trusteeships, registrarships, and secretaryships, and interest and dividends on investments, had now reached higher figures than ever before.

The company's [illegible] total of $[illegible]. Dividends [illegible] 6 per cent. on the employees' profit-participating shares, [illegible] per cent. on the preferred ordinary [illegible] and 7 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares, there remained a balance of $[illegible] which the directors recommended should be carried forward.

The British Columbia Electric Company.

As to the position of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the renewal franchise practically negotiated with the City of Vancouver had, unfortunately, proved unacceptable to the people of Vancouver, but latterly an agreement had been come to with the municipality under which the company's right to charge a 6 cent fare had been extended to December 15, 1922. Agreement had also been come to with the surrounding municipalities giving the company the right to continue existing charges until that date. In the meantime further negotiations with these municipalities were taking place. It would, therefore, appear that at last the company might look forward to a definite settlement either by mutual agreement with the authorities concerned or by appeal to an independent authority.

Although 1921 was a bad year in the lumber industry, the profits of the Canadian Western Lumber Company were sufficient not only to pay the current interest of 5 per cent. on the First Mortgage Debenture Stock, but also to pay 4 per cent. in respect of arrears of interest. The arrears of interest had in the past two years been reduced by 9 per cent., and he did not think it would be long before the balance of arrears was paid off.

The position of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company continued steadily to improve.

Action by City of Calgary.

As to the position of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., on November 30, 1921, the Public Utilities Commission made an order fixing the charge at 48 cents net per 1,000 ft. for all gas sold in the City of Calgary for domestic purposes, as compared with 35 cents per 1,000 ft. previously charged by the company. This rate was made effective from November 1, 1921. Shareholders, however, would be amazed to hear that the City of Calgary had brought an action against the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, and a separate action against the Calgary Gas Company for an order declaring the decision of the Public Utilities Commission to be null and void, and directing specific performance of an alleged obligation to sell gas at 35 cents per 1,000 ft. in the City of Calgary, or alternatively declaring that the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company had no rights to sell gas at all within the City of Calgary. The City thus was contesting the company's right to sell gas in the City of Calgary, in spite of the facts that the City of Calgary themselves had appealed to the Public Utilities Commission to decide the price at which it was to be sold, and that for years the City had been demanding that the company should increase its gas supplies in order to furnish the needs of all the inhabitants. The company having now, on the strength of the order of the Public Utilities Commission, increased its gas supply at a large expenditure, and being in course of still further increasing its supply, the City had turned round and endeavoured, by legal process, to have it declared that the company had no right to sell gas in Calgary excepting at the entirely unremunerative price of 35 cents per 1,000 feet. Such action as that of the City of Calgary was absolutely destructive to all credit, and if persevered in—to the loss of the debenture holders and shareholders—would severely reflect on the credit in London of every enterprise in Canada.

The report and accounts were adopted.

* *

B.C. SALMON PACK.

British Columbia salmon canners have planned their 1922 salmon pack on a very conservative scale. The fish will be packed mainly "to order," and risks will not be taken by putting up large packs of lower grades. Great Britain has already placed orders for the 1922 pack at prices satisfactory to the canners. The fishing trade enters the new packing season in a much more healthy condition than it has done for several years.

* *

The Minister of Finance of British Columbia, who recently called for tenders for an issue of $2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Province, has refused to accept any of the tenders submitted. Fourteen tenders were sent in, the highest being 97.82, from Messrs. A. E. Ames and Co. and Halsey, Stuart and Co.

A Comprehensive Banking Service Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. Affiliated with Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000. Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.
Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4
WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 89½; 4 p.c., 1922, 107¼.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 76½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 83; 4½ p.c. Bds., 100⅜.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 86½; 5 p.c., 1923, 102¼.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 85¼.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 78¾; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 89; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 104½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 104¾.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 80½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 87½; 4 p.c., 1888, 94; 4 p.c., 1934, 92.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 95; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 98.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 88; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 93; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 96¾; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 92.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 87¾.

Montreal.—3½ p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 89; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 81¾; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 101.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88¼.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 1953-62, 94½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 92¼.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 92¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 92; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81¼; 4½ p.c., 1948, 88½.

Vancouver Dist. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 91; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 79; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80¾; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 89¾; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 92¾.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 95.

Algoma Cent. Termls.—5 p.c., 20.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 9; 1st Mort. Bds., 101½.

Can. Northern.—Rly. 4 p.c., 96½; 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1930, 82¾; 4 p.c. Sask., 82¾; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 77¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 93; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 37½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 97½; Alta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 78; Ont. 3½ p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Perp., 67; 3½ p.c. Dom., 77½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 86; 4½ p.c., 1950, 92¾; Que. 4 p.c., 66; Westn. 4½ p.c., 91½; 4½ p.c. (Brazeau Line), 90¾.

Can. Pacific.—156½; 4 p.c. Non cum. Pref., 78½; 4 p.c. Perp., 82; Algoma 5 p.c., 97; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 112.

Dom. Atlantic. 4 p.c. 1st Debs., 81.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Debs., 74½.

Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 80½.

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 33/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 74½; 1st Pref., 17½; 2nd Pref., 8¼; 3rd Pref., 108/9; Perp. 4 p.c., 77; Gt. Westn., Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 95; Westrn 4 p.c., 1950, 78¾.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 68½; 4 p.c., 1955 A. 74; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 74; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 76¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 30; Branch 4 p.c., Alta. 86¾.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. 1934, 98½; Perp. 4 p.c., 76½.

Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 114½; 5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 97.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. Debs., 93⅜.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c. Debs., 94½.

Quebec Central.—Cap., 94½; 4 p.c. Debs., 80½.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—4 p.c. Bds., 77½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 108.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 14/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41¼.

Can. Nth.-West Land.—Com., 32¾.

Can. Land and Irrig.—11½d.; 6 p.c. Debs., 15.

Hudson's Bay.—6$\frac{25}{32}$; Pref., 95/-.

South Winnipeg.—6 p.c. Debs., 8.

Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 18/-.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 61.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Debs., 10; 5 p.c. B. do., 105/.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 96½.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c Bds., 73.

Mines

Mond Nickel.—29/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 23/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17/10½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—51½; Pref., 91.

B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 71½; Pref. Ord., 68; Perp. Pref., 81; Vancouver Debs., 87; Perp. Debs., 80.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 88¼.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 1949, 83.

Cities Services.—Com., 250.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 114¾; 5 p.c. Bds., 113¾.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 88.

Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 70.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 77½.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 73.

Miscellaneous.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. 1st Debs., 94.

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—10/3; Pref. 11/1½.

Can. Steamships.—82½.

Can. Car. and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¾.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 66; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15; Com. 10d.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref. 47½.

Furness Withy. 32/6; Pref., 8¾.

Imperial Tob. of Can. 21/3; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/10½.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¾.

Marconi of Can.—10/4½.

[illegible] Bros.—5 p.c. Bds. 95⅜.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref. 96.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for May, 1,960,224 pesetas; inc., 210,056 pesetas.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—Land sales for June aggregated 65 acres, at an average price of about $6 per acre.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., less tax, has been declared on the capital stock, payable July 15.

British Columbia Fruit Lands.—A report on the property, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Sedgwick and Mr. R. F. Cruise, has been issued.

City of Winnipeg.—The Bank of Montreal gives notice that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants on the 4 per cent. Cons. Registered Stock, 1940-60, due September 1, 1922, the balances will be struck on the evening of August 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Wabasso Cotton.—A dividend of $1 per share has been declared on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable on July 3 to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15.

Hudson's Bay.—The land sales for the quarter ended June 30 were as follows: 5,901 acres of farm land, sold for £10,200 (against 12,636 for £42,460 in 1921); town lots sold for £2,065 (against £8,230), total receipts £51,360 on account of capital (against £119,380), and £36,210 on account of interest (against £53,100).

Sun Life Assurance of Canada.—The annual report and balance-sheet shows that the year 1921 was one of remarkable progress. New assurances were issued and paid for to the amount of £18,499,322, bringing the total assurances now in force well above the hundred million mark. The total income from premiums, interest, and other sources was £6,526,347, far exceeding the income of any previous year. £2,458,987 was paid to policy-holders, which brings the sum similarly paid since the company's foundation up to £23,456,508. From investments £370,050 was paid or allotted to policy-holders during the year and £414,013 added to the undivided surplus held for future distribution, bringing this fund up to £2,133,680. The assets now amount to £26,766,455, an increase of over [illegible]

* * *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, June 23.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .48; Atlas, .24½; Boston Creek, .25; Dome Lake, .09½; Dome Mines, 30.00; Gordon-Murray, .30; Hattie, .14½; Hollinger, 9.23; Kirkland Lake, .38; Keora, .11⅞; Lake Shore, 2.33; McIntyre, 16.25; Moneta, .13; Newray, .10⅞; Porcupine Crown, .18; Porcupine V.N.T., .10½; Schumacher, .74; So Keora, .48; Teck Hughes, .45; West Dome, .09½; Wright-Hargreaves, 2.50.

SILVER MINES. Beaver, .27½; Coniagas, 1.25; Castle Trethewey, .10⅞; Crown Reserve, .12; La Rose, .31; Mining Corporation, 1.05; McKinley Darragh, .25; Nipissing, 6.10; Temiskaming, .29½.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Ticket Day — Wed., July 12.
Pay Day. — Thurs., July 13.

There has only been a moderate business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and conditions have been irregular. Since the turn of the month big monetary disbursements have assisted investment to some extent, but after a moderate improvement in some directions under the lead of gilt-edged issues markets are pausing again, awaiting Thursday's Bank rate announcement. Home gilt-edged issues record a number of good gains, but home rails, after a vigorous rebound, are hesitating again owing to lack of sustained support. Argentine rails are fairly steady at their recent big improvement, and other South American rails are spottily good.

In the foreign market French loans have steadied, but German issues have further flattened with the mark, and this has had some disturbing effect upon other Continental descriptions. The Far Eastern group has been influenced by the fluctuations of the dollar. Mexican loans are easier after a good rally.

Among mines, South Africans have been well supported on the improving gold production conditions on the Rand, but quotations are now a shade under best. Oil shares are still languid and flabby; while Rubbers, after a steep jump on the announcement that Dutch producers had agreed to a limitation of output, have reacted on profit taking. Industrials have displayed irregular cheerfulness on trade reports.

Canadian securities have been mostly steady, but not very vigorous. Among the gilt-edged issues quotations have been steady at previous levels, Canadian Fours at 89 and the 4½ per Cents. at 100½. Municipal bonds have hardly varied.

Among railroad issues, Canadian Pacifics hold around 157, despite the unsettlement of Wall Street on the railway labour trouble in the States. Grand Trunk quotations show a number of gains ranging from ½ to 1, and the 1st Pref. at 18½ is 2 higher.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays have further eased a trifle to 6⅛ following the meeting referred to elsewhere, while lower-priced issues have marked time.

The industrial group has been narrowly irregular. Dominion Steels hold at 37½, and Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. has fallen 1 to 57½. Canadian General Electrics at 88½ are a point to the good, however. There is no change in Canada Cement issues, and Lake Superior descriptions are steady without variation. Shawinigan Water has recovered the dividend deduction at 117½, but Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 96½ is as much as 8 down.

Brazilian Tractions have reacted 1½ to 51½ after the recent rise, but Mexican traction issues have quietly held their ground.

In the mining group the tone has been quiet and the trend of prices irregular.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 24.

The reactionary tendency reported last week is clearly indicated by the fact that of all the stocks which were actively traded in, only seven closed the week at higher prices than they entered it, while over thirty fell away. Still the downward tendency was only moderate, the biggest decline being only 3½ in the case of B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., which has this week recovered considerably again. Steamships fell off several points during the week, as did Penmans Common, though the Pref. advanced 2. Trading this week has continued dull and without very much feature, there being no special evidence of either buying or selling power.

On Monday B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. recovered most of its loss during the previous week, and Steel of Canada moved up a point, and on Tuesday both of these stocks continued to show strength. The paper stocks were quiet and mostly firm; a weak feature was provided by Ames-Holden, which again fell away on reports that a crisis had arisen in the negotiations, which may render the proposed reorganisation impossible. It is stated that the creditors of the company insist upon 50 per cent. of their claims being satisfied in cash instead of the payment in securities of the reorganised enterprise, which is understood to be the proposal of the security holders' committees. The possibility that the deadlock may result in liquidation of the parent company caused its preferred and common stocks to fall to almost nominal values. Ogilvie shares were marked down 5 points on small transactions.

On Wednesday B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. was again active, but lost 1 of its previous advance, and the other steels were quiet. Atlantic Sugar led both in activity and strength, and the weak feature was Carriage Factories, which fell away 4 points. The reduction in the dividend on the common stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., from a 12 per cent. to an 8 per cent. per annum basis, created no surprise, as the recently-issued annual statement had caused such action to be generally anticipated—a feeling which was reflected in the recent decline in the stock. This action by Maple Leaf is not expected to have any influence on the other milling companies whose stocks are listed in Montreal, as these have not only built up for themselves positions of great strength, but are understood to have been more fortunate in their operations.

On Thursday there were quite a fair number of gains, the biggest being 6½ by Montreal Trams, which, in some quarters, is thought likely to improve gradually until it sells upon a 5 per cent. yield basis. National Breweries and Brazilian Traction were the least inactive stocks, and both improved fractionally. The papers were quiet, but fairly firm, as were the steel stocks. The announcement by the President of Steel of Canada that sales are showing improvement, coupled with the declaration of the regular dividends, increased confidence in the company the more as when the company's business was at a low ebb Mr. Hobson never concealed the fact. Ames-Holden continued to fall away, but the only stock which registered more than a fractional loss was Wabasso, which, on light trading, was marked down 3 points.

Yesterday markets were still dull, but with no special weakness apparent. Steel of Canada was active and strong, rising 1, but B.E. Steel fell off 1¾. The papers were quiet, apart from Laurentide, which lost ½; Montreal Trams put on another fraction. The heaviest loss of the day was 5½ by Canadian Car stock, but it is reported that the President, being interviewed, stated that he knew of nothing special to account for this weakness, and that though business is quiet, it should be only a matter of time before the Canadian equipment business should reflect the improved U.S. demand.

Among prices at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 51¾; Ames-Holden 1, Pref. 5½; Asbestos, 57½; Atlantic Sugar, 26; B.E. Steel, 13, 1st Pref., 74½, 2nd Pref., 31¾; Brompton, 31; Can. Car, 23, Pref., 54; Can. Cement, 69, Pref., 95¼; C.S.S. Lines, 19, Pref., 51; Cons. Smelting, 22¼; Dom. Bridge, 73½; Dom. Canners, 34½; Dom. Iron Pref., 74 xd.; Dom. Steel Pref., 76; Dom. Textile, 160¼ xd.; Howard Smith, 65; Laurentide, 86¼; Lyall, 46; Montreal Power, 92; Montreal Trams, 170¼; Nat. Breweries, 51¾ xd.; Ottawa Traction, 72 xd.; Quebec Rly., 26¾; Riordon, 11½; Span. River, 86½, Pref., 93½; Steel of Canada, 74; Wabasso, 76; Winnipeg Rly., 39, Pref., 82¼ xd.; Toronto Rly., 74.

The city of Halifax, N.S., has awarded an issue of $300,000 5 per cent. 30 yr. bonds to Messrs. Mahon and Robinson at the price of 93.269. A number of other bids were tendered for the issue.

MINING NOTES.

As a result of new legislation which has just come into force in Ontario, the discovery clause has been eliminated from the provincial Mining Act. Under the "discovery clause" the prospector [illegible] mining claim had [illegible] in his opinion he had staked out a [illegible]. Under the law as now amended claims can be staked out in the mineral land of the Province, whether a discovery of valuable mineral has been made or not. Prospectors have therefore been relieved of a troublesome restriction. The new amendment provides that no licence holder may take out more than three claims in any one year in any one mining district, and that he must perform the regulation amount of assessment work. The restriction in the number of claims that may be staked each year naturally discourages the staking of claims without good reason to believe them valuable, while the removal of the actual "discovery" clause will encourage the essential pioneering prospecting work. It is claimed now that mining claims are easier to obtain in Ontario than anywhere else.

It is announced that the Hollinger Consolidated has secured an option on the entire assets, plant, and undertaking of the Schumacher Gold Mines, Ltd., whose property, comprising 160 acres, adjoins that of the Hollinger Co. The Hollinger Co. can thus get at the ore on the Schumacher property economically through its workings at deep levels, without the expense of deep shaft sinking. This transaction represents one of the largest deals in Ontario mining property. The option allows six weeks for a thorough examination to be made. If the option is exercised the price to be paid for the property is $1,650,000, of which $165,000 has been paid as a deposit. If the transaction is carried out it is calculated that it will net the Schumacher shareholders about 90 cents per share. If the purchase is completed it will be because the Hollinger people will have proved to their satisfaction that the Schumacher property is a really valuable one, and the consummation of the deal will therefore place the Hollinger, which is now second only to a South African mine, in the position of the greatest gold mine in the world.

Expectation that the Wright-Hargreaves Mines would continue to pay dividends at intervals of three months has been justified by the declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable July 1. Including this dividend the company will have paid to its stockholders $275,000 in dividends, representing 10 per cent. on capital, although the mill only commenced operations early in 1921. An exceptionally rich new discovery of ore is reported from the mine at a depth of 400 ft. Some of the ore, it is said, will assay hundreds of dollars to the ton. During May the mill treated an average of nearly 200 tons per day.

During May the Teck-Hughes mill treated 4,840 tons of ore, most of which came from the upper levels, with a small tonnage from the new vein found at the 730-ft. level where drifting is being done.

In South Porcupine work is proceeding on the Premier Paymaster property to facilitate the further development of the ore vein discovered in the shaft at a depth of about 300 feet several weeks ago. Meanwhile the shaft is being sunk to a depth of 415 feet, and the veins will also be explored at that depth.

At the annual meeting of the Peterson Lake Mining Company, on May 29, the president announced that plans had been completed to reopen the mill about June 15, and it was expected that between 300 and 400 tons of ore would be treated daily. There is approximately 1,250,000 ounces of silver ready in the dump for treatment by the mill. The board of directors was re-elected.

The Croesus Mine, in Munro Township, is being dewatered for examination purposes by its owners, the Dominion Reduction Co., of Cobalt. The mine has been closed since March, 1918. Specimens of very rich gold ore taken from this mine have recently been exhibited at the offices of the Agent General for Ontario, in London. The mine is thoroughly equipped and has a small mill.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
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For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

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B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, July 21.—*Montclare.*
Friday, July 28.—*Montrose.*
Wednesday, August 2.—* *Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 4.—*Victorian.*
Friday, August 11.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, August 18.—*Montclare.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, July 13.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, July 20.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, July 27.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Melita.*
Thursday, August 10.—**Empress of Scotland.*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, July 28.—†*Tunisian.*

†Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

July 27.—*†*Empress of Australia.*
Aug. 10.—**Empress of Asia.*
Aug. 24.—*Empress of Canada.*

* Three-class steamer. †New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: July 21, *Niagara;* August 18, *Makura;* Sept. 22, *Niagara.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Canadian Ranger.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Canadian Conqueror.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, July 22.—*Canadian Runner.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Canadian Squatter.*

Cardiff to Montreal.

Wednesday, July 12.—*Canadian Runner.*
Friday, July 14.—*Canadian Carrier.*

London to Montreal.

Tuesday, July 18.—*Canadian Aviator.*
Tuesday, July 25.—*Canadian Commander.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 13.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Tyrrhenia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 20.—**Antonia.*
Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
Thursday, August 24.—**Antonia.*

* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, July 8.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, July 15.—*Caronia.*
Thursday, July 20.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, July 20.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 8.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, July 15.—*Canada.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Regina.*
Saturday, July 29.—†*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, July 21.—*Poland.*

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, July 13.—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, July 20.—*Manchester Brigade.*
Thursday, July 27.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Manchester to St. John.

Tuesday, July 11.—*Manchester Merchant.*

Standard Bank of Canada.—The bank has declared a dividend for the quarter ending July 31 at 3½ per cent. per annum, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital stock, payable on and after August 1, to shareholders of record July 17.

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Aird, Hugh R. and Mrs., Toronto.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Allen, Meta C., Toronto and Peterborough.—34 Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6.

B.

Bain, James W., Mrs. and Miss, Toronto.—Piccadilly Hotel.

Ballantyne, Burleigh P. and Miss E., Toronto.—11 Porchester Terrace.

Barber, Dr. F. Louis and Mrs., Toronto.—31 Dorset Square, N.W.

Barker, Lieut.-Col. W. G., V.C., and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

Bartlet, A. R. and Mrs., Windsor, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

Bergin, Rev. J. I., Montreal.—114 Mount Street.

Beer, Dr. and Mrs. E. C., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Beveridge, M. L.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Black, J. F., Halifax.—Constitutional Club.

Bogert, Clarence A., Toronto.—Claridge's Hotel.

Brock, R. W., Vancouver.—National Hotel.

Brown, M. A., Medicine Hat.—Hotel Cecil.

Brown, Miss L. A., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

Bruce, Mrs. Charles.—13 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Burrows, W. M., Winnipeg.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Burton, A. Geo., Montreal.—Hotel Washington.

C.

Cameron, Mrs. L. B., Winnipeg. Stratford Club, Stratford Place.

Cameron, Wellington A., Mrs. and W. Jaffray, Toronto.—West Central Hotel, Southampton Row.

Camsell, Charles, Ottawa.—National Hotel.

Cantelon, Isabelle, Toronto.—5 Upper Bedford Place.

Carberry, Rev. Jas. C., Orillia.—Hotel Russell.

Carman, Mrs. M. E. and Miss H. E., Montreal.—Kensington Palace Hotel.

Cawthra, Miss F., Toronto.—Alexandra Hotel.

Chapin, Mrs. F. B. and Dorothy, Toronto.—Brown's Hotel.

Child, Arthur J., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* office.

Collard, Dr. and Mrs. Stuartson, Montreal.—Haybury Park House, South Croydon.

Conroy, J. V. and A., Toronto.—Imperial Hotel.

Creeman, S., Toronto.—Guy's Hospital.

Crowe, Maj. C. R.—Canadian Pavilion, Bisley.

D.

Devine, Rev. E. J., Montreal.—Hotel Russell.

Duff, Mr. Justice and Mrs., Ottawa.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Dunstan, K. J. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

F

Faulkner, Misses D. G. and G. L., Halifax.—34 Norfolk Square, W.2.

Fletcher, Mary E., Halifax.—c/o Bank of Nova Scotia.

Fraser, Mrs. John A., Charlottetown.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Fuller, C. M., Vancouver.—c/o Agent-General for British Columbia.

Fuller, Mrs. Valancey, Toronto.—Hotel Rubens.

G

George, Isobel, Toronto.—York Hotel, Berners Street.

Gifford, A. W., Mrs., Cecilia S. and Gordon M., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.

Gilverson, A. E., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

Gordon, Chas. D., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Guppy, F. E., Saskatoon.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

H

Hamilton, Mary G., Toronto.—14 Devonshire Place.

Hawker, William and Misses, St. John.—c/o W. H. Hawker, Esq., Kingham, Oxon.

(*Continued on page* 48.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Head Office: TORONTO.
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

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In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675 Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071.

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A FEW FACTS
ABOUT
QUEBEC CITY.

Population	110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

For further information apply or write to:

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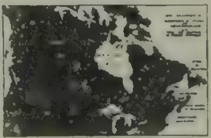

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CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 46.)

Hector, R. G., Mrs., and Melita S., Toronto. Mills Hotel, Gower Street.

Holt, A. E. and F. C., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* office.

Hyland, Herbert H., Toronto.—c/o National Bank of Scotland.

I.

urel, Salvator, Montreal.—40 Holland Road, Kensington.

J.

Jackson, K. K., Winnipeg.—First Avenue Hotel.

K.

Kellar, Mrs. J., Napanee.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Kennedy, H. P. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Kirkwood, J. C., Toronto.—1 Wardour Street.

Knox, Miss, Toronto.—3 Belgrave Place.

L.

Lacroix, C. O., Quebec.—Belgravia Hotel.

Lawson, Walter J., and Mrs., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

Lloyd, L. L., Montreal.—c/o Agent-General for Quebec.

Lynch, W. J., Ottawa.—Hotel Metropole.

Mac Mc.

Macdonald-Hogg, Mrs., Hamilton.—8 Gordon Road, Ealing, W.5.

Mackenzie, John R. M., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Macwatt, Mrs., Winnipeg.—8 Gordon Road, Ealing, W.5.

McCarthy, Mrs. D. L., Toronto.—Piccadilly Hotel.

McCowan, Mrs. A., Toronto.—48 Queensborough Terrace.

McPhail, E. Jean, Calgary.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada

McTavish, L., Toronto.—First Avenue Hotel.

(Continued on page 52.)

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Government Bonds in New York. An interesting explanation comes from Canada of the recent reaction in New York in the new 5 per cent. Bonds of the Canadian Government placed there. The syndicate which undertook to market the bonds in the United States in terms of the original agreement at par had to contend with a market set-back which proved an obstacle in the marketing of the bonds. The price reacted at New York to 98, a movement which, it is considered, "emphasises the highly satisfactory character of the bargain which the Finance Minister drove with the New York Bond dealers in the sale of the issue." The reason for the reaction was, of course, purely a market one, the bonds having to meet the competition of other heavy issues of a magnitude which, in the words of a Canadian contemporary, "proved too large a morsel for even that extensive New York market to digest, and dealers who had undertaken heavy commitments were handicapped through the fact that they could sell only at one price, the price of par fixed by the syndicate, which was generally regarded as too high, in view of the conditions of the market." The break in the price synchronised with the dissolution of the syndicate of bond-dealers in New York who had been responsible for the operation at that centre. Whilst there is at present little prospect of this market being able to take advantage of such an opportunity to secure a Canadian 5 per cent. Government bond at under par, the prospect of a steady decline in the value of money here—a 3 per cent. Bank rate is regarded as possible before this issue of *Canada* reaches its readers—and a corresponding downward movement in the interest yield on gilt-edged securities brings nearer the day when Canada will be able to again utilise this market for its financial needs.

* * *

Hudson's Bay Company Prospects. That age has not impaired the vitality of the Hudson's Bay Company was abundantly testified at last week's meeting of the adventurers. The general aspects of the report we presented in our previous issue. Sir Robert Kindersley dealt with the general prospects of the company in a cheerful vein, whilst not minimising the effect on its fortunes of the European dislocation, still such a deterrent to business the world over. The general sales and commission business show satisfactory progression, but the Governor made it quite clear that had the company been dependent on the results of its stores alone they would have disclosed a loss on trading. The company's fortunes are so largely dependent on its fur business that it is interesting to note a new departure in this direction, viz., experiments in the collection of furs outside the Dominion, which, if successful, will be extended and developed. Another experiment which will be watched with keen interest is the introduction of reindeer into Baffin Land, for which purpose a separate company has been formed. The Governor dealt at length with the disappointing land sales for the period under review, and was able to offer the reassuring opinion that the promise of the present crop was decidedly encouraging and "there were already signs of a brightening outlook among the farmers. Good harvesting conditions should sweep away the prevailing pessimism and stimulate the demand for the company's lands." As Sir Robert pointed out, a good crop would give a great impetus to trade generally. In his opinion, "though the recovery must be slow, there was nothing to lead them to suppose that the recent check to the prosperity of Canada was anything but temporary, and in the recovery of the West their stores should most certainly share."

* * *

Calgary's Natural Gas. On Monday, at the 21st ordinary general meeting, in his address to the shareholders of the British Empire Trust Company — read in his absence through ill-health by the Deputy Chairman and managing director, Mr. J. Davidson—Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, as usual, afforded welcome supplementary information to the report dealt with in last week's *Canada*. He was able to justify [illegible] the good impression created by the report itself, and at the outset emphasised the necessity of retaining the substantial balance left after making provision for the appropriations recommended. The difficulties experienced by the B.C. Electric Railway in coming to terms with Vancouver were dealt with at length and also the scheme of reorganisation of the Monterey Light and Power Company and the improved prospects of the Canadian Western Lumber Company and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. The fly in the ointment is the relations of the Canadian Western Natural Gas-Light, Heat and Power Company with the City of Calgary, and Mr. Horne-Payne uttered a strong protest against the attitude adopted by the Western City.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The negotiations between the City of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company have, apparently, now reached a very interesting stage. Under the franchise agreement the City has the option of purchasing the company's street railway system in the city in 1927, viz., five years hence. That period is at once too long to wait for the extensions and improvements which are deemed necessary, and too short to enable the company to raise the capital necessary for such expenditure by issuing securities which would be marketable. Apparently the City is anxious that the extensions, etc., shall be made at once, and also desires fares to be decreased. The company wants the question whether the franchise will be extended or the option to purchase exercised, settled before the fare question is discussed, and for the purpose of securing capital suggests that the franchise shall be extended for 10 years, viz., until 1937. If this suggestion is adopted the company is understood to be willing that the franchises under which its subsidiary lines outside the city are operated, and which expire at various dates, should all be surrendered at that date, so that the whole transportation system could then be dealt with as a whole. As to valuation, it is understood that the city is willing to accept that made by the Public Utilities Commission about two years ago, which valued the physical assets of the city street railway at $11,000,000. Improvements immediately necessary are estimated to cost about $3,000,000, and financial needs for extensions, etc., which will be needed before 1927 are estimated at from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 more. Thus the obligation which the city would incur in taking over the street railway in 1927 at a fair valuation would probably be around $18,000,000 or $20,000,000, and this, though very much less than the amount which would be required for the taking over of the whole transportation system in 1937, is a substantial amount to raise, especially in view of the fact that the city's ordinary financial requirements during the next five years will include substantial refinancing operations.

* * *

Information recently published by the Royal Securities Corporation indicates considerable improvement in the situation of the Riordon Company, Ltd. It is stated that the company's mills at Kipawa and Hawkesbury have been operating at full capacity, and had orders on hand and in sight sufficient to ensure operations on the same scale until the end of June. Since November 1, 1921, when the Kipawa mill recommenced work, bank loans and prior lien charges have been reduced by over $1,400,000 through operations of mills and sales of pulp. The corporation states that "several sales of extraneous timber limits have been made by the Gatineau Company at satisfactory prices. All but one of the limits sold are located outside of the Gatineau River. The company now owns over 6,500 miles of limits, 5,700 of which are located on the Gatineau River, and in addition four sawmills with an annual capacity of over ninety million feet (board measure), also the Chelsea Power on the Gatineau River. By those closely in touch with the situation it is estimated that the Gatineau equity over and above the mortgages amounts to some $5,000,000 to $6,000,000." By July 15, it is expected, plans for financing the company will be formulated.

* * *

It is announced that the East Kootenay Power Company has contracted with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company to supply power to the Sullivan mine, at Kimberley, B.C., and also to the new concentrator which is being constructed at the mine, and the capacity of which is to be 1,500 tons per day. The contract calls for the supply of 3,000 h.p. at once, and all the power requirements of the company up to 8,000 h.p. for a period of 10 years.

* * *

The recent announcement by the directors of the Huron and Erie Loan Corporation that the Dominion Savings and Investment Company had been taken over by them, and that depositors and debenture holders of the latter company would be paid in full is of importance not only in regard to this individual case, but because the announcement points out that this is the first time in Canada's history that various loan corporations have joined to guarantee beyond question payment in full to the depositors and owners of debentures of a similar institution. The guarantee is headed by the Huron and Erie Company, and the other institutions joining in the guarantee include the following: Central Canada Loan, National Trust Company, Union Trust Company, Trust and Guarantee Company, Toronto General Trust Corporation, all of Toronto; Waterloo County Company, Waterloo; Lambton Loan Company, Sarnia; London Loan Company, London; and British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. C.—The address of the Canadian Orthopædic Dept. in London is 103 Oxford Street.

VETERAN.—The number of pensions now paid monthly by the Canadian Government to disabled soldiers of the Great War, and the widows and dependents of those who were killed on active service is 66,817, of which 47,327 are for disability, and 19,940 for death. Pensions have been commuted to the number of 22,351, the total amount involved being $9,210,312; while 17,000 men, having a disability below 50 per cent., were paid $821,000 in all. The total payments of pensions to date amount to $113,589,414.

R. M. K.—Under the terms of the Union in 1871, the Province of British Columbia ceded to the Dominion Government, as its contribution toward the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, a strip of territory extending 20 miles on either side of the main line of the railway from the Alberta boundary to the head of Burrard inlet on the Pacific coast. This is known as the "Railway Belt." In it, certain lands had already been alienated by the Province and a further area in the northern part of the Province was also ceded in lieu of these alienated lands. Certain coal-bearing lands in the Crow's Nest pass in the south are also under Federal administration, making a total of 14,494,000 acres of Dominion lands in British Columbia.

C. H.—The whole point of the matter lies in the question which you ask. We believe that the principal must be repaid or refunded at the date mentioned, viz., May, 1930, but obviously this cannot be generally considered to be definitely certain, or the market value would be considerably higher than it is at present. On the face of it repayment at par in eight years would present a premium of over 16 per cent., or at simple interest 20 per cent. per annum, on the present value. Probably the uncertainty is due to various causes, including the general situation surrounding the railway problem and the possibility of some refunding operation representing a lower capital value than par, etc. We have more than once alluded in *Canada* to this security, and agree with your remarks as to its speculative attraction.

R. C. H.—We understand that several alterations are being made this year by the Minister of Finance in the Dominion Income Tax Act. These, however, have no bearing on your case. You, if you take up residence permanently in Great Britain, will not be called upon to pay tax, under the Dominion Income Tax Act, upon the income which you derive from your investments in Canadian securities. The tax is not, as in Great Britain, deducted at the source, and only individuals ordinarily resident in Canada are called upon to make a return of their incomes. You will, of course, be liable to British income tax upon all your income, from whatever source it is derived. Among the alterations made by Mr. Fielding, the exemption allowance for each dependent child under eighteen is increased from $200 to $300, and another alteration provides that the incomes of persons, such as commercial travellers and others, who reside in the U.S. but are employed in Canada, shall be treated in the same manner as that followed under the U.S. income tax law with respect to the incomes of Canadian residents who are employed in the U.S.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 861. July 8, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

ESSEX.—The number of store cattle which would be likely to be imported annually from Canada at present, if the embargo is removed, has been estimated at about 200,000.

C. G.—The Canadian apple crop of 1921 was 3,771,100 barrels, as compared with 3,382,540 barrels in 1920. Reports for this year, based on the blossom showing, gave promise of almost as large a crop in 1922.

* *

CANADA'S FUR TRADE.

The total value of the fur production of Canada in 1920-21 was $10,151,594, as compared with $21,387,005 in 1919-20; a decrease of $11,235,411, or 52 per cent.

The pelts of the fur-bearing animals taken during the season numbered 2,936,407, a decrease of 663,597, or 18 per cent. The six principal kinds were: Beaver, $2,686,472; muskrat, $2,050,375; marten or sable, $1,081,871; mink, $968,582; white fox, $741,551; and silver fox, $432,130. The highest average value per pelt was silver fox, $151. Blue fox was second with $76, followed by fisher or pekan with $58, cross fox with $51, white fox with $34, and white bear and otter, each with $24.

By Provinces the values were: Ontario, $3,048,815; Quebec, $2,061,853; North-West Territories, $1,153,840; Alberta, $1,087,164; Manitoba, $1,055,865; Saskatchewan, $717,149; British Columbia, $507,134; Prince Edward Island, $256,137; Nova Scotia, $112,948; Yukon Territory, $78,189; New Brunswick, $72,500.—Total, $10,151,594.

* *

Penmans Limited.—The following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1922: On the Preferred stock 1½ per cent., payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 21; on the Common stock 2 per cent., payable August 15, to shareholders of record August 5.

The White Star Line's new service between Bremen, Southampton, and New York is to be inaugurated by the *Canopic*, sailing from Bremen on November 10 and Southampton on November 11. The *Pittsburgh* follows on December 1 and 2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED
STOCK. 1940 1960

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st September, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st August, 1922, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47 Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st July, 1922.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending 31st July, 1922:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1922.

On the Common Stock, two per cent. (2%) payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1922

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Canada, 26th June, 1922.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA. — Suitable for Settlers or Investors. Fruit Growing and Market Gardening on Irrigated Land adjoining City on Main Line Railways in Famous Dry Belt. Going concern with over 11 years' development. Exceptional opportunity for those leaving the Services, and others with comparatively small capital. Every assistance afforded Settlers by Experts managing existing producing Orchard showing average Profit last two years about £57 per acre p.a. Price of land approximately £55 per acre unplanted. No pioneering, but hard work necessary for those without large capital. The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C., or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W., will forward particulars including reports just received from Lt.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., and R. F. Cruise, late Divisional Commissioner R.I.C. Settlers are not advised to buy land until they have seen it. Unsuitable people are advised not to go.

FOR SALE.

SMALL FRUIT RANCH, delightfully situated on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, bearing orchard, six-roomed frame house, and outbuildings; good water supply, good shipping facilities, and ideal scenery. For particulars write Owner, Box 567. *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

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G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne

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CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.
H. E. Walker, K.C.
T. S. Stewart
H. Crepeau.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

The Canadian Pacific has opened an office at Arbat Serebrianny Pereoulok 4, Moscow, in charge of Mr. Ross Owen.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 48.)

McWilliams, R. F., Winnipeg.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

M.

Michener, R., Edmonton.—14 Bedford Place.

Michie, Miss S. J., Toronto.—148 Queensborough Terrace.

Miller, Alex., Ottawa.—151 Drakefell Road, Brockley.

Mills, Lesslie G., and Mrs., Toronto.—113 Coleherne Court, Earl's Court.

Milward, J., Montreal.—c/o Pacific Cable Board, Westminster.

Minty, Mr. and Mrs. Robt., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Moody, Mrs. L. W., Toronto.—3 Colchester Street, St. George's Square, S.W.1.

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N.

Nasmith, Mrs. Geo. G., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

Newcombe, E. L. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Noxon, Kenneth F., Toronto.—163 Strand.

O.

O'Meara, Mrs. J. J., Ottawa. Strand Palace Hotel.

P.

Paton, James and Mrs., Charlottetown.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Patton, F. L., Winnipeg.—Claridge's Hotel.

Proudfoot, Miss, Toronto.—York Hotel, Berners Street.

R

Rabinovitch, Dr. J. M., Montreal.—Waldorf Hotel.

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Stevenson, O. J. and Mrs., Guelph.—Thackeray Hotel.

Stikeman, Miss, Montreal.—63 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.

T.

Thompson, Mrs. J. B., St. John.—Kingham, Oxon.

V.

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* *

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That there are 1,300 manufacturing plants in British Columbia, employing some 17,000 people, was the information given the members of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by Mr. J. A. Cunningham at the annual meeting. He said that the roll for the beginning of 1922 showed 31 lumber companies and 34 general manufacturing plants added to British Columbia during 1921. The volume of business of the basic industries was: agriculture, $60,065,000; mining, $23,066,641; lumber, $64,970,000; fishing, $22,329,000; other industries, $58,100,000.

* *

Cockshutt Plow.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the Preference stock, payable August 1, to holders of record in Canada, June 30, 1922.

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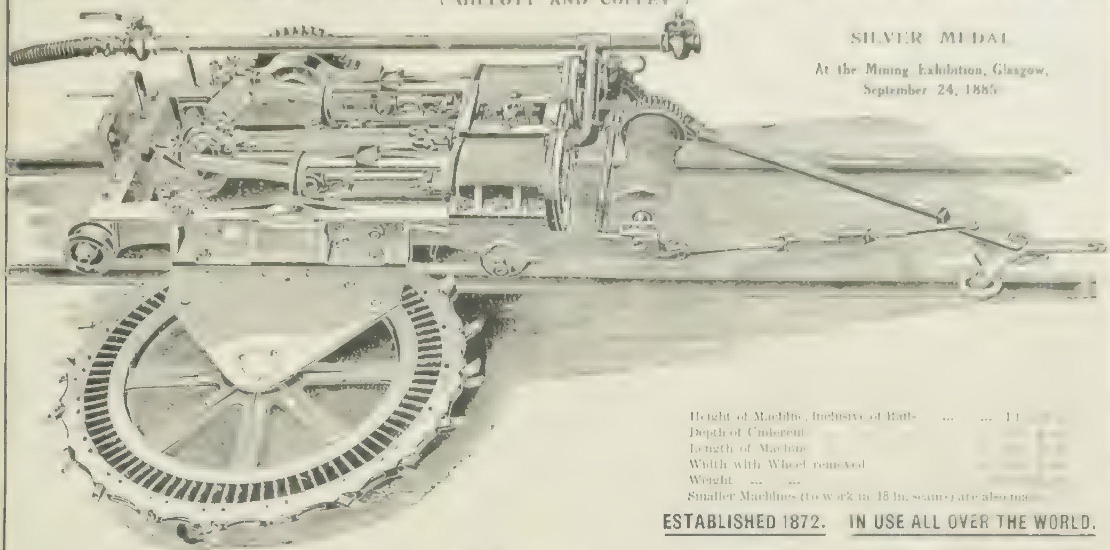

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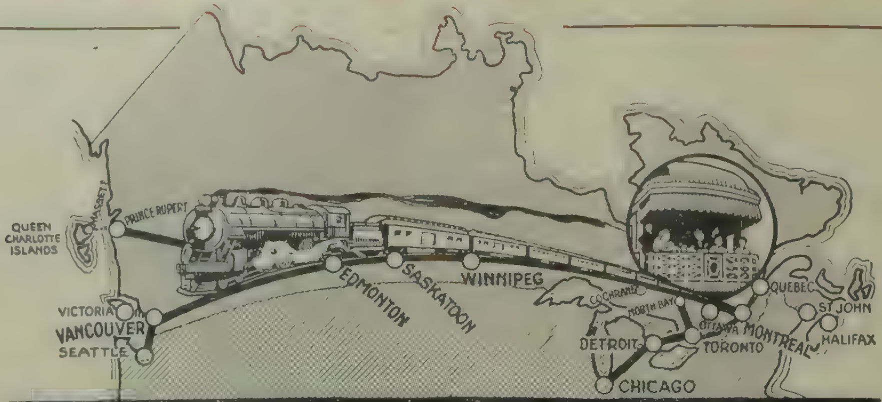
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THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY APPEAL.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 862. Vol. LXVII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922.

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CANADA

No. 862. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

CANADIAN FARMERS' HOMES.

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EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

RECENTLY, as we have noted on more than one occasion, there has been a growing realisation of the importance of developing trade within the Empire. To an increasing extent this has been seen to be of moment to the Mother Country, as well as to the Dominions. Although it is generally recognised that the various countries of Europe are bound together by many mutual interests, there has been in many quarters a reaction against the idea of spending money on rehabilitating Central Europe. More and more it is being questioned whether it would not be far more worth while to exert efforts to increase the trade which already exists between the various parts of the British Empire, than to try to stimulate artificially the weak commercial vitality of Germany, Austria, and Russia. The trade figures available, especially when considered on a per capita basis, are striking enough. Of last year's British trade, 30 per cent. of the imports came from the Dominions, and 42 per cent. of the exports went there. The total trade was distributed as follows: 34 per cent. with Europe, with a population of 300,000,000; 37 per cent. with the Dominions, with a white population of 20,000,000; and 29 per cent. with America, Argentina, and other foreign countries.

Within the last few days the movement has been sensibly stimulated by Lord Long, who emphasises the desirability of taking immediate practical action. As he recalls, the necessary steps for embarking upon this great Imperial enterprise were taken during his term of office as Colonial Secretary. Following upon resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference of 1917, a Cabinet Committee was appointed, which went fully into the trade relations of the United Kingdom with the rest of the Empire, and also into Britain's trade relations with other countries. The reports of this Committee having been approved by the Cabinet and the Imperial Conference of 1918, a special Economic Committee of the latter went exhaustively into the whole question, with the result that various resolutions and recommendations were adopted, and the material necessary for giving effect to them was prepared. Further, these resolutions were unanimously approved by the Governments of the Empire. Lord Long might have gone a little farther back, and recalled the appointment of the Dominions Royal Commission, arising out of a resolution passed by the Imperial Conference of 1911, and the voluminous evidence which that body collected and the concrete recommendations which it made. The cumulative result of these enquiries and recommendations is extremely valuable, and the information and conclusions only require to be co-ordinated and brought up to date. There will be general approval of Lord Long's proposal that steps should at once be taken to appoint a Cabinet Committee to prepare the way for an Economic Imperial Conference to deal finally and effectively with the whole subject.

It is possible that even those who have been considering the commercial side of the question may not have realised its full implications. These were well pointed out on Monday by Mr. Amery at the luncheon given to him by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, in well-merited recognition of his services to the Empire. The Empire Settlement Act, with which he has been so closely identified in recent months, is a practical demonstration of this keener sense of the value of the Empire. It will pave the way for the better use of the Empire's opportunities by our own people, so many of whom have been allowed in the past to go to foreign countries. With this readjustment of the population of the Empire is largely bound up the solution of many of our industrial and commercial problems. Very much the same lack of method has prevailed in the past with regard to capital as to people. Millions of pounds have been placed by investors outside the Empire which, if applied to the Dominions, would already have brought about their development to a degree that is still in the distant future. Mr. Amery well characterised the better distribution of the population of the Empire, by the co-operation of all the Governments concerned, as the key of the problem of Imperial development. Now that this key is about to be used, it is to be hoped that the door will be opened to that general policy of Empire development which is so great and so pressing a need.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Minister of Agriculture's Obstinacy

The same importance does not, of course, attach to the debate in the House of Lords on the cattle embargo—taking place as we go to press—as that in the House of Commons, now definitely fixed for Monday, July 24. Everything points to the latter's being of a lively character.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Lloyd George could not see his way to receive the deputation appointed by the Guildhall Conference, and had to delegate that duty to Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen. The participation of the latter in the proceedings could really serve no useful purpose. It only proved once more his consistency as a "stone-waller," and his preference of expediency to principle as the guide for his agricultural policy.

Despite Lord Long's clear declaration at the Dominion Day dinner, he persists in speaking of the "so-called" pledge of April 29, 1917, and holding that a recognition of the duty which it implies of removing the embargo would be "betraying his trust as Minister of Agriculture." There is no arguing with such obstinacy. We can only hope that the House of Commons will see that the facts of the situation are driven home by the force of numbers.

* * *

Optimism in Canada. Literally speaking, optimism is usually in the air in Canada. There seems to be general agreement at present, however, that there are substantial grounds for believing that the immediate future is full of promise. The crop reports that are now being circulated are of a favourable character, giving rise to the hope that reliance can be placed upon the main pillar of Canada's prosperity. The outlook in the Prairie Provinces is said to be good, and from most other parts of the Dominion conditions are reassuring, British Columbia being the only Province suffering from drought.

In addition to the encouraging signs where agriculture is concerned, the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech at Knowlton the other day, pointed with satisfaction to the fact that not only was business improving all along the line, but Labour was in a reasonable frame of mind, and the spirit of co-operative effort was growing everywhere. This reading of the signs of the times, it may be noted, is in keeping with that of the retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the annual convention at St. Andrews, N.B.

* * *

Grading Dairy Products. Mr. J. A. Ruddick's address on "Canada's Dairy Industry," given last week under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, admirably fulfilled a double purpose. It described the character and extent of the industry, and indicated its developments and prospects especially in the direction of export trade. It also served to dispel the misunderstandings which have existed in the minds of British produce merchants with regard to the grading scheme which the Department of Agriculture has decided to carry out.

Mr. Ruddick had no difficulty in demonstrating the advantages of the scheme from an educational and a national point of view. In these the merchants present unhesitatingly concurred, and they also acknowledged that Mr. Ruddick had satisfied them that their suspicions of Government control—the very mention of which is hateful to them—are unfounded. As a matter of fact, the traders can ignore the grading if they do not like it; though we should have thought it would be to their advantage to recognise it. Mr. Ruddick's address undoubtedly was extremely useful, and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated upon having arranged for its delivery under its auspices.

* * *

Canada and Radio Broadcasting. We have it on the authority of Mr. A. H. Morse, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Company, Limited, of Canada—who should know what he is talking about in this matter—that "more radio history has been made in Canada than in any other country." With more limited knowledge we should not ourselves have hazarded so sweeping a statement. But Canada is such a wonderful country, and Canadians are so quick on the uptake, that we are not disposed to contest Mr. Morse's statement. Anyhow, we are agreed in the opinion that no one can forecast precisely the possibilities of radiotelephonic broad-casting in Canada in the near future. The uses to which it can be put are so many and varied.

Perhaps the most important of its many claims is that—in the words of Mr. Morse—"within a few months at least 500,000 square miles of territory now regarded as isolated will become an attractive country to prospective settlers, to whom life would be impossible if they were entirely out of touch with the culture of civilisation which to so many is expressed in terms of news and music." That rural centres will greatly benefit by this new method of communication and [illegible]. It also provides a singularly satisfactory means of entertaining invalids. Commercial broadcasting promises a wide field for development, but we are glad to hear that Canada, like other countries, has no intention of mixing up radio advertising with news and amusements. The drawbacks to the system are few, and in the minor category. Mr Morse declares that our boys will no longer be able to quote the text of the sermon to prove that they had been to church. Who knows but they may have "listened in" to the text in some barn in the intervals of an exciting rat hunt? But, after all is said, it is better to have "listened in" than not to have listened at all. The text is often more important than the sermon.

• • •

A Marine Drummer for the Dominion. We wish every success to the Navy League of Canada, of which Mr. Sam Harris is the earnest and enterprising President, newly elected. At a recent meeting, Mr. Harris, while cleverly side-stepping to avoid the question of naval defence—an awkward subject in the absence of a national naval policy, mainly owing to a more or less depleted Treasury and certain international considerations—stoutly put forward the claims of the League to public consideration on economic grounds. The ideal is to establish Canada as one of the great commercial and maritime nations of the world. With that ideal we, in common with all Canadians, are, of course, in the fullest sympathy. But in that respect Canada has yet a long way to go. Rome was not built in a day. Neither was the maritime supremacy of Great Britain.

Practically, and as a piece of good work for the immediate future, the League, under the initiative impulse of its new President, proposes to provide an advertising ship for Canadian goods—a ship that will tour of the Seven Seas as "a Marine Drummer for the Dominion." This is by no means the case of a new broom sweeping clean. The idea has long been simmering in Canadian minds. In commenting on the voyage of the *British Trader* a week or two ago the *Winnipeg Tribune* held up that enterprise as "an example of what the so-called slow-going Britishers are doing," adding: "Nothing is being done to advertise Canada abroad, not even in the United Kingdom." Our Winnipeg contemporary wisely considers that "failure to regard intelligent advertising as a productive expenditure is as incomprehensible as it is costly." So, if President Harris can materialise the "marine drummer" idea he will be a benefactor to his country.

* * *

The Plight of the Yukon. When the Yukon Territory decided by referendum a year ago in favour of the sale of liquor for beverage purposes by Government dispensaries, we pointed out the awkwardness of its position. Although adjoining British Columbia on the South and the North-West Territories on the East, it is cut off from the Pacific by a strip of Alaska. Hitherto, by special arrangement with the American Government, liquor for beverage purposes has been shipped to Dawson, Whitehorse, and Mayo, through the port of Skagway—the only practicable means of access—in bond from Vancouver. Now, however, the blow has fallen. The arrangement terminated on June 15, and only liquor for medicinal and scientific purposes is allowed by the U.S. authorities to pass into the Yukon through their territory.

This seems rather like a reversal of the proverb about inducing a horse to drink.

* *

The Dominion Parliament has made a grant of $5,000 in aid of the annual Atlantic fishing-schooner race.

Mr. John Evans, Progressive member for Saskatoon, made a protest in the Dominion House of Commons against the omission of the leek from the Canadian coat-of-arms.

MR. AMERY AND EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

Arranging Passage Agreements.

At a luncheon given in London on Monday by the British Empire Producers' Association, warm tributes were paid to the services of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty and Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, by Mr. Ben H. Morgan (Chairman of Council), and the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Mr. Amery, in replying, described the Empire Settlement Act as a small, simple, but elastic measure, and said that it supplied a certain amount of current for the time being, and we could, if necessary, arrange for the Imperial house to be more fully "wired" afterwards. He announced that he hoped within a very few days to have a passage agreement definitely fixed up with Australia, and hoped before long to see it extended to other of the Dominions. The Old Country could supply a great industrial population to the Dominions, but at the present the need was for land-workers, so they would concentrate first and foremost on the problem of land settlement. He wanted to help child and juvenile emigration to the Dominions; and he thought the best form of child emigration was the emigration of a family under the care of its parents.

Further references to the luncheon appear on pages 54 and 59.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Mr. M. C. MacDonald.

At North Sydney.—Mr. M. T. McLean, M.D., Mayor.

At St. John.—Mr. George W. Carleton (56).

At Montreal.—Mr. Walter Vaughan, formerly Secretary and Bursar of McGill University, and for 56 years a writer on financial and economic topics, also the author of "The Life of Sir William Van Horne"; Mr. William Mosley (55), a native of Newbury, England, who came to Montreal in 1898 as superintendent of the Page Hersey Tube and Ironworks, and later founded the Canadian Tube and Steel Products Company, Ltd., and who was an accomplished musician; Mr. John G. Savage (83), late president of Albert Soaps, Ltd., and an original member of the Victoria Rifles; Mr. Francis Cole (70), formerly manager of the Bank of Ottawa in Montreal, and an enthusiastic golfer.

At Quebec.—Mr. J. N. Castonguay (73), for 30 years chief of the Provincial Colonisation Department, who was recently knighted by the Pope; Mr. William H. Raymond (69).

At Ottawa.—Rev. Henry Amon Young (75); Mr. W. J. Kidd, K.C., Deputy Police Magistrate.

At Toronto.—Mr. Robert Harmer (70), president of the Sawyer Massey Company of Hamilton; Mr. Joseph J. Hoidge, secretary of Robins, Ltd., for 28 years a native of Chulmleigh, Devon, and a prominent Freemason; Mr. John Robinson Bull (98), who assisted in the construction of the first railway in Western Ontario.

At London, Ont.—Mr. Leigh Garvey (39), a prominent wholesale merchant. At Kingston.—Rev. Barry Pierce (71). At Milton.—Mr. Joshua Butterworth (76), a native of Upson Manor, Cheshire, formerly with the Bank of Hamilton.

At Calgary.—Mr. William Bruce (86), a prominent member of the Southern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association.

At Hong Kong.—Captain George Vezini, Assistant Superintendent of Catering for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At 48 Egerton Crescent, London, S.W., Lieut.-General Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (87), from 1909 to 1915 Chairman of the Royal Colonial Institute, who took much interest in the affairs of the Dominion of Canada, and who was M.P. for Hythe, 1895-1899.

Mr. John Webster, Canadian Government Emigration Agent at Belfast, who attended the Dominion Day dinner in London, died suddenly on July 8 at Liscard, Cheshire. Mr. Webster, who was a native of Dublin, was in his 64th year. He farmed in Canada for many years prior to his appointment in 1900 as Dominion Emigration Agent for North Ireland.

The Late Mr. W. H. Biggar.

Mr. William Hodgins Biggar, K.C., General Counsel and Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, died suddenly at Montreal on July 7, aged 70. A son of Mr. J. L. Biggar, he was educated at Upper Canada College, and was called to the Bar in 1880, practising at Belleville, and being appointed K.C. in 1899. In 1903 he was appointed assistant general counsel to the G.T.R., succeeding Mr. Bell as General Counsel in 1904. Mr. Biggar was recognised as the leading authority on Canadian railway law, and had taken a great part in much important legal work, including the drawing up of the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement. He was greatly respected, and his sudden death has elicited widespread sympathy.

* *

The prohibition of the export from Canada of gold coin, gold bullion, and fine gold bars has been extended for another year.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

Canadian Views on the Cattle Embargo.

Mr. F. L. Patton, assistant general manager of the Dominion Bank, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, left that city less than a month ago, and is now in London with Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, of Toronto, the general manager of the bank.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* at the London office of the bank—73 Cornhill—Mr. Patton said that the crop prospects in the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—when he left were, generally speaking, excellent, and since his arrival later cable advices had confirmed this favourable outlook.

"A very great deal depends," he continued, "upon this outlook being realised, though I think Canadians can congratulate themselves that they have suffered less by the general commercial deflation, due to the war, than have other countries, including their nearest neighbours. Though, pending the result of the harvest, trade conditions in the three Western Provinces are likely to remain quiet, collections have so far been very fair. Real estate is holding its own, and in Winnipeg, after a lull of several years, there is a considerable demand for residential property. There are now comparatively few unemployed, and labour conditions generally have greatly improved; and, though costs and wages are still comparatively high, we are steadily getting nearer to those normal conditions which give confidence to capital, and by so doing increase the volume of employment and stimulate all forms of trade and industry."

The Cattle Embargo.

Asked as to opinion in Canada regarding the cattle embargo, Mr. Patton said: "I do not think people over here even yet realise the strength of the feeling which has been aroused among an overwhelming majority of Canadians by the controversy in Great Britain regarding this question, and the result of the forthcoming debate in Parliament is awaited with much interest. There is not, and never has been, any desire to dictate the action which any British Government or party should take on the question of the embargo, but Canadians naturally resented the maintenance of the embargo upon the grounds that the importation of their cattle would increase the risk of disease. Now that all the authorities on both sides seem agreed in withdrawing that plea for its maintenance, Canadians certainly feel strongly that if the embargo is to be maintained, the real grounds for its continuance should be frankly stated. The healthiness of our cattle being conceded, the fact that shipments from our Western Provinces, which have to travel several days by rail and 10 or 12 days by sea before they are landed at a British port, must deteriorate in weight and quality en route, makes the regulation regarding their slaughter within a few hours after arrival, without having time to recuperate, palpably unreasonable." Mr. Patton, while declining to express any opinion regarding the exact nature of the promise as to the removal of the embargo made at the Imperial Conference in 1917, said that, in the interests of good feeling within the Empire, which all its members desired to stimulate, it was most desirable that this contentious subject should reach an early settlement.

* *

During the past month the personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been reduced from 1,600 to 1,200.

Reports from Dawson City, Y.T., state that many hotels and houses are being pulled down and taken to the new mining camp of Mayo.

Four mothers, while crossing the Atlantic in the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm*, came forward at the conclusion of the Sunday evening service with a request that their children should be baptised. One of the children was named after the vessel.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 30 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Pickup.—On July 3, at a nursing home, Bedford Park, London, W., the wife of Captain H. R. Pickup, of Denham Cottage, Vanbrugh Road, a daughter.

Anderson. At Calgary, on July 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Mungo Anderson (née Steventon), a son; both well.

MARRIAGES

Rees—Maund. On June 10, at the Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., Austen Rees, late R.A.F., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Rees, to Olivette, elder daughter of the late Mr. John Oakley Maund and Mrs. Oakley Maund.

Rowan—Rolland.—At Toronto, on July 1, by Rev. D. T. L. M'Kerroll, Alexander Ellis Rowan, C.A., to Marian Dall (May), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rolland, Partickhill, Glasgow.

Russell—Costigan. At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. D. N. C. Hogg, 4850 Westmount Avenue, Montreal, on June 14, by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, John Cowans Russell, of Montreal, second son of the late Mr. Andrew Russell, and of Mrs. Andrew Russell, Edinburgh, to May, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Costigan, of New York.

DEATHS.

Forsyth. At Vancouver, on June 28, Robert George, youngest son of the late Rev. William Forsyth, New Luce.

Schreiber. On July 3, at Mount Woodham, Paignton, Carlotte Mount Brock, widow of Waymouth G. Schreiber, of Woodham, Springfield, Toronto, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Price Morrell, of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, aged 88.

Stevenson. At Moose Jaw, on June 5, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, dearly loved mother of Etta W. Ballingall

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY APPEAL.

Opening of the Case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

THE appeal of the Grand Trunk Railway Company against the decision of the majority of the Arbitrators that the First, Second, and Third Preference stock and Ordinary stock had no value, was opened on Monday before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The members of the Privy Council hearing the appeal were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cave, Lord Shaw, Lord Parmoor, and Lord Carson.

Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., and Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar) were counsel for the company; while the respondent (the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada) was represented by Mr. Clauson, K.C., Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C. (Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada), and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar).

At the opening of the hearing Lord Carson said he had some interest in Grand Trunk Consolidated Debenture stock, and he was not sure whether he had some also in the Preference stock. He had not had time to look it up. He did not know whether there was any objection to his sitting to hear the appeal.

Mr. Clauson said he could not imagine any conceivable objection to Lord Carson's presence.

Mr. Taft's Finding.

Sir John Simon, K.C., in opening the case said (according to the *Financial Times* report) that Mr. Taft's finding of a value of $48,000,000 was equivalent to an award, and when Mr. Taft pointed out that as to the American side of the concern different considerations might apply, he pointed to a very important thing and there was naturally great anxiety as to which view was right. Of the Grand Trunk's 4,800 miles 1,700 miles of track were in the United States, and 67 per cent. of its revenue was directly or indirectly governed by rates and charges fixed on the American side. The Tribunal was wrong in leaving out of account that there were a large number of things of great value capable of being sold, like the Château Laurier Hotel, and that it should have held that evidence as to their worth was legally inadmissible was extraordinary.

Lord Carson said the expropriation had not taken place, and the Tribunal had to ascertain values. The appellants appeared to say there was much that they could have divided up into lots and sold to the highest bidder.

Sir John Simon replied that the question was what was the property worth to a hypothetical buyer. Somebody might even wish to build another railway, though that might not be a very fortunate enterprise at the present time. The company had a balance-sheet which contained assets, and if there were to be expropriation the buyer could not pay less than the figure the vendor could prove that he could get in the last resort.

The Tribunal, he pointed out, ruled out consideration of the value of the appellants' physical assets and those of numerous subsidiary companies in Canada and the United States directly or indirectly controlled by them; it ruled out the assets of the Grand Trunk Pacific, of which the appellants owned all the stock and all its subsidiary companies, though it took account [illegible] its liabilities, of which the ap[illegible] it ruled out the assets of the C[illegible] which appellants owned [illegible] company [illegible] lants' liability for [illegible] the Central Vermont [illegible]

The Tribunal rejected that evidence be[illegible] dered only the present and prospective earnin[illegible] the Grand Trunk Railway system. Mr. T[illegible] the material question was "What we may reasonably a[illegible] the net earning capacity of the three sets of Pr[illegible] stocks and the Common stock within a given ti[illegible] affect an intending purchaser in the price he would give," a[illegible] Mr. Taft also thought the arbitrators should use the replacement cost as a factor in judging future and potential net earning capacity. It was a conflict of business judgment. The Chairman of the Tribunal said: "The proper method of [illegible]ing at the value of the stock is, in my judgment, to ascertain the earnings of the railway in the past properly applicable to dividends and the potentiality of the future."

Sir John Simon's Four Submissions.

Counsel then placed before their Lordships four submissions.

The first was that the value to the stockholders was the same as the value of the undertaking to one individual subject to prior charges. What had happened was that there was an acquisition of the whole of their interests. The situation was the same as though one were endeavouring to value the undertaking in the hands of the owner. It was fallacious to say that, because this was a purchase of stock, and an ordinary investor would regard his investment from the point of view of dividend, therefore nothing but the profits of the undertaking should be taken into account. The value to be ascertained was the same thing as the value of the article to the owner. If one were valuing a particular block of shares, the only element was the prospect of dividend, but it was quite a different proposition when one was acquiring the whole undertaking.

Secondly, he submitted that the value was the value to the transferror, but in arriving at this it was relevant to consider what a purchaser might give.

Thirdly, he submitted that the value so considered involved two considerations: (a) What the purchaser would give sooner than make the railway himself; and (b) what the seller would accept rather than dispose of the assets piecemeal. The seller would prefer to find somebody who would take the whole thing off his hands.

The fourth consideration was that, after applying considerations (a) and (b), it might be necessary to discount the value by considering the probability of a purchaser coming forward. One must not always assume that a purchaser was coming forward. Before the Tribunal came to the decision that the stock was not worth anything, the appellants were entitled to have

Photograph]

THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

STANDING (left to right): Sgt.-Maj. T. Young (Toronto), Sgt. H. Kent (Toronto), Pte. P. W. Selwood (Vancouver), Sgt. J. Lonsdale (Toronto), Pte. A. W. [illegible] (Ottawa), Sgt. W. Jaffray (Toronto), Major G. Mortimer (Ottawa).

SITTING: Lieut. J. A. Chandler (New Brunswick), Lieut. E. T. D. Francis (Ottawa), Major F. W. U. [illegible], O.B.E. (Ottawa), Brig.-General C. F. Winter (O[illegible]), Major C. R. Crowe (Guelph) (last year's Silver Medallist), Lieut. A. M. Blackburn (Winnipeg), Lieut. A. Martin (Ca[illegible]) their evidence considered, which went to show that there would be a limit of value below which they would not go

Lord Carson: "If there were no value in the stock, how could that evidence alter the conclusion come to?"

Sir John said the Tribunal had come to its decision without considering extremely relevant evidence. Even with this evidence excluded, one of the arbitrators decided that the stock was worth $48,000,000. The true position was this: The appellants were required to hand over a particular undertaking to the Government. That undertaking included a vast collection of valuable property. Whether that property produced revenue was one question, and whether it were valuable was another. The appellants would sooner dispose of parts of the property for a certain price than be told that the whole was worth nothing.

Mr. Greene, in concluding the presentation of the Grand Trunk case on Tuesday, held that the shareholders must be treated as owners of the undertaking, and therefore there must be a distinction between the sale of the undertaking and the sale of particular sets of shares. It was not proper to say that this or that particular set of shares had no prospect of dividends. The proper way was to look at the property as a whole.

Canadian Government's Case.

Mr. Clauson, for the Canadian Government, said that the Debenture stock of the company amounted to £31,000,000, and the shareholders' capital was £50,000,000. The agreement between the company and the Government was this: The Government said: "We agree that there is enough value in the concern to cover the Debenture stock, and therefore we will take that over. As to the shareholders' capital, we say that it is of very trifling—if any—value. We, therefore, will guarantee interest at 4 per cent. on the £12,500,000 of guaranteed stock. We say that is ample to represent the shareholders' equity of redemption in this property." Thus the first class of shareholders was covered. The Government said that the total value of the shareholders' equity of redemption did not exceed £12,500,000, and accordingly the Third Preference stock and the Common stock, which had never had a dividend (and nobody had ever been bold enough to prophesy that it ever could) had no value at all. The shareholders thought it proper and wise to enter into the understanding that the shareholders' interest should be sold for £12,500,000 plus such sum as the arbitrators might think was also due to be paid. Thus the Government admitted that there was £12,500,000 of value in the concern, and it was going to get 4 per cent. on that whether the company earned it or not. The Government said, "We will give your first-class shareholders something which makes them as good as Debenture holders, and we say that that satisfies the whole of the value." The value of the remaining stock was left to be determined by arbitration.

Actual Value of Assets.

Dealing with the question of the actual value of the assets of the company, counsel said that for nine years an American tribunal had been investigating the value of the assets of various railways, including the Grand Trunk, in order to fix rates for American traffic on the Canadian lines, and they had not finished yet. Rates were fixed so as to produce 6 per cent. on the ascertained value of the railway, and the result of applying this system to the Grand Trunk was that in three months the revenue was not 6 per cent. but 3.3 per cent., while in December, 1920, it produced only 0.7 per cent. The Tribunal had the whole of this evidence before it. It showed that if they tried to adjust rates on the value of the railway to produce 6 per cent., they would kill the traffic.

Having pointed out that the company was under very serious obligations to other concerns, counsel said that if the company could not carry on there was a third thing that might happen besides the two mentioned by Mr. Green. The Debenture holders might step in and appoint a receiver. Everybody agreed that the concern was not to be treated as being disintegrated, and no objection was ever taken to evidence as to what the undertaking originally cost. The Tribunal had decided that it must consider what the undertaking would fetch to-day on the footing that it was to the interest of the shareholders to sell. Thus evidence of selling value was put in, but what the appellants tried to put in was evidence as to what it would cost to reproduce the line. That evidence was rejected, as it was of no assistance in such a matter as this. The Tribunal never objected to any evidence of the value of anything connected with the company that could be sold separately, though it would be futile to try to find out what it would cost to-day to build the Grand Trunk Railway.

Dealing with the objection of the appellants to portions of Sir Walter Cassels' judgment, counsel said that every reference in it to matter extracted from the Drayton-Ackworth report was in fact supported by evidence that was before and properly before the Tribunal.

The hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

UNIQUE WAR MEMORIAL.

A stained glass window in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, unveiled by Lord Byng, to commemorate the men and women of the parish who served in the world war, is regarded as unique in ecclesiastical art (says Reuter). It is composed of pieces of glass collected from the ruins of churches and other public buildings destroyed or damaged during the war in Belgium, France, and Italy. There are 700 fragments, one for each parishioner who joined the colours.

* *

A CANADIAN SCULPTOR IN LONDON.

Mr. P. A. G. MacCarthy, who has been commissioned to execute in bronze a large memorial wreath for the altar in the military chapel of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, is a Canadian, who has had a studio in Chelsea for some time. He is the son of Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, the well-known Ottawa sculptor, and was O.C. the Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery. Besides executing a number of works in England, he has also done a number of memorial wreaths for soldiers' graves in France.

MEMORIAL WREATH FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER PROJECT REVIVED.

Mr. Reid, president of the Reid Newfoundland Railway Company, accompanied by a staff of officials, is proceeding to England in connection with the proposed revival of the projected paper enterprise on the west coast of Newfoundland by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent). The Minister of Justice is also bound for Great Britain to co-operate with the Prime Minister, Sir R. A. Squires, who has already sailed, in the plans in connection with the proposed scheme.

The original scheme was abandoned last winter owing to the unwillingness of the Colony to guarantee the principal and interest of $18,000,000 required. Under the present plan it is proposed that the Imperial and Colonial Governments should each guarantee one half of the amount.

* *

THE MERCHANTS BANK CASE.

Although the charge against Mr. D. C. Macarow, of wilfully signing a false return in connection with the Merchants Bank, was dismissed by Judge Cusson in the Enquête Court, the Grand Jury returned a true bill, and the case will come before Chief Justice Decarie at Montreal on Tuesday.

* *

The Postal Telegraph Commercial Cables system has bought from the Government of Newfoundland the submarine cable from Canso, N.S., to Newfoundland.

Major R. D. Furse is at present visiting Canada on a special mission from the Colonial Office for the purpose of making arrangements for the appointment of a Dominion Committee of Selection for the nomination of Canadian candidates to suitable positions in the Colonial Office.

Invitations to join the Trans-Canada tour in September, marking the centenary of the Montreal Board of Trade, have been issued to members of the Imperial Parliament and to representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and the Federation of British Industries.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Devonshire is spending some time at Chatsworth House, his seat in Derbyshire, and during his stay there he will take a course of treatment at the Buxton Baths.

* *

Lord Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy have left Montreal for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where they have joined Lady Shaughnessy.

* *

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, is paying a visit to Washington this week and will confer with Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State of the United States, on a number of questions of mutual interest, including, it is understood, the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington.

* *

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; the Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Fisheries; and the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner in London, will represent Canada at the League of Nations Assembly meeting in Geneva, which begins on September 4. Mr. Fielding will (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) go to Paris to take up the pourparlers for the new comprehensive Trade Treaty between Canada and France.

* *

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen has left Ottawa on a motor trip to New York. On his return he and his family will go to Tadousac, Quebec, for a holiday. The Conservative leader will address a number of political meetings in Ontario during August and then go to British Columbia to attend the Provincial Conservative Convention.

* *

On three occasions last week Mr. Larkin took part in conferences (at which Mr. Amery was chairman) on emigration matters at the Overseas Settlement Offices.

* *

The High Commissioner gave a dinner at the Marlborough Club last Thursday to the visiting members of the Canadian Bar.

* *

Sir George and Lady Foster will arrive at Southampton on Tuesday in the s.s. *Orduna* from New York.

* *

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden are giving a garden party and dinner at Heatherden Hall, Bucks, next Thursday, to meet the Lord Chancellor.

* *

At the luncheon given on Monday by the British Empire Producers' Organisation to Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., the chairman (Mr. Ben H. Morgan) was supported by the High Commissioner for Canada and Mr. Victor Gordon (Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland). Others present included Mr. F. W. Ashe, Lieut. G. P. B. Ashe, R.N., Mr. George Belleau, Sir G. McLaren Brown, Mrs. Chrimes, Mr. J. F. Junkin, Commissioner Lamb, Mr. I. Elsdale Molson, M.P., Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, Mr. Arthur Picard, Mr. F. Salmon, Mr. J. Obed Smith, and Mr. W. Turnbull.

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Newfoundland, and Mrs. Warren, are on their way to England.

* *

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, of Toronto, general manager of the Dominion Bank, and Mr. F. L. Patton, of Winnipeg, assistant general manager of the bank, are staying at Claridge's Hotel and expect to return to Canada by the *Empress of France* on July 27.

MR. C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada, who is now in London.

* *

The last week-end was spent at the Grand Hotel, Folkestone, by Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. F. L. Patton, Mr. F. W. Ashe, assistant general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, and Mr. James Redmond, who enjoyed some golfing on the famous courses in the vicinity.

* *

The arrivals from Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* on July 5 included Mrs. W. D. Adams, Mr. G. W. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Crowe, Mr. W. Dineen, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. James, Mr. John Lindsay, Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. Guy Locock, Mr. J. A. Sabine, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C. (Toronto), Mr. James Willing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beverley Robinson, Mr. R. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Porteous, Mrs. R. Montgomery, Mrs. J. C. McDougal, Mrs. R. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilmour, Mr. Edward Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brodie (Montreal), Miss Edith Cochrane, Mr. P. W. Cook, Mrs. Alleyn Fiset, Mr. and Mrs. T. D'Arcy McGee, Miss Nancy Wheeler (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hiscox, Mr. W. Meredith (London, Ont.), Mr. and Mrs. R. Hobson, Mr. B. H. Howland (Hamilton), Col. K. and Mrs. Perry (Kingston).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Robert [illegible] of M[illegible] [illegible] at the Hyde Park [illegible]

[illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Kaufman and the [illegible] Kaufman, of Montreal, are staying at the Hotel St[illegible]

Captain and Mrs. H[illegible] [illegible] of Toronto, will return to the Waldorf Hotel from the Continent on Jul[illegible]

Mr. Justice Ferguson, of Toronto, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, is staying at Claridge's Hotel.

* *

Mr. A. R. Phipps, assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London, is spending a holiday at Hunstanton.

* *

Mr. A. F. D. Macgachen, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg, is staying with Mrs. Macgachen at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington.

* *

Prof. E. A. Black, Mr. and Mrs. K. Clayton-Kennedy, and Major C. Clarke were among the arrivals from Montreal by the *Canada* on July 10.

* *

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, will represent that Province at the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, which meets at Bournemouth from July 24 to 29.

* *

Mr. George Belleau and Mme. Legaré, who have been staying with Col. and Mrs. P. Pelletier in Queen's Gate Terrace, returned to Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland*.

* *

Lady Strathcona, Lady Mount-Stephen, Col. F. S. Meighen, and Sir Harry Procter were among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* last Wednesday.

* *

The Countess Roberts, daughter of the late Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G., who is visiting Canada, has gone to Grand Metis, Que., where she is staying with Mrs. R. W. Reford, of Montreal.

* *

Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Sir Charles F. Higham, M.P., and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Eaton were among the arrivals at Southampton by the *Homeric* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Justice Rose and Mr. Justice Martin, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Mr. Lionel Guest, M.P., and Brig.-General and Mrs. C. S. Clive were among the arrivals by the *Empress of India* this week.

* *

The preacher at both services on Sunday last at St. Mary's Church, Isleworth, was the Rev. H. D. Martin, rector of St. George's, Winnipeg, who made stirring appeals for support for the work of the Colonial and Continental Church Society in the rural districts of the Prairie Provinces.

* *

Mr. M. A. Brown, ex-Mayor of Medicine Hat, and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, of Toronto, attended the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Cambridge, and have had further interviews with the Overseas Settlement Office officials, as the representatives of the Western Canada Colonisation Asso[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians

July 13.—Pianoforte Recital by Evelione Taglione, Wigmore Hall, 3.15.

July 14.—Cricket: Eton v. Harrow, Lord's.

July 14 and 15.—Lawn Tennis Inter-Services Championships, at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

July 15.—Polo: Ladies' Nomination Tournament Final, at Roehampton.

July 16.—Baseball: International Baseball League, Stamford Bridge.

July 17.—The King opens the new London County Council Hall.

July 17.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

July 19.—Cricket: Gentlemen v. Players, Lord's.

July 19.—Royal Archæological Institute at Ripon (till July 26).

July 19.—Warwickshire Agricultural Show (2 days) at Nuneaton.

July 19.—Lincolnshire Agricultural Show at Skegness (3 days).

July 19.—South-Eastern Counties Agricultural Show at Tunbridge Wells (2 days).

July 21.—Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

July 22.—Polo: Tyro Challenge Cup Final at Hurlingham.

July 22.—The King reviews Territorials in Hyde Park.

July 23.—Baseball: International Baseball League at Stamford Bridge.

July 24.—Opening of Shakespeare Summer Festival, Stratford-on-Avon.

July 24.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

July 25.—The Lord Mayor welcomes the Delegates to the International Peace Congress.

July 26.—Yorkshire Agricultural Show at Hull (3 days).

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

The Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nation, and Captain J. P. Shelley left for Montreal by the *Canopic* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. Watson H. Porter, managing editor of the *Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine*, London, Ont., is staying at the Hotel Cecil, after a tour embracing Jersey, Holland, and Denmark. He is returning to Canada by the *Montclare* on July 21.

* *

The University Women Members of the Lyceum Club held their annual banquet at the Club on Monday, and took the opportunity to entertain a number of visitors from overseas. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, President of the Canadian Federation of University Women, replied to the toast of "Success to the International Scholarship Movement." A number of those present are on their way to attend the meeting of the International Federation of University Women, which will be held in Paris next week.

* *

Mr. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Chairman of the Canadian National Council of the Y.M.C.A., was entertained at lunch on Monday by the officers of the British National Council. Lord Askwith presided, and many of the leaders of the movement in Britain attended to honour the Canadian representative. There were present also prominent "Y" men from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams were entertained by Mr. Howard Williams, son of the founder of the Y.M.C.A., in the room in which the late Sir George Williams held the first meeting at which the movement was started.

The Semon lecture, entitled "The Development of Transatlantic Rhino-Laryngology," was given by Professor H. S. Birkett, C.B., M.D. (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal), at the Royal Society of Medicine in London on Wednesday.

The Commissioners of 1851 announce the following Canadian appointments to post-graduate Science Research Scholarships (Overseas): Messrs. J. M. Luck, Toronto (biology), W. H. McCurdy, B.A., Dalhousie (physics), and D. F. Stedman, British Columbia (physical chemistry).

* *

Arrivals by the Cunard liner *Tyrrhenia* included Col. T. H. Lennox, K.C., M.P. (Toronto); Mr. T. F. How, late general manager Bank of Toronto, and Mrs. and Miss How; Commander R. M. Stevens, R.N.; Mr. J. V. Cowan (Toronto); Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Leve, and Mr. D. W. Mills.

* *

The Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, the Rt. Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir H. and Lady Bray, Mr. Justice W. N. Ferguson, Lady Kirkpatrick, and Mr. H. R. Poussette (Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa) were among the arrivals from Canada by the *Empress of Scotland* on July 5.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Melita* on July 6 included Dr. E. and Mrs. Armstrong, Colonel R. R. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Goodday, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Guest, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Hough, Principal T. R. O'Meara, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. F. A. Rolland, Colonel J. W. Sears, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Simson, and Mr. J. Webster.

* *

The Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., M.C., formerly of Montreal, and now resident in England, has been appointed Principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennonville, P.Q. Mr. McGreer came overseas with the First Contingent as a chaplain, and served all through the war, being Assistant Deputy Director of Chaplains in France, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and accompanying the Army of Occupation into Germany.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montcalm* on July 9 included Mr. H. C. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Davies, Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Farr, Mr. W. Scott Fulton, Mr. Thomas Guthrie, Mr. G. B. Heintzman, Mr. Joynson Hicks, Mr. Maurice Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Joicey, Mrs. C. Knappett, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Little, Dr. John and Mrs. Marty, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Merry, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Payne, Mr. R. C. Pontifex, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Mr W. B. Trethewey, younger son of Mr and Mrs. W. G. Trethewey, Holmsted Place, Cuckfield, and Toronto, and Joyce Jessie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H Reeves, The Yews, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

* *

Major-General A. D. McRae and Mrs. McRae, of Hycroft, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Blanche Howe, to Mr. Richard Baker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Baker, of Vancouver, and nephew of Mr. W. R. Baker, of Montreal. The marriage will take place shortly.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

National Rifle Association Meeting at Bisley (till July 22).

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Criterion, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

New, St Martin's Lane.—"Mr. Wu" (Matheson Lang, Lilian Braithwaite).

St. James's, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Olympia, West Kensington.—*Daily Express* Women's Exhibition.

Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

The engagement is announced between Darent Gordon Nordaby, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon Nordaby, of Buenos Aires, and Effie, only daughter of the late Henry A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of Nelson, B.C.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, announce the marriage of their daughter, Emily Marie, to Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Stewart Ellis, D.S.O., son of the late Dean Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Kingston, Ontario.

* *

The marriage is announced of Miss Elsie Robertson Hatheway, daughter of Mrs. Alexander M. Rowan, and the late J. C. L. Hatheway, of St. John, N.B., to Mr. Alexander Forbes Crichton, of Hamilton, formerly of Edinburgh.

* *

The marriage took place on June 24, in All Saints' Church, Toronto, of Muriel, daughter of the late Major and Mrs. W. R. Stowe Wainwright, to Major Geoffrey Gordon Chrysler, M.C., son of Mr. Francis H. Chrysler, K.C., and Mrs. Chrysler, of Ottawa.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on June 17, Lorna Kathleen, elder daughter of Mrs. H. M. Dumbleton, was married to Mr. Edgar Herbert Perrins Pollard, of Worcester, England. The bride was given away by the Ven. Archdeacon Sweet.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Heney, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their second daughter, Frances Kathleen, to Lieut.-Col. Lawrence T. Martin, D.S.O., son of the late Thomas Martin and Mrs. Martin, of Renfrew, Ont. The marriage will take place early in September.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duggan, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to the Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, youngest son of the late Lord Brabourne and of Helena Lady Brabourne, of 103 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London. The marriage will take place early in September.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick on the Development of Export Trade and the New Grading System.

A CONSIDERABLE number of influential representatives of the provision trade, as well as members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London (under whose auspices the meeting was held) were present at the address given at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, July 5, by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for Canada, on "Canada's Dairy Industry and its Export Trade."

Mr. H. B. Thomson, late Food Controller of Canada, who presided, said the importers and merchants of the Mother Country did not look at the situation as they should. In ordinary trade and business, no matter in what commodity a man was trading, he should consider whether he could not do something to help the Empire and to build it up. That particularly applied to the dairy produce business, and if they bore it in mind they would not be so drawn to deal in markets outside the Empire. He recommended that as many of them as possible should go and see Canada, make their business connections, and then trade with the Dominion. Other things being equal, Canadians wanted British trade, but they were ready to stand behind their goods, and liked to see them advertised as Canadian products, and not as "imported" or "American." Mr. Thomson expressed the opinion that Canadian producers should get together and conduct national advertising by subscribing a substantial sum of money and explaining to the people over here what Canadian products were, and letting them know that Canada was prepared to supply them—though, of course, she could not supply everything in unlimited quantity.

A SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERY AND SOME OF ITS PATRONS.

Tendencies and Prospects.

Mr. Ruddick—who recalled the fact that the President of the Chamber was the son of Mr. Adam Brown, the "grand old man" of Hamilton, Ontario, who shipped the first lot of cheese to this country—dealt in his address with the tendencies of dairy production in Canada and the prospects for increased trade in these products to the Mother Country.

The dairy industry of Canada, he said, was affected somewhat during the war—as in all countries—but the chief result was to stimulate production, particularly of condensed milk. The increased production of condensed milk was almost wholly at the expense of the cheese; but, in spite of the closing of some of the cheese factories, the production of cheese increased during the war period. Another result of the war and of the high prices that prevailed was, Mr. Ruddick thought, that Canadian farmers would never be satisfied with the same margin of profit as in pre-war days. Of course, there had been some reaction from the abnormal production of the war period, and although there had been on the whole a continuous increase year by year during the last 40 years in the total dairy production, that increase would not be as great for the next few years as it had been for several years past. The products would vary according to conditions.

To-day the total production amounted to about $260,000,000 a year, including the milk and butter used on the farms, but only about 30 per cent. was exported, the rest being used at home. The production of creamery butter had increased in all the Provinces, the largest increase taking place in Ontario and Quebec. There was a very important dairy industrial development taking place in Nova Scotia, and the time would come when it would have sufficient surplus for export. The Western Provinces had the greatest potentialities in that respect. Their increase in production of dairy butter was greater than that of any other part of Canada, and they now had a growing quantity available for export to the Mother Country.

In 1915 Canada manufactured [illegible] lb. of creamery butter; in 1921, 122,000,000 lb.; in the years [illegible] the increase was only 10,000,000 lb.; in 1915-21 it was [illegible] lb., and Mr. Ruddick expressed the opinion that in a very short time the surplus for export would be very considerably increased. In 1915 Canada manufactured [illegible] lb. of cheese, and in 1921 161,000,000 lb. The general tendency in Canada was to increase the production of creamery butter, because the conditions on the prairies were not favourable for the production of cheese. The city of Edmonton was the largest creamery butter manufacturing centre in Canada to-day. In Ontario and Quebec, where about 97 per cent. of the cheese was manufactured, there was not a great deal of room for expansion, because the towns and cities were growing and were constantly requiring more and more milk for direct consumption. Although it would be many a day before there was any large decrease in the production of cheese in Canada, it was not likely to show any great increase in the immediate future, until some of the more outlying districts became populated and produced sufficient milk to support cheese factories. Butter and cheese and dairy products generally were exported from Canada to a great many different countries, but outside of the United Kingdom the quantities were small and almost negligible. They had always looked on the United Kingdom as the one market that was worth while.

Marketing Dairy Produce.

Speaking of the marketing of dairy produce, Mr. Ruddick said he believed the present system of export was quite satisfactory. "The Canadian exporter takes a very small toll, and he renders good service. His experience, his special knowledge of markets, is worth a great deal, and that knowledge is necessary for the distribution of our cheese of varying characteristics. The view of my Department is that we believe that the exporter—the so-called middleman—is a necessary link in the chain. I believe in some reorganisation in the kind of system. There is no general system in which the producers sell to the exporters, and under the present system there is very little incentive to produce goods of a high quality. There is too much tendency to average the price throughout the whole range. We are looking for some way out, whereby there will be encouragement to those who produce a good article."

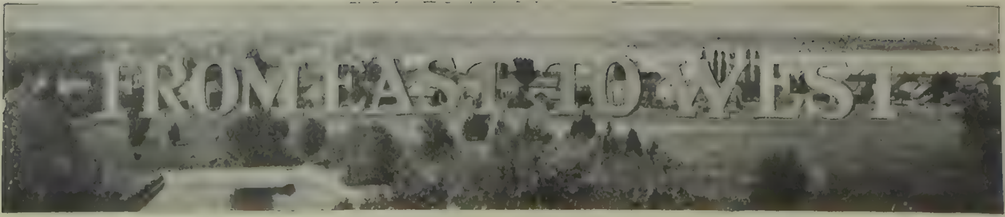
This brought Mr. Ruddick to the proposed system of grading; and he remarked that, judging from the communications that had been received by his Department from some of the British organisations, there was a complete misunderstanding with regard to it. "It is not," he explained, "a Government scheme. The Government is simply prepared to carry out the wishes of the producers and dairymen generally in this matter. The term that has been applied to it, 'Government interference,' is wholly unjustifiable. This grading is purely an educational matter. We want to have the cheese graded so that the primary sales will take place on the grading, and the factory will be paid strictly according to quality. It will not interfere in the slightest degree with the present method of doing business." Mr. Ruddick added that a considerable percentage of the cheese handled from Montreal had been graded for some years. He thought that by next spring they would have a competent, trained staff, and would be in a position to undertake a general grading of dairy products strictly according to commericial ideas—not to any ideal standard.

Produce Merchants and Grading.

Mr. C. F. Partington, ex-Chairman of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ruddick, said that they in England did not at all like Government control, but the question of grading in Canada was a domestic matter. Here the system was preferred of selling dairy produce on its merits, and there was no call on this side for a change in the present method. He would like it to be known that they had no complaint against the Canadian exporters. There had been a feeling over here that there was something political behind their grading, and he was relieved to hear from Mr. Ruddick that that was not so.

Mr. F. W. Parsons, Chairman of the Provision Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in seconding the vote of thanks, reiterated the warning that the trade over here was against anything in the nature of Government control.

Mr. Thomson said he could reassure them as to the attitude of Canadians with regard to Government control. In illustration he recalled from his experience as Food Controller that within 60 days of the Armistice all control and all regulations were thrown off in Canada, whereas when he came to England some two years afterwards he found food control was still working in full force!



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The House of Commons, on June 22, gave first reading to a Bill to authorise the Governor-in-Council to pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund "such sums as may be required from time to time to enable it to continue its work, such sums not to exceed $900,000." The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, said it was essential that the work of the society in caring for continuous cases should be carried on.

——The conferring of the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. W. F. Alphonse Turgeon, former Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and Judge of the Court of Appeal of that Province; Mr. William H. Moore, of Toronto, author of "The Clash"; and Professor C. B. Sissons, of Toronto University, was the outstanding feature of the 74th annual commencement exercises of the University of Ottawa, held on June 20.

——A vote of $1,509.95 to Mr. W. T. R. Preston to pay the rent of his residence, while he was engaged as Commissioner of Immigration in London, passed the House of Commons after an amendment to reduce the amount by $600, moved by the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, had been defeated by 70 to 39.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board paid in 1921 over $6,000,000 in settlement of 45,191 accident claims.

——The Harbour Commission had a deficit, at the end of 1921, of $2,587,035, accumulated since 1917. It is made up of debenture charges and debt redemption provisions.

——A handsome war memorial tablet, erected by members of the congregation of Victoria Presbyterian Church, was formally unveiled by Mrs. T. D. McKerroll, wife of the minister, on June 25. Of the 402 members of the congregation (including three ladies, who served as nurses), who took part in the Great War, 55 fell in battle, one being Maj.-Gen. M. S. Mercer.

——After a vigorous protest by Chancellor Bowles, of Victoria College, against the motion, the Toronto Methodist Conference here permitted the withdrawal of a resolution calling upon the General Conference to require professors in Methodist Colleges to refrain from smoking, as probationers for the ministry are required to do.

KINGSTON.—Major A. V. Tremaine, R.C.A., is to succeed Lieut.-Col. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., as Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military College.

——At the Royal Military College, on June 18, a tablet was dedicated by the Dean of Ontario in memory of the graduates and cadets who fell in the Great War.

——At the closing exercises of the Royal Military College on June 19, the prizes and diplomas were presented by Commissioner A. B. Perry, the first graduate of the College.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.—The Lieut.-Governor unveiled a memorial clock tower on the historic grounds at Niagara-on-the-Lake on June 23, in memory of the 12 men from the town who lost their lives in the Great War.

OSHAWA.—In a letter to the Town Council, Mr. G. W. McLaughlin offered to present the town with the Union Cemetery property, located about half a mile to the west on the Kingston Road, and comprising about 40 acres. Mr. McLaughlin has also given $500 as the nucleus of a fund for administration.

PICTON.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade here the following officers were elected: President, Mayor F. Newman; vice-president, Mr. E. B. Purtelle; secretary, Mr. A. M. Platt.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The new Court House of the district of Algoma was formally opened on June 21. Mr. Justice Middleton, who was presiding at the Supreme Court Sessions here, attended, as also did Mr. J. B. Cunningham, M.P.P. for Sault Ste. Marie, and members of the local Bar Association, and the City Council and Councils in towns of the district.

PORT WILLIAM.—A C.P.R. engineer, who was bringing in a stock train from the West, had to blow his whistle in the heart of the business district to warn a bull moose off the track.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At the 43rd annual convention here of the Canadian Order of Foresters, officers were elected as follows: High Chief Ranger, Mr. J. A. A. Brodeur, president of the Montreal City Council; First Vice Chief Ranger, Mr. F. E. Davidson, Winnipeg; High Secretary, Mr. A. P. Van Someron, Brantford; High Treasurer, Bro. A. R. Galpin, Brantford. The city of Ottawa was selected for the next annual convention, which will be held in June, 1923. The big issue at this year's convention was the proposal to increase the insurance rates, which will mean an additional annual revenue of half a million dollars.

—Miss Marie Anne Messenie, a young pianist of this city, has won the Prix d'Europe, the Provincial music scholarship which gives the holder a period of study abroad.

——The Minister of Colonisation, the Hon. J. E. Perrault, has announced a new plan of colonisation by the Provincial Government. It is proposed to establish a system whereby the Government will clear at its own expense 15 acres of land on each colonisation lot, and will also build a house and little barn thereon, so that the colonist on arrival will be able to commence farming immediately on part of his lot.

MONTREAL.—The United Farmers of Quebec, at their convention here, unanimously decided to enter their own straight Agrarian candidates in the next Provincial campaign, in opposition to both Liberal and Conservative nominees.

——The Sun Life Club, Metcalfe Street, was formally opened by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, President of the assurance company. Mr. J. O. Richardson, cashier of the company, and President of the Club, presided and welcomed the guests. Mr. T. B. Macaulay paid a warm tribute to the enthusiasm of the club members, and presented Mr. Richardson with a loving cup.

——The British North Atlantic Squadron arrived here on July 3 on its annual visit, extending over a fortnight. Admiral Pakenham, commanding the flagship, H.M.S. *Raleigh*, was formally welcomed by Dr. MacDougall, President of the Harbour Commission, and the civic authorities. Elaborate plans were made, both by the Harbour Commission and the City Council, for a series of entertainments for the officers and men of the squadron.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. James D. McKenna, Government candidate in the King's County by-election polls, has been elected by a majority of 457 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Jones, M.P. The Government has now a clear majority in the Legislature, the composition of which is: Government, 26; Independent, 4; Opposition, 11; and Farmers, 7.

——A new Cathedral memorial hall is being erected by the Anglican diocese of Fredericton in this city in memory of those members of the Anglican Church in the diocese who laid down their lives in the Great War, and whose names will be inscribed upon its walls. It will cost about $25,000.

This city's 1922 tax rate is $2.20, the same as the rate for 1920, and 12 points less than last year. The valuation for assessment purposes reaches $10,895,380, an increase of $381,060 over the assessment valuation of $10,514,310 for the year 1921.

ST. JOHN.—Application has been made for incorporation of the *Journal* Publishing Company, Ltd., of this city. The new company, which is capitalised at $220,000, intends to purchase the goodwill, business, plant, and premises of the St. John *Standard*, and to reorganise the newspaper and continue it under the name of the *Daily Journal*.

Subscribers who take an interest in "CANADA," and who would like their friends to see the journal, are invited to communicate with the Publisher. If the addresses of friends are supplied we will gladly forward specimen copies.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Unity of action was agreed upon by the Boards of Trade of Halifax and St. John, at the convention held here recently, and the delegates decided to place the problems of Maritime development strongly and squarely before the Governments of the three Provinces.

SYDNEY.—Three veterans of the Great War, Messrs. George Rackham, M.A., B.D., Amherst; John W. Bent, M.A., B.D., River Herbert; and Norman Coll, Sydney Mines, were ordained ministers of the Methodist Church at a special service of the Nova Scotia Conference, in session here.

BEDFORD. A memorial service was held here, when the Lieut.-Governor officiated at the planting of nine trees in honour of the nine men of the village who gave their lives in the Great War.

BERWICK.—The Western King's War Memorial Hospital, which has recently been opened here, will supply a great need in the county.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—After receiving a royal welcome from official Winnipeg, and an honorary life membership from the Canadian Club, Lord Byng made the acquaintance of the school children, Boy Scouts, and Wolf Cubs. On the grounds of Wesley College 4,000 children of all ages were lined up in mass formation to greet His Excellency and Lady Byng.

Dr. David H. Arnott, of London, Ont., was elected President of the Canadian Medical Association at the convention here, and Dr. Walter L. Muir, Halifax, Vice-President; Dr. Edmund G. Boyle, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., R.C.H., London, England, executive officer for Great Britain; and Dr. Wesley Bourne, Montreal, secretary.

Mr. F. O. Fowler has been appointed Acting Mayor in the place of the late Mayor Edward Parnell.

——The necessity of founding a Canadian graduate school was urged by Dean Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, and Dean Brock, of the University of British Columbia, at the Canadian Universities' Conference here. Both speakers said that hundreds of the best young minds of the nation were going to the United States and elsewhere for higher training and were being absorbed into the service of these countries. Dr. James A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba, was elected President for the coming year.

——Mr. W. A. Matheson, who has been in the service of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for 33 years, will retire shortly. Mr. Matheson, who has assisted in making the plant grow from a mill of 800 barrels and five elevators to four large mills with a capacity of 14,000 barrels daily and 110 elevators, succeeded Mr. G. V. Hastings as Western general manager nine years ago. He will remain a director of the company.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Lord Byng attended on June 21 the Provincial ploughing match on the farm of Mr. Fred Rutledge, five miles north-west of this city, where he saw the best ploughmen of Manitoba turning over the rich, black loam of the Portage plains.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The city extended a royal welcome to the Governor-General and Lady Byng on June 24. A public reception was held at the Parliament Buildings, where addresses of welcome on behalf of the Government and city were read.

——Dr. Geo. M. Weir, principal of the Normal School here, has announced that 31 scholarships have this year been awarded by the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, to teachers, and there is a balance of about $8,000 of the amount subscribed yet to be expended in scholarships. A number of the teachers who have been awarded scholarships are returned soldiers, and several of them have married nurses whom they met overseas, and they have gone out with the teachers to their new duties.

SASKATOON. Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald, of Regina, and Dr. R. G. Ferguson, superintendent of Fort Qu'Appelle Sanitarium, as representatives of the Province, and Dr. John A. Valenz, as a representative of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have been elected members of the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan.

MOOSE JAW.—Mr. J. A. Reid, of Lethbridge, who was recently appointed Dominion Lands Agent, has taken up his duties here at the Dominion Lands office.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Diocesan Synod have decided to approve the recommendation of Bishop Lloyd as to the use of the former Bishop's residence, Bishop Thorpe, as a home for boys attending the Collegiate Institute.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A prospector recently came in with a very fine sample of aluminium sulphate, which he had discovered north of the city. This deposit, he claims, is over 4 ft. thick, and the value is listed on the New York market at 2½ cents per lb. The sample is absolutely free from iron, and in its natural state could be shipped for chemical purposes. This has a local as well as a large chemical market, and without doubt could be profitably worked.

CALGARY.—After 18 years of nearly continuous operation, the Bankhead mines, owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been closed down and will not re-open, according to Mr. P. L. Naismith, President of the Department of Natural Resources of the C.P.R. The Bankhead mines produced the only anthracite coal obtained in any Canadian field.

——Old-timers here had a surprise last month when they saw coming down Sixth Avenue a train of eight prairie schooners. The outfits were complete and typical of those which were a common sight in Alberta 20 years ago. The convoy was a party of farmers from Swift Current, making their way by trail into Northern British Columbia. They passed through the city and continued their journey on the Banff trail.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—With the arrival of the Admiral liner *H. F. Alexander*, the fastest vessel in the American Merchant Marine, a new epoch was marked in coastwise steamship service between Victoria and San Francisco. The *H. F. Alexander* is 525 ft. long, with beam of 63 ft., and has five decks, four of which are devoted to elaborate passenger accommodation.

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia is spending approximately $1,500,000 on the construction of new roads this season, in addition to the annual maintenance expenditure on existing roads, and this Province will do its part in advancing the completion of the trans-Canada highway scheme, according to the declaration of the Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works.

——That a monument to General Sir Arthur Currie should be erected in the city, where he resided and received his early training, was the decision of a meeting of representatives of public organisations held here. Brigadier-General R. P. Clark, one of General Currie's leaders and a personal friend of the Canadian commander, was chairman.

——The first president of the Vancouver Canadian Club, Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia in London, was the speaker on June 23 at a luncheon of the club in the Hotel Vancouver, his subject being "Migration Within the Empire."

——News has been received here that placer miners are going after gold on the bed of the Upper Fraser River, and wearing diving suits to do it. Two gangs of deep-sea miners already are at work, at Lillooet and at the confluence of the Chilcotin and Fraser Rivers. Each outfit, working a three-hour day in all, is said to be getting from $700 to $1,000 a day. The use of the aeroplane in prospecting on mountain claims has also been tried up there with success.

CANADA'S DAIRY INDUSTRY.

MODERN EQUI

A NOVA SCOTIAN DAIRY HERD.

BRINGI

CHEESE VATS AT AN ONTARIO DAIRY FARM.

A MILKING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

AN UP TO DATE DAIRY FARM IN ONTARIO

A CHEESE FACTORY I

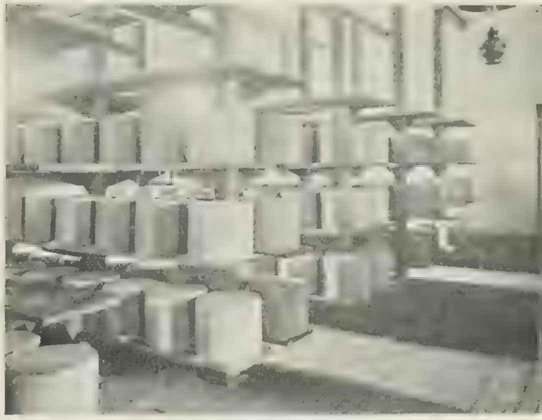
Farms and Factories of East and West

WESTERN DAIRY FARM

A CREAMERY

A DAIRY FARM NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

A FAMOUS MILKER: "ROSALIND OF OLD BASING."



CURING ROOM IN AN ONTARIO CHEESE FACTORY.

LEVILLE DISTRICT OF ONTARIO.

CHEESE DAY IN DANV

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The advantages and disadvantages of Prohibition are fairly well discussed in your columns. I have recently toured Canada and parts of U.S.A., and the following statements will doubtless enable your readers to see matters from a new angle. The man in the street is apparently unable to comprehend how Prohibition received sufficient support to become law.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act has certainly demolished the objectionable bars and drinking saloons. Without doubt it has been the means of brightening the homes of many in the lower walks of life. It has been a splendid thing for those whose position in the labour market makes liquor a financial impossibility.

As for the disadvantages, unfortunately prohibition States lose a large and valuable revenue. Why not secure the revenue from the large quantities of liquor that, in spite of all possible restrictions, come into this country? At present the country is paying out annually to officials large sums of money with the understanding that the law is properly enforced by them. It is a well-known fact that a large number of civic and Government officials do not exercise much authority in enforcing the Prohibition Act.

According to figures, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has resulted in more crime and crowded prisons, in addition to wilful violation of the law, by people being deceitful and risking any deadly result in their efforts to gain the desired object. It is further said that the Prohibition Act is a man-made law, the enforcing of which attempts to deprive human beings of that to which they feel they are entitled. A visitor to America can always find plenty of the finest Scotch and Irish whisky at the various golf and social clubs. There are certain hotels and restaurants on this continent where it can be obtained with ease by those who know. In such places it is camouflaged, but consumed freely in the presence of the general public.

The question is, "Why legally restrict the appetites of millions because a comparative few are too weak to conduct themselves properly?"

Large quantities of liquor are being manufactured in Oregon and in Canada from the most extraordinary ingredients. Stills fill a sacred place in many homes, particularly in the homes of the Southern European races. Observing people know that Central Europeans have brought to this vast continent many arts, especially the art of making wines and spirits. In the early days of Prohibition, a well-known French Count made a small fortune in selling genuine liqueur recipes to private individuals. These valuable recipes no doubt helped to establish the home stills, so popular, and much discussed in American households.

Women, boys, and girls are being daily bribed to convey spirits across the line. It is difficult, if not quite impossible, to estimate the amount of money that is being made by undesirable men and women in the "bootlegging" profession. In outward appearance they are commercial travellers. The only difference is that their bags are full of camouflaged wines and spirits. An automobile meets them at certain small wayside Canadian stations, and at some God-forsaken spot they manage to cross the line.

Again, there have been and always will be individuals who must and will have bodily and mental sensations. If they cannot obtain wine and spirits to fulfil their desires they will take narcotics. On this account the drug evil has become much greater since Prohibition came into force. Since 1919 the growth is absolutely appalling in both Canada and America. Many young people are constantly being found with deadly narcotics in their possession. Others have discovered Chinese quarters in their efforts to secure a new and pleasing sensation.

In large and small cities alike women, old and young, meet together in each others homes between the hours of two and five almost every afternoon. They drink freely, very often to excess. Many of these girls did not drink wines and spirits previous to Prohibition. How much better it would be if they could talk freely over a glass of wine in some hotel!

Thinking men and women know that Prohibition will never be a success. The above facts demonstrate that it has created a new school of crime. How many persons on the Pacific Coast hold Canadian annual liquor permits? How many American citizens visit Vancouver or Victoria for the purpose of indulging in a drink and at the same time bringing a supply home?

Several celebrated authorities in the medical world state that drunkenness is a disease, which is to some extent hereditary. Eating diabetes is a disease; thus, surely, drinking diabetes is also. This disease cannot be cured by legislation. Would it not be more practical to diagnose the cause of the disease, and treat the victim accordingly. Why not inspect the roots, begin at the foundation, and build up the character of the individual?—Yours, etc.,

J. L. COSSLEY-BATT.

Portland, Oregon.

* *

Americans constitute practically one-half of the 16,774 immigrants who have so far entered Canada this year. The total is made up of the following: British, 4,528; U.S.A., 8,019; other countries, 4,227.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709.509 ozs.
Silver	8.412.059 ozs.
Copper	3.070.719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5.430.147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1.402.019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3.570.222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

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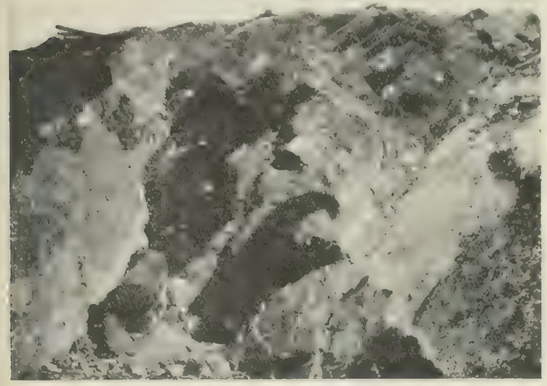
DEVELOPING CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

First Annual Meeting of Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London

SIR GEORGE McLAREN BROWN, the President, presided at the first annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, held at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday, July 5

In moving the approval of the annual report of the Council (which was summarised in last week's *Canada*), and of the statement of accounts (which showed a balance of £108), Sir George said the record of the Chamber's progress was a striking justification of such an organisation, and the only cause for regret was that it is was not established sooner. The Chamber had been in existence only 15 months, and although hampered in its development, owing to the limited funds at its disposal, it had done much in strengthening the trade relations between Canada and Great Britain, and between Canada and many other countries. Till its inception there was no Canadian commercial organisation in this country which could speak with direct authority on matters relating to Canadian trade. London being the centre of British trade and commerce, and the centre of world commerce, a Canadian Chamber in London was in a unique position for fostering Dominion trade throughout the world.

"Now that Canada is seeking, and must continue to seek for new and wider markets," the President continued, "our organisation can be of untold value to Canadian manufacturers and traders in spreading broadcast a knowledge of Canadian products, and of the advantage of purchasing in Canada. And in this connection the Chamber is of equal value to British and European importers, enabling them to get into direct touch with the Canadian exporters. It is, in fact, a well organised, extremely valuable intelligence bureau for both sides, and in this respect is an important link in the chain of Empire trade. But the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London is more than a trade intelligence bureau, useful as that is. It takes an active part in actually protecting and furthering the interests of Canadian manufacturers and traders doing business on this side of the Atlantic, and it is helping to develop the European market for Canadian goods.


AN ASBESTOS MINE AT THETFORD, P.Q.
One of the minerals of which Canada is the largest world producer.

"We all know that the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce is doing valuable work in this connection, and I may say, in grateful acknowledgment, that the various Trade Commissioners are co-operating with us in every possible way. But I need not tell you that in trade and commerce situations are created which Government Departments cannot, and do not, attempt to handle. Situations can and do arise abroad by which Canadian trade is hampered, but these situations are often outside the scope of Government Departments, and it is here that such an organisation as ours is of material assistance."

It was very gratifying to them, remarked Sir George, that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was beginning to be much appreciated. But, no matter how gratifying might be tributes to the value of its work, the fact remained that they could not live on compliments alone. They must have more members and they must have more money if the Chamber was to build up from the foundations which had been so well and truly laid. "Remarkable as the Chamber's progress has been during its short existence, the fact remains that its expansion is hampered through lack of means. Though (and I hope I shall not be misunderstood in saying this) there are still some Canadians on this side who should be members, but have not yet come forward, nevertheless, it is true that the bulk of the financial burden has been borne by the members resident in England. This is not as it should be, because, comparatively speaking, our numbers on this side of the Atlantic are few. Therefore, the bulk of the burden should and must be borne by the business men in Canada, who are many. It is they principally who will reap the benefit of our activities, and I think you will agree with me, just as our friends in the Dominion will agree, when they fully understand, that we are entitled to their fullest co-operation and support.

Potentialities of European Markets.

"I sometimes think that the potentialities of the British and European markets for Canadian goods are not even yet fully realised by Canadian manufacturers. First of all, consider what Canada has to offer. She is already the world's largest producer of nickel, corundum, and asbestos; her vast wealth in iron, lead, copper, and silver is still comparatively unexploited; her resources in timber are greater than those of any other country in the world; and her granaries can supply food for millions and millions. All these things are needed, and greatly needed, by Great Britain, and in the words of one of Britain's industrial leaders, 'From what source could they be more conveniently obtained than from Canada, which of all countries within the Empire is within easiest touch of the great ports of the United Kingdom?' In their own interests, it is merely common sense for Canadian manufacturers and producers to seize every opportunity for developing their export trade, and I venture to say that, in doing so, they will find this Chamber of the greatest possible value in enabling them to get into close touch with the immense British markets. It constitutes a real link between the Canadian exporter and the British importer. But if the Chamber is to fulfil this, its natural function, to the best advantage of all concerned, it must receive, as I have already said, the fullest possible financial support and co-operation from the business men of the Dominion. And I do not hesitate to say that such support and co-operation will prove to be a very good investment.

"For the assistance that we have already received from Canada we are very grateful; but, frankly, we hope it will go much further. I am glad to say that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has expressed its warm appreciation of our work, and to add that this appreciation is shortly to take a very practical form, as is indicated in the following cable, dated at Toronto, July 3, from Mr. J. T. Stirret, the General Secretary of the Association: 'Annual meeting favoured financial assistance, and requested incoming executive to take action accordingly.' With a lead from such a powerful body, other organisations of a similar nature in the Dominion may also be expected to come forward in our support."

Lieut.-Colonel A. Lorne Hamilton, in seconding the President's motion, said the success the Chamber had attained had been very largely due to the President, who at all times had willingly given his services, while Mr. Stewart had also done remarkable work as hon. secretary. He appealed to every Canadian living in Great Britain to become a member, as by so doing he could be doing something for Canada.

Mr. C. L. Hanington, President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, commended the work of the Chamber.

Usefulness of the Chamber.

Lieut.-Colonel Grant Morden, M.P. (one of the Vice-Presidents), said the Chamber could be of immense benefit both to the Mother Country and to Canada—not only the Canadian manufacturers, but the whole commercial community.

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., said the action of the Chamber had been one of the factors that had made the Postmaster-General realise that he had to look at his job from an Empire point of view more than he had done in the past, as regards both cable and postal rates.

On Mr. Hurd's motion, a resolution was passed cordially welcoming the announcement of the Canadian Minister of the Interior that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed forthwith to co-operate with the British Government in facilitating increased land settlement in Canada.

The following were elected members of the Council for the ensuing year: Sir George McLaren Brown, Alderman Sir Charles Johnston (ex-Lord Mayor of London), and Messrs. G. E. W. Crowe, A. J. Hollis, C. L. Hanington, P. Lines, A. J. Mills, J. Murray, G. H. Thompson, and T. Hewitt Skinner.

Messrs. J. A. Touche and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The by-laws, after being amended to provide for the annual meeting being held in June each year, were formally approved

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE -95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
INTEREST -Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Pow[illegible], Ltd., with a maximum development of 13,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great short[illegible]. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

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4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta—4 p.c., 1938, 90¼; 4 p.c., 1922, 107 7-16.
Canada—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86¼; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 77⅜; 4 p.c. Stock, 88¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 82¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100⅝.
Manitoba—4 p.c. Reg. Stock, 86¾; 4 p.c., 1928, 90; 4 p.c., 1947, 85½
Newfoundland—4 p.c. Ins., 1895, 89½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 75½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 104½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 104½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 89½; 4 p.c., 1888, 96.
Saskatchewan.—5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87¼; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 93.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 105½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 108¼.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60½.; 4 p.c., 1932, 89½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 81 3-16; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 89¼; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 100½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 77⅜.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 73⅞; 4½ p.c., 1963, 88½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 97; 4½ p.c., 1925-52, 82; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 92½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938--90; 4½ p.c., 1940, 80; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 90¼.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 81⅞.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 90½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, [illegible]; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 80½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 80; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90¼.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 70¼; 4½ p.c., 1962, 84.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 89; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 88¾.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 93½.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 30.
Atlantic and N. Westn. -5 p.c., 96½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.-Ord., 8⅝; 5½ 1st Perp., 101½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 per cent., 1955, 73½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 92⅞; 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 94¼; 4 p.c. Alta, 83½; 4 p.c. Sask., 83; 4 p.c., 1934, 91⅞; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36½; 5 p.c. Land, 98; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 76¾; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83½; Pac. 4½ p.c. Termls., 91½
Can. Pacific. Com., 157; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 79½; 4 p.c. Perp., 80½
Central Ontario. 5 p.c. 1934, 91½
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 80½
Grand Trunk.—22/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 74½; 1st Pref., 16½; 2nd Pref., 8; 3rd Pref., 87/6; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 94½; Perp. 4 p.c., 77½; Gt. Westrn Borrd 5 p.c. Perp., 97½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 76
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 73¾; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 73½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 27; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 87; 4 p.c. Alta, 1939, 86¾.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 98½; Perp. 4 p.c., 76½.
Ontario and Quebec.—Cap., 114¾; 5 p.c. Perm., 97½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 91¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 106.
Brit. Empire Land.—Ord., 2/-.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14/1½; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 15/3.
Canada Company.—22/6.
Can. Land and Irrig.—9½.
Dom. of Can. Invest. and Deb.—Ord., 109/6.
Hudson's Bay.—6⅜; Pref., 97/6.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—4¼ p.c. Debs., 63.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 11.
Trust and Loan of Can.—18/7½.
Western Can. Land.—1½d.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—51½; Pref., 91.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 75; Pref. Ord., 68; 4½ p.c. 1st Debs., 89½.
Calgary Power.—5.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 95½.
Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 73⅜.
Montreal L. H. and Power.—100.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 11[illegible].
Toronto Power.—4½ Debs., 88¼.
Vancouver.—4½ Perp., 77.
Western Power of Can.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 82¼; 7 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 77.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 59¼; Fund Scrip Certs., 55.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 10; 5 p.c. B, 105/-.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 96.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref. ($100), 19.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 90⅜.
Steel of Can.—7 p.c. Pref., 105.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 27/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 22/9; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 18/1½; 8 p.c. Debs., 111.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 44½.
Benson and Hedges (Can.). -8½ p.c. Debs., 94.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields. 9/4½; Pref., 10/4½.
Can. Cotton. -5 p.c. Bds., 90.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 66¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15½; Com., 9½d.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 47½.
Columbia Westn. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pref., 13/-.
Can. Steamships.—5 p.c. Debs., 82¼; Com., 21⅓.
Furness Withy.—32/3; Pref., 8 15-16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/1½; 6 p.c. Pref., 22/6.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bonds, 106⅝.
Marconi of Can.—9/10⅜.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Kingston Mines.—This company has been registered in London with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and turn to account gold mines, etc., in Ontario or elsewhere.

Investment Corporation of Canada.—The revenue for the year to April 30, after paying management expenses and debenture interest, was £44,145, against £32,449. The directors have increased the reserve fund by £5,000—the same as last year—and placed £5,000 to the contingency fund, against depreciation of real estate, against nil, and have recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock—the same as last year—leaving £12,489 to be carried forward, subject to corporation profits tax, against £5,768 brought in.

Scottish Canadian Mortgage.—The net revenue for the year to March 31 last was £12,117. Deducting income-tax, corporation tax, and dividend at 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares less tax, there was left £5,643, plus £6,135 brought in, making £11,778, out of which the directors recommend providing for the dividend on Preference shares for the year to March 31, 1923, £2,414; dividend in respect of the year to March 31, 1923, of 5½ per cent., less tax, on issued Ordinary shares, £4,122, leaving to be carried forward £5,241.

Bingo Gold Mines.—This company was registered in London on July 5 with a nominal capital of £500,000, in £1 shares (125,000 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference and 375,000 Ordinary). The objects are to acquire the mineral claims known as (1) the Bingo Fractional Mineral Claim, (2) the Bullard Mineral Claim, and (3) the Bullard Fractional Mineral Claim, all situated on the east shore of Herb Lake, in the Pas Mining District, Manitoba, Canada; to adopt an agreement with J. Myers, and to carry on the business of miners, prospectors, explorers, refiners of and dealers in gold, silver, and other metals and mineral substances, etc. The minimum cash subscription upon which the directors may proceed to allotment is 125,000 Cumulative Participating Preferred shares. Among the first directors are: The Earl of Hardwicke, 18 Queensbury Place, S.W.7; Sir William Maxwell, K.B.E., Longfield, Wraysbury, Berks (director, International Paint and Compositions Co., Ltd.); and Mr. W. Hill, Opedale Hall, Newcastle, Staffs (director, Midland Coal, Coke and Iron Co., Ltd.).

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. Wed., July 26. *Pay Day.* Thurs., July 27.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday

The volume of Stock Exchange business has been restricted during the week, and the general tone of markets has been disappointing owing to the unsettlement created by the collapse of the mark, which has disturbed the whole of the Continental exchanges, and particularly the franc. The exchanges at the moment are quieter, but there is no feeling of confidence in the outlook. Some disappointment was felt at the absence of reduction in the Bank rate last Thursday. Monetary conditions are now rather firmer. The general attitude of markets is very reserved and cautious, and the improved Irish situation has had no particular effect.

Gilt-edged issues have reacted moderately, and Home Rails have further weakened, though the list is now regarded as oversold. Argentine Rails, after a further advance, are now under best. In the foreign market most Continental issues have been weak and nervous, but the tone is slightly steadier at the time of writing. Mines and oils have been mostly depressed with other things by Continental advices. Rubbers still show a sagging tendency with the raw material, but industrials, though irregular, preserve a fairly hopeful undertone.

Among Canadian securities business has been quiet, and quotations have moved uncertainly. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 3½ per cents. are rather better at 77, but there has been no change in the Fours and the 4½ per cents. at 89 and 100½ respectively. Municipal issues have been fairly active.

Among railway issues Canadian Pacifics, after being higher, have reacted again to 157. Grand Trunk Guaranteed Fours at 74½ and the 4 per cent. Debs. at 77½ are rather better, but junior issues have been unsteady and weaker awaiting the outcome of the appeal now being heard before the Privy Council.

In the land group Hudson's Bays are firmer again at 6⅜. Lower-priced shares have been featureless.

In the Canadian section Canadian General Electrics have rebounded 4 to 92⅛. Dominion Steels after being lower are unchanged at 36½. Canadian Cars at 25½ are a point lower. The Pref. holds at 104½. Lake Superior Inc. Bonds at 42 are 1 to the good. Canada Cement issues have marked time. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 102½ and Shawinigan Water at 115½ are each 2 down.

Brazilian Tractions, after being weaker, have rallied well to 52 on the collapse of the attempt to overthrow the Government. Mexican traction issues register occasional falls of a point.

Among Canadian mining shares the trend of quotations, in the absence of support, has been to lower levels.

* *

FAVOURABLE CROP PROSPECTS.

Advices received by the London office of the Bank of Montreal at the end of last week indicate that heavy rains have fallen in every Province east of the Rockies. This has improved the outlook for a crop above the average.

Reports as to grain and hay are generally good from the Prairie Provinces, where crops are well advanced, and the damage by storm and insects is comparatively small. From the Ontario and Quebec districts it is reported that crops will be heavy, and fruit crops are expected to show a good average. Conditions in the Maritime Provinces are generally bright. In British Columbia all crops are suffering from lack of moisture.

* *

London Joint City and Midland Bank.—The directors announce an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum less income-tax, payable on July 15. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1921 was at the same rate

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 30.

The dullness which characterized last week, with the exception of some spurts of activity such as the sudden rise of B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. early in the week and its equally sudden decline later, has continued this week also.

On Monday Abitibi was the most active stock, but lost 1¼; the other papers were quiet, and price movements either way were fractional. B.E. Steel improved again 1¼. Canadian Woollens Pref. improved 2¼, and Asbestos Pref. 2. Banque Nationale Stock made the greatest gain of the day, 4¾, and Lake of the Woods, of which only twenty-five shares changed hands, was marked down 10½.

On Tuesday the total volume of trading was made to look larger by reason of some activity in Brazilian Traction, in which there was some liquidation, the stock falling 1½. Brompton was next in point of activity, but fell away 1½; the other papers were quiet. B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., though fairly active, was weaker, its decline of 2 points probably representing disappointment that no announcement in regard to the developments now understood to be pending was made at the annual meeting. Steel of Canada also was off ¼. Ames-Holden Pref. was slightly stronger than of late.

On Wednesday Brazilian was firmer, and B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. also recovered a fraction; Steel of Canada lost 1½, and Lake of the Woods 3. The papers were quiet; Riordon lost 1, but the other movements were fractional. Canadian General Electric, whose fluctuations during the past two months or so I have noticed in former letters, was the strong feature of the day, rising 2 points.

Yesterday, in a market which was as dull as any for some months past, the general tendency was rather weaker; Can. Cottons Pref. gained 1⅜, and B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. ¼, but Span. River Pref. lost 2⅛, Winnipeg Railway 1, Asbestos ¾, and there were several other fractional secessions.

Among prices at yesteray's close, Abitibi was 51; Ames-Holden 2½, Pref. 5½; Atlantic Sugar 23⅝, Pref. 37½; B.E. Steel 1st Pref. 74, 2nd Pref. 31⅛; Brompton 29½; Can. Car Pref. 53; Can. Cement 69, Pref. 95; Can. Cottons Pref. 84⅞ xd.; Can. Gen. Electric 81½; Can. S.S. Lines 19½, Pref. 50¾; Cons. Smelting 22; Dom. Bridge 74; Dom. Steel Pref. 75; Kaministiquia 90; Lake of the Woods 155; Laurentide 84⅜ xd. Mont. Power 91½; Ogilvie Pref. 112; Mont. Tramways 170; Ottawa Power 85½; Penmans Pref. 92½; Price Bros. 39 xd.; Quebec Railway 26¾; Shawinigan 104¼; Riordon 11; Span. River Pref. 91⅝; Steel of Canada 72¾; Pref. 99; Toronto Railway 73¾; Wayagamack 49; Winnipeg Railway Pref. 82¼ xd.

Recent bond sales include $500,000 20-year 5½ per cent. City of Winnipeg Debentures, which have been sold by the city at 99.27, and accrued interest, and $80,000 5½ per cent. bonds of the City of Kitchener, Ontario, which have been awarded to the National City Co. at 98.81. These latter bonds are repayable in thirty annual instalments.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, June 29.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .40; Atlas, .24; Davidson Cons., .14; Dome Lake, .09½; Dome Mines, 29.75; Gordon Murray, .30; Hattie, .14; Hollinger, 9.25; Kirkland Lake, .37; Lake Shore, 2.10; McIntyre, 16.00; Moneta, .12; Newray, .10½; Porcupine Crown, .19; Porcupine V.N.T., .20; Schumacher, .73; S. Keora, .48; Teck Hughes, .55; Wasapika, .11½; West Dome Cons., .09½; Wright-Hargreaves, $2.50.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .26½; Coniagas, 1.25; Castle Trethewey, 19; Crown Reserve, .13; Kerr Lake, 3.25; La Rose, .30; McKinley-Darragh, .22; Mining Corporation, 1.00; Nipissing, 5.30; Temiskaming, .27.

MINING NOTES.

According to figures issued by the Ontario Department of Mines there were in the first quarter of the current year five mines in the Kirkland Lake district equipped with mills having an aggregate capacity of 770 tons of ore daily. These five mines—Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Kirkland Lake, and Ontario Kirkland—produced an aggregate of $[illegible] in gold and $1,711 in silver during the three months. The Tough-Oakes Mill is not included in the list as it only recommenced operations in the second quarter of the year. The ore from the first four mines, in the aggregate, averaged $12.45 per ton. In point of production Wright-Hargreaves led with $167,471 in gold and $742 silver; Lake Shore followed with $152,931 in gold, and $303 silver; and Teck-Hughes was a good third with $138,194 in gold and $186 in silver.

According to a recent statement, Dome Mines handled 28,400 tons of ore during May and produced $325,328 in gold, this record only once having been surpassed by the mine, which in April produced $377,000. For the first five months of 1922 the output from the Dome Mines has reached approximately $1,630,000. During May the mill treated an average of 916 tons of ore per day, the average value of which was $11.52 per ton.

A new discovery of gold is reported to have been made in the township of Ossian, about 25 miles east and a little north of the producing section of the Kirkland Lake district, and close to the inter-provincial boundary of Ontario and Quebec.

Construction is now in progress of the mill of the Argonaut Gold Mine. The mill will have a capacity of 500 tons per day and is expected to commence operations early in September. A considerable quantity of ore is already waiting for treatment.

Mr. Noah A. Timmins, president of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, and Mr. A. F. Brigham, general manager of the company, have been paying a visit to the new gold mining district at Elbow Lake, Manitoba, where the company has important interests. In a statement before leaving The Pas, Mr. Timmins said that the work which had been done warranted the determination of the future policy to be adopted, and indicated that this might take the form of diamond drilling, together with a small plant to test the ores in a commercial way.

Another company has just been formed to develop claims in the Elbow Lake district. This is the Elbow Lake Mines Corporation, Ltd., whose directorate includes: Messrs. Clarence J. McCuaig (President), Montreal; J. C. Lamothe, B.C.L., K.C. (Vice-President), Montreal; Louis Bedell, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Quebec; Hon. Robert Rogers, Winnipeg; E. V. Wright, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., Montreal; Robert K. Johnson, Boston, Mass. Major Julius M. Cohen is the consulting engineer.

It is reported that recent development work has greatly improved the prospects of the Castle Trethewey Silver Mine at Gowganda. The new level is said to be giving a good showing. Both the new high-grade vein recently discovered and that which was cut in sinking this shaft are about three inches wide, and assay from 2,000 to 4,000 ounces to the ton. A considerable tonnage of milling rock has also been developed.

It is reported that the Baldwin Mine at Kirkland Lake will be re-opened shortly. Exploration work was carried out on the property some years ago, and a shaft was sunk 215 ft. This work indicated that pay ore in large quantities may be developed, and if this expectation is realised it will considerably increase the extension westwards of the proved gold bearing zone of the Kirkland Lake district. At the eastern end of the gold zone is situated the Argonaut Mine.

During May the Nipissing Mines mined ore containing 274,604 ounces of silver of an estimated net value of $107,715, and shipped bullion to the value of $250,750. The amount of cobalt produced was 34,578 lb.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Annual Report Shows Increased Traffic.

The report of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1921—the first covering the system as a whole—shows that during 1921 there was a total deficit on operating account of $16,092,901, compared with the operating losses of $36,842,970 in 1920, and with slightly over 20 millions in 1919. This brings the net deficit at the end of 1921 carried on the balance-sheet up to $85,167,760.

So far as the year's operating deficit was concerned, the Canadian Northern Railway produced $6,475,911, the Canadian Government Railways were responsible for $5,587,298, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway added $4,029,691. The gross earnings during the year reached $126,691,455, which is $1,049,703 more than for the year previous. This achievement, the officials of the Canadian National point out, "is remarkable, for the reason that, reporting the increase in gross, the National Railway System stands alone as the only railway on the Continent of anything like trans-Continental character that had greater revenue in 1921 than in the preceding year. While all lines had the benefit of increases in freight and passenger rates, yet in nearly every instance additional earnings from this source were more than offset by the drop in the volume of traffic handled."

The directors consider that the improvement in the relative position of the National Railway system as a carrier of Canadian business is largely due to the improved condition of the railway property as a whole, and to the better services which this condition has permitted, as well as to better acceptance by the public generally of the definite place which the National system occupies in the economic life of the country.

The figures indicate that passenger traffic receipts decreased by 10½ per cent., while freight revenue increased 3.12 per cent. One of the difficulties which the system had to face during the year was the decline in car loadings which occurred after the middle of April, 1921, as a result of the general business depression, but this was offset by a reduction in operating expenses wherever this could be carried out without impairing the physical condition of the lines and equipment. As a result, operating expenses were trimmed some $19,700,365 below the previous year, or 12.1 per cent. on the total, and this, in addition to the improved earnings, put the National system in a position where it can claim an improvement in the net situation of $20,750,068, compared with the previous year.

The physical assets of the system are put at $1,280,000,000; and the directors make an appeal that the public should appreciate the importance of maintaining this system, as it is pointed out that a depreciation of even 5 per cent. would mean a shrinkage in value of $63,750,000.

"The system," the report says, "must be regarded as still in the probationary period. Since 1914 there has been practically no immigration, and there has been little industrial or commercial development. Under these circumstances, the performance of 1921 may be regarded as creditable. The directors, knowing the general excellence of the territory served by a large percentage of the system's mileage, are confident that sufficient traffic can be developed within a reasonable period of normal progress to sustain the system. As the system develops its services and facilities, a larger proportion of the better grade of commodities will be routed by its lines, with a consequent improvement in the average ton mile rate."

In concluding, the directors express the hope that the Canadian Government will undertake a comprehensive immigration policy to fill up the vacant gaps in the West, and thereby improve the condition of the National Railways.

* *

QUEBEC AND SASKATCHEWAN LIQUOR LAWS.

According to a judgment delivered by Judge Bruneau in the Superior Court of Quebec, the liquor law of that Province is constitutional. Many cases have come before the Courts attacking the legality of its provisions. There will possibly be an appeal to the Privy Council (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

On the other hand, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, by unanimous decision, declared that the Provincial regulation prohibiting the transport of liquor for export by motor vehicles is unconstitutional and void.

* *

Only two persons in Canada had incomes of more than one million dollars during the fiscal year 1920-21. Nineteen corporations paid taxes on incomes of more than $1,000,000. The aggregate of incomes represented by the amount collected under the Income Tax Act was $912,410,428. There are 194,257 persons paying income tax in the Dominion.

Mr. Duncan Marshall, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, in making a strong plea for a better competitive and extensive system in agriculture, declared that only by the application of the most up-to-date scientific methods of agriculture would Canada be able to hold its own with the countries of Europe when they returned to greater crop production.

JUVENILE MIGRATION.

Views of the Late Sir George Parkin.

Mr. Beckles Willson writes:—

Than Sir George Parkin there was no more convinced and earnest, as certainly there was no more active, Imperialist. Everything touching the welfare of the British Empire and the unity of its people enlisted his interest at once. About emigration and overseas settlement he was profoundly concerned, and during the past 20 years I had frequent occasion to consult him about some scheme or other bearing on this theme. Only a few weeks before his death I received a long letter from him about a plan for the training of British town-bred boys with a view to overseas farm settlement.

"In principle," he wrote, "I agree with almost everything you say in regard to the possibilities of your plan. The difficulty will lie in organising the machinery to make it effective. To get the financial support of Government on an adequate scale will be the necessary beginning. That ought to be possible if our rulers have good sense and views that reach beyond the necessities of the moment.

"*To continue to pay doles to millions of unemployed to keep them from starvation when the same expenditure would make them producers of food for themselves and others seems the limit of folly.* But given the Government aid the essential further need is for men and women with the zeal, patience, knowledge, and spirit of self-sacrifice necessary when young lives have to be shaped in given directions.

"You know about Kingsley Fairbridge, one of our Rhodes scholars. If I could put my hand on a hundred men like him the thing you desire could be done. When he was at Oxford he got aflame with an idea corresponding to yours, formed a society there to back him up, carried a lot of children carefully selected from the city out to Western Australia, got a farm, and, for the last fifteen years or thereabouts, has had new consignments sent out. His place has steadily expanded; he has conquered Western Australian opinion, and, in short, has shown how the thing can be done.

"I am inclined to think that the plan of taking these children out young is preferable to giving preliminary training here. But either method requires driving enthusiasm and spiritual force, such as Fairbridge has given for years and, apparently, is willing to give for a lifetime. When he was home two years ago he got some thousands of pounds privately to back him up, so convincing were the arguments he used.

"My fear is that a Government machine could never do work of this kind. But perhaps at the present time, when such numbers of young men are free to undertake splendid ventures in life it might be possible to find more of this type, men who are practical as well as imaginative, and ready to spend their lives in service to the nation and their fellow-men.

"You are quite right when you say that an extension of Baden-Powell's Boy Scout idea might go far to do the trick. But the Scouts depend for success on keen and competent leaders, and so will any further move.

"The material can be found in the cities; of that I have no doubt, providing that the selection has been made before the children have formed city tastes and habits. The recuperating power of our race when placed in fair conditions cannot be over estimated.

"I am too old to enter on the campaigning necessary to carry out your plan; but it is one which has my entire sympathy, if the people can be found who can direct it. I would like to get you here for a talk, when we could go into the whole complicated question."

* *

SALVATION ARMY AND MIGRATION TO CANADA.

Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, who arrived in London last Sunday after a visit to Canada, thinks that the Federal Government may presently abandon its traditional immigration policy of rendering no financial assistance to immigrants, and join with the British Government in some scheme of assisting land settlement.

"No great revival of immigration to Canada can be looked for until the spring of next year," he says. "Meanwhile, however, the opportunities for domesticated women are numerous and attractive. The Army has just opened a new additional reception lodge for women in London, Ontario, and has decided to continue its weekly conducted parties until the end of October."

* *

Soldier Jones, the Canadian heavy-weight boxer, was beaten by George Cook, the Australian champion, in London on Monday.

More than 100,000 persons applied for positions in the Government service through the Civil Service Commission during the year 1921. Of this number, the Commission examined more than 21,000 applicants and assigned 10,950 to positions. Of these 4,261, including 1,814 postmasters, were assigned to positions of a permanent nature, while 6,000 were temporary.

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ONTARIO CENSUS FIGURES.

Showing Increase or Decrease (—) Since 1911.

Alexandria, 2,195 (—128); Alliston, 1,373 (94); Almonte, 2,413 (—39); Amherstburg, 2,738 (178); Arnprior, 4,053 (—352); Aurora, 2,296 (395); Aylmer, 2,193 (91); Blenheim, 1,559 (172); Blind River, 1,834 (—724); Bothwell, 632 (—58); Bowmanville, 3,230 (416); Bracebridge, 2,423 (—353); Brampton, 4,514 (1,102); Bridgeburg, 2,401 (631); Burlington, 2,705 (874); Cache Bay, 916 (27); Campbellford, 2,878 (—173); Capreol, 1,277 (692); Carlton Place, 3,822 (201); Chapleau, 1,882; Chelmsford, 556 (6); Chesley, 1,708 (—26); Clinton, 2,016 (—238); Cobalt, 4,440 (—1,198); Cobourg, 5,330 (256); Cochrane, 3,359 (1,644); Collingwood, 5,869 (—1,131); Coppercliff, 2,578 (—504); Cornwall, 7,382 (784).

Deseronto, 1,833 (—180); Dresden, 1,337 (—214); Dryden, 1,019 (304); Dundas, 4,976 (677); Durham, 1,491 (—90); Dutton, 812 (—24); Englehеart, 758 (88); Espanola, 3,051; Essex, 1,585 (232); Forest, 1,411 (—34); Fort Frances, 3,098 (1,847); Gananoque, 3,598 (—206); Goderich, 4,099 (—423); Gore Bay, 635 (—68); Gravenhurst, 1,487 (—137); Haileybury, 3,756 (—118); Hanover, 2,781 (439); Harriston, 1,253 (—137); Hespeler, 2,777 (409); Huntsville, 2,236 (—122); Iroquois Falls, 1,177; Keewatin, 1,327 (85); Kenora, 5,407 (—751). Kincardine, 2,074 (118); Kingsville, 1,779 (352); Listowel 2,473 (184); Little Current, 923 (—285).

Massey, 631 (—233); Mattawa, 1,445 (—79); Meaford, 2,619 (—192); Merritton, 2,544 (874); Milton, 1,878 (224); Mimico, 3,736 (2,363); Mitchell, 1,801 (35); Mount Forest, 1,713 (—126); New Liskeard, 2,254 (146); Newmarket, 3,163 (167); New Toronto, 2,674; Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1,359 (41); North Bay, 10,629 (2,892); Oakville, 3,349 (977); Orangev[illegible], 2,184 (—156); Palmerston, 1,521 (—144); Parkhill, 1,150 (—139); Parry Sound, 3,544 (115); Penetanguishene, 4,004 (436); Perth, 3,786 (198); Picton, 3,324 (—240); Port Colborne, 3,406 (1,782); Port Hope, 4,458 (—634); Port Perry, 1,135 (—13); Powassan, 624 (—20); Prescott, 2,626 (—1,175); Rainy R[illegible] 1,444 (—134); Renfrew, 4,900 (1,054); Ridgetown, [illegible] (—104); Seaforth, 1,829 (—154); Simcoe, 3,886 (650); S[illegible] Lookout, 1,127 (577); Southampton, 1,536 (—140); S[illegible] 970 (—69); Strathroy, 2,756 (—67); Sturgeon Fal[illegible] (2,252); Sudbury, 8,572 (4,422).

Thessalon, 1,654 (—291); Thornbury, 820 (27); Till[illegible] 1,672 (304); Tillsonburg, 2,964 (206); Timmins, 3,830; Twee[illegible] 1,339 (—29); Uxbridge, 1,454 (21); Va[illegible] (—80); Walkerton, 2,338 (—263); Waterloo, 5,886 (1,5[illegible] Webbwood, 557 (—100); Weston, 3,157 (1,282); Whitby, 2,8[illegible] 556); Wiarton, 1,701 (—565); Wingham, 2,085 (—153

Canada is threatened (says a Toronto corres[illegible] with retaliatory smuggling from the United States. T[illegible] dealers along the border contend that the increased Canadian duties will encourage illicit traffic from the South. Cigarett[illegible] which sell for 15 cents a package in the United St[illegible] cost 50 cents in the Canadian border communit[illegible]

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Total Value of Assessable Property	**$120,540,965**
City's area in acres	**5,280**
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	**835**
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	**15**
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BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Chambers's Journal.

The July *Chambers's Journal* offers its [illegible] on a variety of subjects. Bassett Digby writes on "The Queerest Foods in the World"; Professor George Forbes, on "Dark Stars and Double Stars"; and H. Mortimer Batten, on life in "The Pond and the Loch." In "The Heart of Things," Henry Leach discourses on President Ebert, Dr Wirth, and the late Dr Rathenau. There are some good short stories, and a notable feature is a new serial by W. H. Morris, "The Adventures of an Unromantic Gentleman" in Cavalier and Roundhead days.

"Cornhill Magazine."

The *Cornhill* opens with a holiday sketch by Mary E. Boyle, describing how two English ladies boldly adventured "Down the Rhone" in a Rowing Boat." Continuing his series, "The Salt Blood of England," Bennet Copplestone gives the inner history of Charles I.'s futile attempt to repeat Drake's famous [illegible] on Cadiz 20 years earlier. "Barbey D'Aurevilly," by Arnold Whitridge, is one of a series of literary studies begun in the trenches. "In the Canon's Garden," W. Courthope Forman, offers a sidelight on Izaak Walton. "An Old Virginia Idyll," by A. G. Bradley, tells the adventures of a surprising buckjumper as it was passed from one owner to another. Sport is represented by "My First Shoot," in which "Nomad" tells of climbing and bear-hunting in the Himalayas. In fiction two short stories are provided, "Kramat," by C. S. Durst, and "An Egyptian Spoiled," by W. H. Rainford, as well as the customary instalment of "Ovington's Bank," by Stanley J. Weyman.

"World's Work."

The leading article of the July *World's Work* is opportunely addressed to "Strangers Within the Gates," for whose benefit it endeavours to explain our peculiar national characteristics, often so puzzling to our visitors from overseas. "Home Counties," author of "The Contented Countrywoman," continues his series dealing with the work of the women's institutes, which have so changed and cheered and widened the lives of women in country places. Science is represented by articles on "The New Medicine," by "A Physician"; and "The Unfolding Marvels of Wireless," by French Strother. The possibilities and political conditions of "Rhodesia, The Land of Opportunity" are discussed by Charles Dawbarn; while G. C. Watson writes of one of its most profitable industries, tobacco-growing. The portraits of the month are of Lady Denman and Sir Samuel Baring

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Provincial and Municipal Bonds. We have so often in recent months given particulars of the terms on which parcels of Canadian Provincial and Municipal bonds were available on the London market, that it may be of interest if we chronicle a few of those current in the Dominion for similar securities. According to particulars published, Province of Quebec 5½ per cent. Bonds 1936 could be purchased to yield 5.35 per cent., a fraction less than that obtainable on a small parcel of Province of New Brunswick 6 per cent. of 1930, the yield on the latter being identical with an offering of Province of Ontario 6 per cent. of 1935, viz., 5.40 per cent. The following is a list of Municipal issues on offer at Montreal when the last mail left, together with the yields obtainable at the prices quoted: City of Quebec 5½ per cent. 1932, 5½ per cent.; City of Montreal 4 per cent. 1927, 5½ per cent.; City of Edmonton 5½ per cent. 1952, 5.75 per cent.; City of Saskatoon 4½ per cent. 1940, 6 per cent.; City of Lethbridge 6 per cent. 1928, 6 per cent.; Shawinigan Falls 5 per cent. 1954, 5½ per cent.; City of Medicine Hat 5 per cent. 1934, 6.25 per cent. The parcels on offer vary from amounts suitable for small investors up to $25,000 and $30,000, and offer attractive mediums for those having funds available in the Dominion which they may find it more advantageous to invest there than to have remitted home, in view of the prospective further decline in the value of money in this country.

* * *

As Others See Us. It is always interesting to see ourselves as others see us. In commenting on the evidences of easier money, the Financial Editor of the Toronto *Globe* considers that "but one conclusion can be drawn from the reduction of the Bank rate in the Mother Country to 3½ per cent., viz., "that money has not yet been diverted in sufficient quantities into the channels of trade and commerce to make any material reduction in the accumulations on hand." He rightly divines that the decline in the value of money here will tend to facilitate the flow of funds into productive directions provided other conditions are satisfactory. An interesting statement on the monetary relations of the two countries explains the difficulties still experienced in taking advantage of the cheap money now prevalent in this country. It is shown that Canadian loan companies (with British connections "are being offered money freely at 5 per cent.," but "thus far they have been unable to accept these offerings except in so far as was necessary to care for maturing obligations in the Motherland." The exchange is, of course, still "an insurmountable handicap which makes it impossible to move these funds to Canada and employ them at a profit, notwithstanding mortgage rates of 7 per cent. or even 8 per cent. in the West." This writer holds out the hope that with a revision of the rate to at least 4½ per cent., and a slight increase in the £ sterling, such transfers of funds will be made possible and profitable. "In the meantime the loan companies are forced to depend upon the funds which come to them through the routine channels. Conditions are not yet ripe for the sale of Debentures, and consequently the volume of new funds is not increasing rapidly."

* * *

New Markets for Canadian Minerals. Those identified with the new movement for interesting British capital in the development of Canada's vast mineral resources, notably in Ontario, will be glad to learn of the institution on the part of the Canadian Government of a vigorous and sustained policy of encouragement with regard to the industry. This was outlined recently by the Hon. Chas. Stewart, the Minister of the Interior and Mines. In furtherance of this laudable object Dr. C. C. Camsell, the Deputy Minister of Mines, is visiting this country and the Continent, and an intensive campaign has been formulated with the object of opening up new markets for Canadian mineral products. A Montreal correspondent, in alluding to these important developments, points out that in view of the impending enactment of high tariff legislation in the United States, tending to restrict the market for Canadian minerals in that country, it is considered of great importance to the mining industry of the Dominion that new markets should be developed, and it is stated by the same correspondent that whilst in Germany Dr. Camsell will investigate methods perfected there for briquetting coal, a subject which is regarded as of vital importance to the Prairie Provinces. That the Dominion is fully alive to the necessity of making an exhaustive examination of metallurgical conditions in Europe is shown by the fact that, including Dr. Camsell, no fewer than eight Canadian geologists, the majority of them from Canadian Universities, will attend the International Geological Congress to be held at Brussels next month.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

At the general meeting of the British Empire Steel Corporation on June 27 several changes were made in the directorate. Of the former board, Sir William Mackenzie and Mr. J. W. Norcross retired, and Messrs. R. M. Wolvin (President), D. H. McDougall, W. D. Ross, H. B. Smith, and G. S. Stone were re-elected. The membership of the board was increased to 15, and the following new directors were elected. Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Viscount Furness, Sir Trevor Dawson, Major-General Sir Newton Moore, Lord Invernairn, Mr. H. McInnes, K.C., Dr. W. L. McDougald, and Messrs. F. Ross, J. F. M. Stewart, and B. Talbot. It will be seen that a strong British element has been infused, representing, no doubt, the British capital which is concerned in the big corporation.

* * *

In the course of his address at the meeting, the president said that the outlook for the company's domestic trade was promising. While he does not expect much from the ship-building, or car manufacturing subsidiaries of the corporation this year, he said in regard to the steel business itself:—

> "The demand for pig iron, billets, wire rods, bars, wire and wire products is gradually increasing, and at the present time our rod mill is operating at 100 per cent. capacity, the nail mill at approximately the same rate, the barbed wire plant at full capacity with somewhat intermittent operation of the bar mill and sixteen-inch mill.
>
> "The work of the first eight and half months has been largely that of consolidating the operations of the company's properties, thus gradually securing to the company material saving through unification. This work, of course, requires much time, and the benefits will be realised more fully in future operations.
>
> "For the current year we have been able to effect sales of ore to Germany, and contracts have been entered into with practically every large steel works in that country. These sales will, I believe, lead to contracts for very large tonnage in the future. In addition we should be able to make contracts with steel plants in England and with those located near the United States Atlantic seaboard."

* * *

Current reports in Montreal suggest that negotiations are in progress with a view to the raising by the British Empire Steel Corporation of a large loan in the United States, the proceeds of which will be used for additions and repairs to the steel plant.

* * *

Montreal comment on the declaration, just at the end of June, of the usual dividends on the preferred and common stocks of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills is to the effect that, while there was no suggestion of any interruption in these regular payments, their declaration just at the time when the company's year was about to end is very reassuring. It is pointed out that the directors must have had a close idea of what the forthcoming annual statement will show, and it may therefore be expected that the results shown will more or less bear out the favourable reports which have been current from time to time. Mr. G. H. Mead, the president of the company, is credited with the statement that he regards the trend of the entire Canadian pulp and paper industry as very encouraging.

* * *

An issue of $2,000,000 of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds of the East Kootenay Power Company, Ltd., has recently been offered by Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson, and Co., of Montreal, for subscription at 97½ and accrued interest, a bonus of 2½ shares of no par value common stock being given with each $1,000 bond. The offering is reported to have met with an excellent reception. The formation of this company for the purpose of acquiring the undertaking and all the properties of the British Columbia and Alberta Power Company, was mentioned recently in *Canada*. The principal assets consist of a water-power development on the Bull River, in B.C., having an installed capacity of 7,200 h.p., and an undeveloped water power on the Elk River, in B.C., near Elko, on the C.P.R. and G.N. Railways, which is capable of developing 20,000 h.p. The company numbers among its present customers the cities of Cranbrook and Fernie, B.C., and, as recently reported in *Canada*, has made a contract with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company to supply power to the Sullivan mine and the large new concentrator which is now being installed. From the proceeds of the bond issue the cost of the second development of 13,000 h.p. on the Elk River is to be defrayed. The company will then have a capacity of 20,000 h.p., and the ultimate capacity of both its plants is estimated at 30,000 h.p. The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on the present plant of 7,200 h.p., 105 miles of transmission lines, an undeveloped water-power, and all other present or future assets of the company.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

W. K.—Write to the Secretary of the Militia Council ('Attention,' Director of Records), Ottawa, stating your war service.

WORKER.—The general money test or qualification has been abolished. Write to the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

G. T.—The election of Mr. F. R. Shortneed (Liberal) as member for Happy Land gives the Saskatchewan Government forty-seven supporters in a House of sixty-one members.

WESTERNER.—It was stated in the Speech from the Throne at the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament that: "Substantial progress has been made in the negotiations which have taken place with respect to granting the control of the natural resources of the three Western Provinces to their respective Provincial Governments."

P. R.—An amendment to the Canada Temperance Act was adopted by the Senate whereby the right of Provinces to forbid the export of liquor will not go into effect until October 1, 1922. This is to meet the situation in Saskatchewan, where large stocks of liquor have been stored, and the three months' grace will permit owners to make legitimate plans for its removal to other Provinces, where liquor is permitted to be stored.

R. G. S.—For your purpose you would find the "Mining Hand-Book of Canada," 1922, which is published at 56 King Street West, Toronto, useful. This publication gives brief particulars of mining companies operating in Canada, and also statistical information concerning sales of stocks on Canadian Mining Exchanges, dividends paid by Ontario gold and silver mines, production of various minerals, including natural gas and petroleum in Canada and by Provinces.

EDINBURGH.—The question in regard to the G.T.P. 4 per Cent. Debentures is quite a separate matter from that which is now being heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The latter is an appeal by the Grand Trunk Railway Company against the decision of the arbitrators, who excluded any valuation of the physical assets of the G.T.R. from their consideration in regard to the value of the railway company's Preference and Common stocks on the taking over of the railway system by the Government. The former consists of an issue between the holders of the G.T.P. 4 per Cent. Debentures and the Government of Canada as to whether any liability rests upon the Dominion Government to pay the interest on these Debentures. This question has been widely ventilated of late, and can hardly be dealt with fully in an answer like this. Briefly, it may be said that the Government disclaims responsibility in the matter, pointing out that the G.T.R. only pledged itself to make good this interest if its surplus earnings were sufficient for this purpose after meeting its own fixed charges. As the earnings of the company are insufficient, the responsibility, it is claimed, cannot be fulfilled. The holders of the Debentures in question, on the other hand, claim that it is inequitable that the 4 per Cent. Guaranteed stock of the G.T.R. should be receiving its full dividends while Debentures guaranteed by the G.T. Company receive no interest at all.

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A WOOL-COMBING INDUSTRY.

Mr. A. E. Rea, President of the Dominion Combing Mills, has received information that the special committee of the Trade Facilities Branch of the British Board of Trade have accepted his proposals that they assist financially in establishing a wool-combing industry in Canada by purchasing several hundred thousand dollars' worth of Dominion Combing Mills securities.

* *

WINNIPEG FUR SALE.

More than 6,000 beaver skins were sold to dealers from all parts of the United States and Canada, at an auction fur sale, held on June 28. The skins were of excellent quality, bidding was brisk, and the prices of all furs were higher than at previous sales. The furs sold included 2,227 mink skins, more than 50,000 rats, 15 cross fox, 500 racoons, 6 silver fox, 241 martens, and 141 fishers and numerous weasel, bear, and wolf skins. Two hundred persons attended the sale.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, were the following:—

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal, now on a visit to this country, is desirous of securing the agency for the whole of Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of dress goods, tweeds, and elastics.

A Canadian company manufacturing etched metal name plates and a variety of advertising novelties is wishful of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom.

A company in British Columbia manufacturing trunks wish to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of black-plate, enamelled in black, olive, and maroon, in sheets 20 in. by 40 in. measuring 32 American gauge.

A company in the North of England ask to be placed in communication with responsible Nova Scotia shippers of pit props.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian producers of Brown Asbestos Powder.

A Nova Scotia company manufacturing live-stock foods, particularly albumenoid or protein concentrates of high oil content, wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers who will consider c.i.f. quotations.

A Montreal company manufacturing an electric automobile cigar-lighter ask to be placed in communication with United Kingdom firms who would be interested in importing the appliance.

A Canadian company manufacturing a patented indiarubber life-saving swimming glove desire the addresses of U.K. sporting goods dealers prepared to undertake its sale.

A London company seek supplies of tobacco-pipe cleaners, and wish to get into correspondence with actual Canadian manufacturers.

* *

The address of the Express Transport Co. is 59-60 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, instead of as stated incorrectly in *Canada*.

Mr. A. L. Crossin, of the investment banking firm of Oldfield, Kirby, and Gardner, of Winnipeg, was elected President of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada at the annual meeting held in Montreal. Mr. J. A. Eccles is the new vice-president of the Association.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 862. July 15, 1922

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

SMALL FRUIT RANCH, delightfully situated on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, bearing orchard, six-roomed frame house, and outbuildings; good water supply, good shipping facilities, and ideal scenery. For particulars write Owner, Box 567, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.
H. E. Walker, K.C.
T. S. Stewart.
H. Crepeau.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

Mr. C. H. Payne, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, stated at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that, as a result of the publication by the Department of the booklet urging the desirability of the establishment of branches in Canada, representatives of seventeen British firms were in Canada or were on their way there for purposes of investigation.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS)

Nine Days Ending June 30.

Canadian Northern, $1,2[illegible], decrease, [illegible]

Canadian Pacific, $1,13[illegible], decrease, $2[illegible]

Grand Trunk, £[illegible]5,449, increase, £13,178.

* *

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

Mr. W. S. Fisher, the retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in reviewing at the annual convention Canada's position after the "trying experience of the last two years," said: "Generally speaking, business is steadily though very slowly improving; the international situation seems to be clarifying; money is easier; surplus stocks have been reduced; basic production is recovering; unemployment is decreasing; prices are stabilising; and demand is reviving."

* *

INVESTMENT VALUES.

The monthly investment index figures of the British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., show that, after making the necessary adjustments for bonus distributions, new issues of capital, etc., 100 standard investment securities of an aggregate value on December 31, 1918, of £2,991 millions, and on December 31, 1921, of £2,781 millions, had a market value on June 30, 1922, of £3,074½ millions, an increase of 2.78 per cent. on the quotations on December 31, 1918, and an increase of £1½ millions, or 0.04 per cent., on the quotations on May 31, 1922.

* *

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Harrison-Smith, K.C.B., who has taken up the case of the private holders of these loans, and is now being helped financially by other stockholders, has already received many hundreds of letters from holders who desire to join his effort to negotiate with the Canadian Government for recognition of the responsibilities assumed by its Ministers in regard to this stock, of which £7,000,000 was subscribed, mainly in Great Britain. Stock held by those who have already put themselves into communication with Sir Francis amounts to about £800,000, and letters continue to come in.

Sir Francis has opened a temporary office at 78 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., where a staff is dealing with the correspondence, and where all communications should be addressed to the Secretary. Investors holding these debentures, who have not already done so, are advised to send their names and addresses and to state the amounts of their holdings, in time to enable them to receive notice of the date of the meeting.

Counsel has been furnished with a brief to watch the interests of these Debenture holders at the hearing of the Grand Trunk Appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

* *

NEW CUNARDER'S POPULARITY.

Further evidence of the popularity of the new one-funnel Cunarder was forthcoming at Liverpool on Friday of last week with the arrival from Montreal and Quebec of the *Tyrrhenia.* It was the vessel's first voyage, and her passengers—there were over 600 on board—had nothing but praise for the ship. Among these were a number of seasoned Atlantic travellers, and they unhesitatingly declared that she would become one of the most popular liners in the North Atlantic service. Quite a number of letters had been written by these passengers to the Cunard Company complimenting them upon the latest addition to the fleet. The *Tyrrhenia* carries three classes of passengers, and operates in the direct Cunard Canadian service between Liverpool, Quebec, and Montreal.

* *

In a letter published in the *Imperial Colonist* a Prairie school teacher speaks enthusiastically of her life and work.

"On the Whale's Back Reef" is a stirring record of adventure told by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell in *Toilers of the Deep.*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, July 21.—†*Montclare.*
Friday, July 28.—†*Montrose.*
Wednesday, August 2.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 4.—*Victorian.*
Friday, August 11.—†*Montcalm.*
Friday, August 18.—†*Montclare.*
† New steamer.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, July 20.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, July 27.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Melita.*
Thursday, August 10.—**Empress of Scotland.*
* Three class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Metagama.*
Friday, July 28.—*Tunisian.*

Vancouver to China and Japan

July 27.—*†*Empress of Australia.*
Aug. 10.—**Empress of Asia.*
Aug. 24.—*†*Empress of Canada.*
Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia.*
* Three-class steamer. †New steamer.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: August 18, *Makura;* Sept. 22, *Niagara.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Canadian Ranger.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Canadian Conqueror.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, July 22.—*Canadian Runner.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Canadian Squatter.*

Cardiff to Montreal.

Friday, July 14.—*Canadian Carrier.*

London to Montreal.

Tuesday, July 18.—*Canadian Aviator.*
Tuesday, July 25.—*Canadian Commander.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Tyrrhenia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 20.—**Antonia.*
Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
Thursday, August 24.—**Antonia.*
* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, July 20.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, July 20.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 15.—*Canada.*
Saturday, July 22.—*Regina.*
Saturday, July 29.—†*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 11.—*Vedic.*
† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, July 27.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Minnedosa, Empress of India,* and *Antonia* on July 14, *Regina* on July 16, *Empress of France* on July 18, and *Montrose* and *Megantic* on July 22. Letters only, via New York, by *Laconia* on July 14, *Baltic* and *Majestic* on July 16, *Berengaria* on July 18, and *Olympic* and *Carmania* on July 21.

Union Bank of Canada. The London office announces that a branch has been opened at Waterways, Alberta.

Dominion Tar and Chemical. An interim dividend is announced of 2½ per cent., free of tax, for the half-year ended June 30, payable July 15.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Adam, Jas. R., Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

Adams, Dr. Frank D. and Mrs., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

B.

Baldwin, Mrs. David C., Hamilton.—Dysart Hotel, Cavendish Square.

Beardmore, George W., Toronto.—Claridge's Hotel.

Beer, Dr. E. C. and Mrs., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Bell, J. Percival, Mrs., Rosalind and Alan, Hamilton.—Great Central Hotel.

Beveridge, Mr. L., Vancouver.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Bick, Mrs. Charles and Etienne T., Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.

Birkett, Dr. H. S., Mrs., and Winifred L., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

Bristol, Everett, Toronto.—19 Leinster Gardens.

Bromley, Harry, Toronto.—Grosvenor House Hotel, 18 Pembridge Square, W.2.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
Established 1900.
Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
AUG 5—TYROL and SALZKAMMERGUT ... 3 wks. 59 gns.
OCT.3—NORTH ITALY—Its Hill Towns and Art Cities ... ... 4 wks. 79 gns.
Programmes for these and later tours from—
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

Brown, T. A., Mrs., Jean and J. L., Toronto.—Princes' Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Burke, Mrs. Ferguson, Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

Butcher, Henry, Toronto.—34 Shirland Road, Paddington, W.8.

C.

Caldwell, Professor W. and Mrs., Montreal.—Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court.

Campbell, Florence, Toronto.—c/o Capt. Ellis, Stapley House, 33 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

Carter, Samuel, Guelph.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Carver, Capt. E. C. (R.N.), Nakusp, B.C.—Junior Naval and Military Club, S.W.

Cavell, Marion E., Calgary.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Chase, Lalia B., Wolfville, N.S.—10 Minto Street, Edinburgh.

Clark, O. H., Winnipeg.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Cook, E., Ottawa. 134 Ebury Street, S.W.

D.

De Guerre, Miss, Toronto. c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dickson, S.A. and Mrs., Edmonton. Regent Palace Hotel.

Doughty, Rev. G. B. and Mrs.- c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Dwyer, J. H., Halifax. c/o Royal Bank of Canada.

E.

Eliot, Misses M. and K., Ottawa.—Aban Court Hotel, 25 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.

Elson, Henry, Fraserville.—Premier Hotel, Russell Square.

Everest, Frank and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

F.

Ferguson, Miss A. E., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* office.

Ferguson, Wm. N., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

Fiset, Miss Alleyn, Ottawa.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Fleming, C. M. C., Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Fletcher, Mary E., Halifax.—47 High Street, Topsham, nr. Exeter.

Forster, Mrs. and Miss, Oakville, Ont.—The Cottage, 37 Mayfield Avenue, Old Southgate, N.14.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Fuller, C. M., Vancouver.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

G.

Gillespie, Mrs. J., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Gregg, Marjorie W., Toronto.—c/o Capt. Ellis, Stapley House, 33 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

H.

Hart, Mrs. Frances, Winnipeg.—17 Argyle Road, Kensington, W.

Haultain, Arnold, Toronto.—21 York House, Church Street, Kensington, W.8.

Heather, Maj. G. A.—Stratford Club, Oxford Street.

Hunter, Grace H., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

J.

Johnson, H. L., Edmonton.—Norfolk Hotel.

K.

Kershaw, Raymond and F., Winnipeg.—27 Jessica Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.

Kingman, Abner, Mrs. and Eva, Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

L.

Lynch, Mrs. W. J. and Daisy M., Ottawa.—Norfolk Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W

Mac Mc.

McGee,, Darcy, Mrs. and Darcy, jun, Ottawa.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

MacGregor, Donald G., Amherst, N.S.—New College, Oxford.

M.

Malins, A., Vancouver.—c/o Sir Edward Malins, 50 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Malkin, W. H. and H. R., Vancouver.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

Malkin, M. A., Vancouver.—c/o Union Bank of Canada.

Malone, E. T. and G. M., Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.

Mann, F. K., Toronto.—10 Buckingham Street.

Miles, H. G. and Mrs., Prince Albert, Sask. Clifton, Shefford, Beds.

Miller, A., Ottawa.—151 Drakefell Road, Brockley, S.E.

Mohr, Dr. F. W. C. and Mrs., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Nova Scotia.

Morgan, H., Vancouver.—65 London Street, Birmingham.

Morley, Rev. Canon and Gertrude, Toronto. 8 Duchess Street, Portland Place.

N.

Noxon, Kenneth F., Toronto.—Clarendon House, Gainsborough Road, North Finchley.

Northey, J. P., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

P.

Patterson, Annie W., Toronto.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Poussette, H.R., Ottawa.—Junior Naval and Military Club.

Porteous, B. D. V., Montreal.—Hotel Stafford.

R.

Read, Edw., M., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Nova Scotia.

Read, Winifred, Halifax.—c/o Bank of Nova Scotia.

Robertson, D., Vancouver.—48 Ingleby Road, Ilford.

Russell, J. A., Windsor, N.S.—Blenheim, Sidcup, Kent.

Russell, E. Kathleen, Toronto.—Blenheim, Sidcup, Kent.

Ryan, Hon. J. D., Mrs., and Miss, St. John's.—Grand Hotel.

S.

Shepherd's Bush.

Schofield, K. R., Montreal, Savoy Hotel

Scott, Kevin, Ottawa.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Scott, Mrs. C. J. and Gladys M., Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

Snow, Charles H., Halifax.—5 Keith Grove,

Sprague, Mrs. Chas. E., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

T

Taylor, C. C., Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rhys, Winnipeg.—28 Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood.

W.

Warren, Major Cabell, Grenville Ferry, N.S.—The Grange, Grove Park, S.E.12.

Waterson, Grace, Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

Watson, W. E. and Mrs., Oakville, Ont.—100 Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

Weldon, M. Pauline, St. John's.—17 Argyle Road, Kensington, W.

Wheeler, Nancy, St. Paul, Minn.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Wood, J. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Y.

Yarrow, N. A. and Mrs., Victoria.—Hotel Cecil.

* *

NEW ANTI-DUMPING LAW.

An announcement is now made regarding the operation of the new Depreciated Currency Law, designed to prevent dumping, which provides that the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods produced in the United Kingdom, and that if similar goods are not produced in the United Kingdom the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods imported from any European country in which the currency is not substantially depreciated. The new order (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) will apply to goods from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Russia.

* *

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for May, $30,363; operating expenses, $27,787.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The bank announces that a branch was opened on June 15 in San Fernando, Trinidad, West Indies.

CANADIANS WELCOME
OCEAN TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU
We secure passages and issue Tickets for all Steamship Lines to all parts of the World.
NO FEES CHARGED FOR SERVICES
We will collect Baggage and check same on to train or steamer. This Service is also offered ex steamer.
We effect all classes of Insurance, obtain Passports, and do everything possible for your comfort during the voyage.
Our Motto is "SERVICE."
THE EXPRESS TRANSPORT CO.
(C. T. Hanington, Member of Canadian Chamber of Commerce).
59-60 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
'Phone: **AVENUE 2024**

"THE NATIONALITY OF THE EMPIRE IS ONE."

Duke of York, Dominion Day, [illegible]

Get a Farm of your own under the Old Flag.

Tenants here. Your own Landlord in Canada.

You can buy a Farm in any part of Canada for a few years' Rent in England *or* You can get a Free Grant of 160 acres in the West and you can sell all you grow.

CANADA

Some Foundations of Canada's Greatness.

Mixed Farming,
Cattle, Horses, Pigs,
Fruit Farming, Fishing.

Mining, Lumbering,
Wheat, Oats and all
Field Crops.

The Finest Tourist Attractions in the World.

For full information and free literature apply to:—

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
1 Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1,

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated.

Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining, Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and **Iron Mines** in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland,
58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

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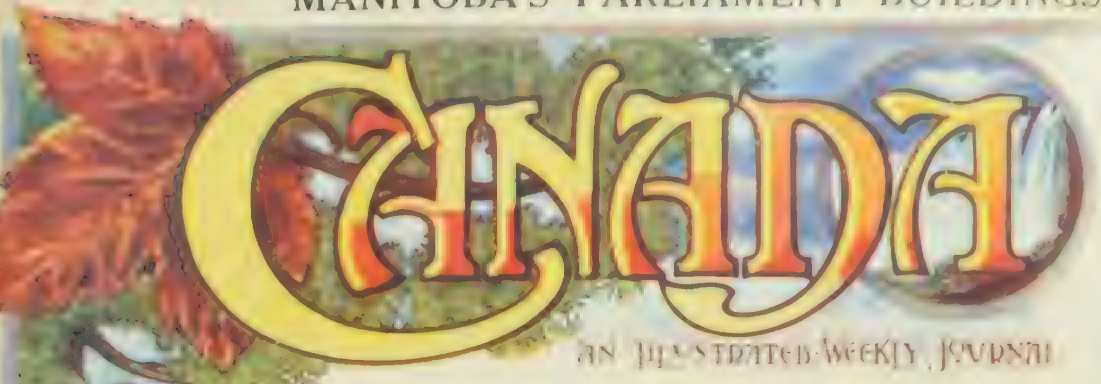

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LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1922.

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CANADA

No. 863. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1922 Vol. LXVII. | $9^{D.}$ WEEKLY

THE HAY HARVEST IN EASTERN CANADA.

(See page 81.)

A CROP OF HAY ON AN UPLAND FARM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

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THE LORDS AND THE EMBARGO.

THE debate in the House of Lords on Wednesday of last week on the Canadian cattle embargo was, in a sense, the preliminary skirmish to the main battle which is to be joined in the House of Commons next Monday. Although it was inconclusive, it cannot but be regarded as satisfactory from a Canadian point of view. The advocates of the removal of the embargo, as far as Canadian store cattle are concerned, had clearly the best of it—and this in a Chamber which is generally regarded as the stronghold of British agricultural interests.

The attitude of that veteran agricultural peer, Lord Chaplin, in moving a resolution against the removal of "what is wrongly described as 'the embargo,'" was typical of that of the agricultural Die-hards who have been so conspicuous on platform and in Press during the last year or so. While regretting that anything in the nature of a slur or a stigma should be thrown upon Canada, he is as unrepentant as ever. He proposed his motion, he said, not from any disregard to the feelings of Canada or from any unwillingness to meet her wishes, but because his first duty was "to see that our own herds are not left open to the incursion of pleuro-pneumonia." To put it bluntly, Lord Chaplin has failed to realise that the world has moved since he was President of the Board of Agriculture.

Lord Crewe, the only other outstanding opponent of the removal of the embargo, used quite different arguments. He refused to recognise that anything in the nature of an absolute pledge was given at the Imperial Conference of 1917—an opinion which is not supported by either the published official record of the discussions or the impressions of those who were present. While expressing himself quite convinced that in all human probability a large quantity of Canadian cattle could be shipped without any real risk of introducing disease, he took his stand on the view that it would be impossible to stop there. He does not see even that what he describes as "a measure of Imperial preference which would be attractive to many," would suffice to meet the wishes of those who are agitating for the removal of the embargo. The bogey of demands from the Argentine, the United States, and other parts of the world has made him shut his eyes to the difference of the position of the Dominions and that of foreign countries, and particularly the entirely different footing on which the question of Canadian cattle stands as a result of the discussion of 1917.

Lord Ernle's speech was in a category by itself. At one time he seemed to be in one camp, at another in the other, and when he was in neither he was in the No Man's Land between. Obviously he is both troubled and repentant about his share in the 1917 Conference and his responsibility for the controversy which has raged round it. In his speech, he said he had no doubt whatever that the pledge was given, but he argued that it was of a conditional character—that its scope and meaning must be "looked at in the course of discussion and in the context of time and circumstance." His version that it was the removal of the slur, and not of the embargo, for which the Canadian representatives pressed—that it was "a pledge to abandon all the allegations"—is not borne out by either the record or the other participants. He is quite right, from his own point of view, in thinking that he made a mistake at the Conference in giving silent consent to the resolution, and that, if he had expressed any reservation as to conditions, "all this misunderstanding would not have occurred." The conclusion at which he arrived was as ineffective as his argument—that mischief had been done by not taking some action before and allowing Canadian feeling to rise "to a height which we must, in consideration of our own domestic interests, look at more carefully and decide very deliberately, having regard to the future of our own national interests."

The case for the immediate removal of the embargo was plainly and strongly put by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Long, the Lord Chancellor, and, in his own way, by Lord Lincolnshire. The Lord Chancellor characteristically clear and direct—was refreshing in his suggestion that, instead of setting up the Royal Commission fifteen months ago, Mr. Lloyd Georg should then have given notice of the Government's intention to carry out the pledge; and, in his summing up of the position of the embargoists, viz., "We ar going to continue to keep out your cattle; but there is not the slightest reflection upon the character of on bull in Canada." Lord Long's speech was an effectiv rejoinder to both Lord Ernle and Lord Crewe, in th repetition of his assertion at the Dominion Day Dinne that the pledge given in 1917 was a complete one, an was so held by every member of the Conference, and above all, by the Canadians, and his declaration tha that pledge "has to be kept."

The debate was finally adjourned on a suggestion that the conclusion might be accepted that Canada i free from pleuro-pneumonia, and that Canadian steer should be admitted subject to quarantine precautions This development, while not conspicuous for its logic undoubtedly reflected the changed point of view brought about by the debate. Canadians, however, will look to the House of Commons for a more satisfa tory conclusion on Monday—one that will pave the wa once and for all for removing the slur upon Canadi cattle by the only means possible, viz., by placing the outside the scope of an Act based solely upon the exist ence of disease.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canadian-American Friendship. Sir Auckland Geddes, in his London speeches, has been emphasising the importance of Anglo-American friendship and understanding, which he believes to be the most important thing in the whole range of politics. And in speaking of the sentiments of goodwill of the existence of which he has had so many proofs in the United States, he has included not only the people of Great Britain, but those of the whole British Empire.

At Washington during the past week there has been a remarkable demonstration of the desire for the propagation and continuance of these relationships. Canada's Prime Minister has let it be known that one of the principal objects of his visit to Washington was to emphasise and make more binding the great principles of peace and neighbourly friendship which for more than a century have existed between the two countries. He proposes that the Rush-Bagot Agreement, concluded in 1817—by which the naval vessels on the Great Lakes are limited to nominal strength—shall be perpetuated in a new and lasting Treaty. There has, of course, never been any hint of a desire on the part of either Government to terminate the existing Agreement by the giving of the necessary six months' notice, and Mr. Mackenzie King's proposal has come, in a manner, as a surprise. His insistence, however, on the desirability of lending to it that element of settlement and permanency which, as he urges, is all-important with respect to matters pertaining to defence, will hardly be gainsaid. Canada, certainly, has nothing to lose by this demonstration to the world of her desire for lasting peace and friendship with her great neighbour to the South.

* * *

Co-operation in Immigration. During a trip to the West, to hold conferences with the various Provincial authorities, the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Dominion Minister of the Interior and of Immigration and Colonisation, has given an interesting indication of the lines upon which his immigration policy is likely to develop. This is based upon complete co-operation and co-ordination between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

A new Immigration Board is to be formed, comprising one man and one woman for each Province, and will act as an advisory committee to the Government. It is proposed that henceforth the Dominion will be the agency which will work in Great Britain and foreign countries to bring the immigrant to Canada; and the Provinces will assume a greater responsibility in seeing that the immigrant is retained within the Province in which he elects to locate. "The function of the Dominion will be limited almost solely to the securing of the immigrant," says Mr. Stewart. "Once landed in Canada, the Dominion immigration branches will see to his safe arrival at his chosen destination. Arrived there, he must become the charge of the Province."

* * *

Relief for Soldier Settlers. Canada deserves high credit for the manner in which she has treated her returned soldiers. The Canadian soldier settlement scheme has been generally admitted to have been devised on sound, practical and, at the same time, generous lines. The Government and Parliament have just shown, too, that they do not feel bound down to any hard-and-fast lines. We summarise elsewhere in this issue the modifications which they have made in these regulations with a view to meeting the difficulties in which some of the soldier settlers have found themselves as a result of the agricultural depression.

The Committee who investigated the matter laid stress on the fact that these amendments are due not to any defects in the original scheme, but to the change in the economic conditions of agriculture which has taken place since the Act came into force. They have looked at the question from the standpoint of practical farming, and have tried to find out what was necessary to enable the men who have had difficulty in meeting their full obligations to succeed when the country returns to normal prosperity. They believe that better times are coming, and that the greatest period of depression is passing. Under the existing arrangement the heavy payments of the soldier settler come now and the lighter payments later. The process has been reversed, so that the lighter payments should come in the first years, when the men are struggling to obtain a footing, and the heavier payments afterwards, when they are firmly established and have had the opportunity of creating to some extent a reserve.

* * *

The Coming Redistribution Bill. Before another General Election takes place for the Dominion House of Commons the Redistribution of Seats Bill, made necessary by the provisions of the Act of Confederation after each decennial census, will be introduced. As most readers of *Canada* know, the Constitution of 1867 established the principle that the Province of Quebec should always have 65 members, and the other Provinces members according to their population, based on that proportion after each census. The Dominion Census taken on June 1 last year shows a total of 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 in 1911, and this increase of 1,581,840 souls will involve an increase of nine in the members returned to the House of Commons. As the Provinces of Nova Scotia and of Ontario will lose three members as the result of the operation of the proportional law, the Western Province will really gain 12 members, as follows: Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 5; Alberta, 4; and British Columbia, 1.

After the next General Election the House of Commons will—provided the Government adopt this basis—consist of 244 members, as compared with 235 in the existing House. Grouping the nine Provinces into those east and west of the Great Lakes, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario, which now have 175 members, will have 173; while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon, which now have 57 members, will have 69. Eliminating the Province of Quebec, with its fixed representation of 65 members, Eastern Canada will have 110 and Western Canada 69 members, as compared with 113 and 57 respectively in the present House. It will be easily realised that for many years to come Quebec seems likely to remain the pivotal Province of the Dominion, so far as political parties are concerned. The next General Election in Ontario will be watched with interest, in view of the growth of the Independent and Farmers' parties in the Western Provinces.

* * *

Worthy Public Buildings. In opening the new Hall of the London County Council on Monday, the King fittingly alluded to the wisdom of erecting fine buildings, particularly in relation to their appeal to the imagination. He said of the new seat of the Government of the County of London that it would be "typical of the importance of their duties and responsibilities," and should "stimulate the development of that sense of citizenship, so difficult and yet so imperative to cultivate."

His Majesty's aphorism that "a public authority meanly housed may be meanly esteemed," is of general application. Its truth was pre-eminently realised by the City Fathers of the Continent, whose beautiful *hotels de ville* are still such features of their cities. This truth has not been ignored in Canada, new and essentially practical as the Dominion is. Expression has been given to it in many Canadian public buildings. In particular, this is true of such noble edifices as the Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and those of the Provinces west of the Great Lakes. To those who have not had an opportunity of seeing them for themselves, the illustrations of the Manitoba Legislative Buildings, given on our centre double-page this week, will give some idea of their nobility and beauty, and their embodiment of the spirit of the West.

A British M.P.'s "Faux Pas."

It is an axiom, generally observed, that visitors to other countries should abstain from comments upon domestic politics. This is especially incumbent upon Members of Parliament. We regret to see that a recent visitor to Canada has broken this unwritten law.

Sir Charles Higham, M.P. for Islington, in a speech at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, seems to have been carried away by his own eloquence into using an expression that has not unnaturally been resented in some quarters in Canada. "You belong, most of you," he said to his audience, "to a breed of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen—a combination that no other race in the world can equal or ever will. You will never let an American or a Frenchman dominate the land that the bulk of you created." A more tactful speaker would have been careful to avoid such an indiscreet political reference as that contained in the last sentence. Or is it that Sir Charles Higham —who said the object of his visit was "to catch a little of the Canadian spirit"—is unaware of the part played by French-Canadians in the upbuilding of Canada, or of the proud place occupied in the Canadian Confederation by Quebec—that Province of prosperity, stability,and contentment?

* *

CANADIANS AT BISLEY.

Second in Kolapore Cup Competition.

The usual reception was held at the Canadian Pavilion at Bisley on Wednesday. The High Commissioner for Canada was among those present.

The members of the Canadian team have taken high places in various competitions. Among them, Major Crowe was eighth in the *Graphic*, with 67; Major Northover was second in the Clay-Bird Shooting; Sergeant Young made 24 out of a possible 25 in the rapid practice for the Queen's Prize.

In the Kolapore Cup competition, on Tuesday, the Mother Country won by 1,080, Canada being second (and winning the Colonial Prize) with 1,071; Guernsey third with 1,033; and India fourth with 995. Canada—who was handicapped by the withdrawal of Lieut. Martin owing to a mishap—led at the 300 yards by nine points. The Canadian score was:

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lt. J. A. Chandler, N. Brunswick	48	49	45	142
Maj. F. W. Utton, Ottawa	47	48	45	139
Lt. E. D. Francis, Ottawa	45	46	45	136
Pt. A. W. Whitehead, Ottawa	46	43	45	134
Sgt. J. Lonsdale, Toronto	46	41	46	133
Sgt.-Maj. T. Young, Toronto	42	44	45	131
Maj. C. R. Crowe, Ontario	43	44	43	130
Lt. A. M. Blackburn, Winnipeg	42	43	41	126
Totals	359	358	354	1,071

The Committee of the Canada Club have, as in past years, presented a gold watch for competition among the Canadian Bisley team.

* *

CANADA AND RUSSIAN TRADE.

Canada is reopening trade relations with Soviet Russia (says an Exchange cablegram from Ottawa). The Trade Commissioner, Mr. Wilgress, will return to his former post. There will be no public credits, and firms must do their own financing.

* *

Canada Lodge will hold its last meeting prior to the autumn on Tuesday, July 25.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated

BIRTH.

GIBBON. At Bickerdyke Avenue, Montreal, on July 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibbon (Mary Scott), a son.

MARRIAGES.

BREMNER FERGUSON. On July 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. Robert Grimson, Arthur Sweetland, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bremner, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to May Macpherson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ferguson, of Rossville, Millbrook Road Southampton

ROSS GARROW. At Calgary, Alberta, on July 7, by the Rev. A. MacTaggart, John Ross, Calgary, and Christianna (Chrissie), youngest daughter of the late David Garrow, J.P., Aberlour, Banffshire.

DEATH.

SHORE. At Creagh-Mhor, Aberfoyle, on July 10, Elizabeth Greig Dickson, wife of Wm. Shore, Toronto, elder daughter of the late James Dickson, Pollokshaws. Montreal and Toronto papers please copy.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The British Government's Pledge.

It would perhaps be going too far to say that the British Parliament is constrained to give effect to the pledge if its judgment favours, on the grounds of public interest, the maintenance of the embargo. Canada cannot afford to affirm the principle that the Parliaments of the British nations are not entitled to revise and, if necessary, reject engagements entered into at Imperial conferences by their representatives. But the British Government is in an entirely different position. It was a party to the pledge, and it was in honour bound to seek to give effect to it.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The Call of the Land.

The workman who has the strength and courage and the will to decide to settle on the land is not taking part in an uncertain adventure. If he is able-bodied, sober, and industrious he is bound to succeed; for colonisation is not carried out as in former years by leaving the settler to his own resources. To-day the settler is the subject of the solicitude of the Provincial Government, which in a way associates itself with his success. In the course of a few years they will have acquired comfort and independence.—*La Patrie.*

Politics and Economics.

Can the economic restoration of Germany be discussed by financiers without venturing into the field of the politician? This is the problem which confronts the committee of international bankers now sitting in Paris, and they are finding it a hard nut to crack.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Trollope's England.

The Country Squire of Great Britain is "passing." The England that Anthony Trollope loved will soon be no more. The chief reason of all this is because British landlords cannot meet the increased taxation and cost of living.—*Gazette*, Montreal.

Bright and Breezy.

These showers in the West will turn to gold later on.—*The Globe*, Toronto.

Blessed are they who know enough to let well enough alone. —*Ottawa Journal.*

Canada, it is said, is getting as immigrants Scotland's best. There is no better.—*The Globe*, Toronto.

If Canada is to construct a huge canal to give greater access to the Great Lakes, let it be the Georgian Bay Canal—when the Dominion finances will permit of this being done.—*Le Canada.*

The Rev. Mr. Farmer, Baptist minister of Ottawa, considers that the chief barrier between the two great races in Canada is ignorance of the French language. He is not alone in that opinion.—*La Presse.*

* *

OBITUARY

At Amherst, N.S.—Mr. William M. Read (84), ex-Mayor.

At Quebec.—Mr. William H. Raymond (69).

At Ottawa.—Mr. Arthur W. Powell (69), a well-known cricketer; Mr. John S. Martin. At Toronto.—Mr. Henry W. Maw (62), barrister. At Hamilton.—Mrs. Agnes Nicholson, wife of Colonel G. H. Nicholson, of Winnipeg. At Gananoque. —Mr. James McPartland.

At Edmonton.—Major F. W. W. Fane (from the effect of wounds in 1915), head of the Soldier Settlement Board in Edmonton, who had a distinguished military career, and was formerly with the R.N.W.M.P.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Robert Kelly (60), head of Kelly, Douglas and Co.

At Victoria.—Mrs. R. S. Wilson (at the residence of her son, Colonel Lorne Drum); Mr. R. F. Bennett (77), well known as a bridge builder.

Mr. John Primrose Greenshields, brother of Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, died recently at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. Naomi Douglas, widow of Dr. James Douglas, Chancellor of Queen's University, and a sister-in-law of the late Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, who died on July 1 at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., was buried in Quebec.

Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, who died in his 77th year at Ferguslie Park, Paisley, on July 12, married a daughter of Mr Alexander Walker, of Montreal, who predeceased him in 1910.

* *

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Mackenzie King, on his return to Ottawa from Washington, with the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Defence, stated that, in addition to the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 fisheries problems, the great waterways, Canadian representation in Washington, and reciprocal treatment in income taxation were discussed.

FAVOURABLE CROP PROSPECTS.

Encouraging Reports from the Prairie Provinces The General Outlook.

A CABLEGRAM from the Winnipeg correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, dated July 14, says

"The rye harvest of Manitoba has started. The Government has sent out its annual call to the harvesters to gather in the grain of Western Canada. Sixty thousand outsiders are required, for it is the greatest grain crop raised since 1915, when there was a yield of 400,000,000 bushels. Conditions are excellent, rains being plentiful, with cool weather. Wheat cutting will start in the last week of July

"There is a prosperous year ahead for Canada, and the railway shops are working at high speed putting cars and locomotives in shape to transport the crop."

The *Manitoba Free Press* estimates the crop at 300,000,000 bushels.

General Rain on the Prairies.

The Bank of Montreal received on July 14 the following cabled crop report from the head office at Montreal:—

"*Prairies*: General rain has greatly benefited crops, which, on the whole, are in favourable condition and making rapid progress. Rye cutting has begun.

Ontario: All crops remarkably good. Hay a heavy yield, practically all cut.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE WEST.

In front of His Excellency's private car at the C.P.R. station, Winnipeg.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Lady Aikins, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lord Byng, Major the Hon. H. J. W. Jolliffe, Lady Byng, Hon. T. C. Norris, (Premier of Manitoba), Sir James Aikins, (Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba), Major-General H. B. D. Ketchen and Major Fowler.

"*Quebec and Maritime Provinces*: Heavy hay crops. Roots doing well.

"*British Columbia*: Drought general, all crops suffering."

Agriculture, Trade, and Industries.

The July Monthly Commercial Letter, issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, thus sums up the situation in Canada:—

"Agricultural reports from various sections of the Dominion are uniformly encouraging. The acreage sown to wheat this year was, according to the most recent estimates, slightly under normal, owing to the unusual amount of precipitation in the spring, which had the effect of delaying seeding from one to two weeks. More recently, however, the rainfall has not been so copious, and this has permitted a large acreage of coarse grains to be sown. The crops are emerging from the most critial period of their growth in a healthy condition, and during the early weeks of June were favoured by frequent showers. Only a few areas report lack of rain.

"Although the external trade of Canada is still adversely affected by the disorganised state of the European market, there is evidence of an improved domestic demand. Merchants throughout the country are ordering a little more freely, not in large quantities, it is true, but there is a general tendency to build up depleted stocks in anticipation of a revival in trade. When the prospects of a good crop are definitely assured, wholesalers anticipate a volume of orders which it will tax their ability to fill. Stocks on hand are generally regarded as being sufficient only for day-to-day requirements and inadequate in case present crop prospects materialise.

"The industrial situation shows comparatively little change during the month. There is a more hopeful feeling, however, among manufacturers since Parliament finally determined the provisions of the Budget. Some factories are busy, while others report buyers as being still cautious. Pulp and paper makers continue to expand their operations owing to the heavy demand from the United States. Boot and shoe manufacturers report a slight falling off in trade, while furniture manufacturers have not yet found the demand for their goods improve. The Canadian iron and steel industry has not kept pace with the improved conditions of the industry in the United States. Manufacturers of builders' supplies are in the middle of their busy season. The monthly reports of permits issued reveal a scale of operations which promises to equal that of pre-war years. A large number of houses are being erected, but so far there has been comparatively little industrial construction, the majority of firms finding their existing acc[illegible] than adequate for present requirements.

Lumbering, Fishing, and Fruit.

"The lumbering industry is experiencing a stronger demand from the domestic and United States trade, but exp[illegible] Orient have fallen off. Fairly heavy consignments are going from the Maritime Provinces to the United States and British markets. There are comparatively few large contract sales locally, although there is a steady flow of moderate orders. There is a noticeable tendency on the part of some prospective buyers, however, to hold off, pending an anticipated drop in freight rates. Pacific Coast exporters are finding difficulty in selling to Japan, where the banks are now required to insist on a deposit of 60 per cent. on all letters of credit, which raises an almost insurmountable barrier against Canadian lumber. An experiment in shipping logs to the Japanese markets some months ago was not a success, and is not likely to be repeated.

"Reports on the fishing industry vary greatly, but indic[illegible] that, on the whole, operations will be attended with a substantial measure of profit. Lobster fishing on the Atlantic Coast has been somewhat unsatisfactory; to such an extent has the catch fallen off in certain sections that the Government was petitioned to extend the fishing season. The request was not, however, granted. Mackerel and other fishing has been attended with success. On the Pacific Coast the market has shown improvement of late, and forward sales of all varieties of salmon are said to approximate one-quarter of the season's estimated catch. The canneries are in receipt of heavy orders, chiefly from France, and future contracts are the largest known for this season of the year.

"Ontario fruit farmers appear to be well satisfied with the prospects for the season. Some damage has resulted from late frosts, more especially in the case of cherries, which will not yield more than 50 per cent. of an average crop. Prospects for grapes and peaches are good, for plums and pears average; and for apples the outlook is promising. On the whole the rural districts have much to encourage them, a contributing factor being the firmness in price of live stock, more especially of cattle and hogs."

* *

CANADIANS' WALKING TOUR.

Two young Canadians—Messrs. R. Clifford Martin and Maurice Frayne—from Iroquois, Ont., where they have been farming and surveying respectively, have this week started from London on a walking tour through England. Carrying knapsacks, they are bearing, in sandwich-board fashion, placards with pictures and the legend: "I am a Canadian: for information on farming ask me." Their route lies by way of Shrewsbury, Carlisle, Newcastle, and Stratford, and after returning to London they will visit the southern counties, their tour extending over from three to four months.

* *

A Canadian National wheat train, comprising 102 cars and drawn by a single locomotive, passed through Winnipeg recently en route to Port Arthur, Ont., one of the Cana[illegible] shipping ports at the head of Lake Superior. The lengt[illegible] the train was approximately 4,100 ft. and the load exceeded 5,000 tons. This is said to be the largest train ever hauled over a railway.

The Colonial and Continental Church Society enters upon its centenary this month. It was at first known as the Newfoundland Society for the Education of the Poor, but, extending its work to Canada, it made its influence felt among the n[illegible] in that Dominion, and afterwards joined with another [illegible] working in Australia. At present it is represent[illegible] Canada, East Africa, and Australi[illegible]

CANADA FOR MIDDLE-CLASS EMIGRANTS.

Advantages the Dominion Offers to Settlers.

Dr. James F. Fowlie, a well-known lecturer and educationist from Montreal, is planning to give an illustrated series of lectures, under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government of Canada, in suitable localities in Great Britain, during the next few months. He is particularly known in Canada as a teacher of Spanish and Portuguese, being instructor in Spanish to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, and Sun Life Assurance of Canada, and giving courses in those languages to members of their staffs who are proceeding to the Latin countries of South America. Last winter he delivered an interesting series of lectures on South America at McGill University, Macdonald College, and other institutions.

Dr. Fowlie's subject on this tour is the social and educational advantages which Canada offers to Britishers of the right sort, as compared with those offered them in the Argentine Republic and other Spanish-speaking countries of South America. With the latter countries he has a close personal acquaintance of nearly 30 years, having been for 12 years headmaster of the English School at Valparaiso, and having travelled extensively for over 10 years in all parts of South America. He holds that Canada is to-day in a position to attract British people of the better class, particularly in districts like the Okanagan and Kootenay Valleys, as well as in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where retired officers and others with sufficient capital can form new homes with a wider outlook for their families. In this respect he holds that Canada can offer them educational advantages much more suitable for Canadian conditions than are given over here, and that growing boys who go out should go to the secondary schools, if they are of an age to do so, and then proceed to McGill, Toronto, or some other university, or even after matriculating in this country, should attend a Canadian University.

Family Settlements.

He thinks the ideal plan is for three or four men to combine and secure amongst them a considerable piece of land, buy up-to-date farming implements and machinery, and, for a comparatively small sum, become complete owners of their property, settling there permanently with their families. The chief drawback at present, it has been said, is that such men will find that the elementary schools in some districts are not yet equipped to supply education for children coming from such homes; but, by grouping together in that way, they could set up private schools of their own, bringing out a master from England with them to prepare the children for Upper Canada College, and any one of the other secondary schools of that type already in existence in Canada, always as a step towards the university. From his own experience, however, Dr. Fowlie warns university men, with little capital, against setting up private schools, as there is at present no guarantee of a continuity of sufficient pupils, although, no doubt, they might do well in some rare cases.

By going out to Canada, Dr. Fowlie points out, these people would remain British subjects, and from the time of their arrival would be in a position, if they desired, to take an active part in the government of the Dominion; whereas, if they went out to South America, they would have to learn the language and the customs of the country, in a way lose their British citizenship, and it might not be until three or four generations that their children would be able to take part in the government of their adopted country. The mentality of those around them is far from being British. These are considerations which are apt to be overlooked by those who think of the thousands of Britishers who have gone to the Argentine, Brazil, or Chili, and have prospered—many of the most prosperous, it must be remembered, being descendants of pioneers who went out in groups many years ago, and formed little colonies, such as the Scottish colony in Chascomus, or the Irish colony near Buenos Aires.

The need of Canada, from a national point of view, for middle-class people, is strongly emphasised by Dr. Fowlie, who, however, is against the emigration of single women of the middle-class, though he points out that there is always a strong demand for domestic servants, most of whom marry very soon after arrival.

Farm Groups.

Dr. Fowlie is against sending out single farm hands and their families without capital. He holds that they should also be sent over in groups, should be given free or assisted passages where necessary, should be lent sufficient money for them to live for one year and buy material to build a shack, barn, etc., and make the first payment on their land. Dr. Fowlie says it would be well to have amongst them a carpenter or blacksmith, whose shop would become the centre of the community. By living in groups, he points out, they would have a school built for them by the Provincial Government, who would also provide teachers, until such time as they were in a position to pay their own school expenses through representative school trustees elected from among themselves.

In answer to many enquiries, Dr. Fowlie wishes to add that boys from the Barnardo Homes, and boys and girls from other similar institutions, have, on the whole, done exceedingly well in Canada. With respect, however, to boys from the Bluecoat School at Horsham, many of whom are receiving a preliminary training in agriculture there, with a view to proceeding afterwards to Canada to take up farming, he wishes to state definitely that in his opinion there is not yet a definite place for such lads, say from 17 to 20 years of age. His reason for saying so is that it would be unthinkable to set these young men to do "chores" and other menial services which the other boys, referred to above, have been accustomed to do; and, moreover, there is not yet a very large class of farmers in any part of Canada where these young men could be taken on as helps without great hardships. If, however, they were sent out in batches of, say, 10 or 12 to form a little colony of their own, under a competent supervisor or supervisors, success is assured if they are of the right type, physically and mentally.

* * *

CANADIAN BENCH AND BAR IN LONDON.

Sympathetic Message to Viscount Haldane.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, gave a dinner at the Marlborough Club, on July 14, for the members of the Canadian Bench and Bar visiting London to attend the sessions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Maple leaves figured appropriately in the decorations.

The Lord Chancellor was present, and among the guests invited to meet him were: Lord Riddell, Sir J. Masterton-Smith, Right Hon. Justice Duff, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mr. W. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., Mr. G. St. Pierre, K.C., Mr. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Mr. A. R. Bartlet, K.C., Mr. J. H. Rodd, K.C., Mr. W. R. Meredith, Mr. Everett Bristol, C.M.G., Mr. R. S. Robertson, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr S. Casey Wood, K.C., Mr. O. H. Clark, K.C., Mr. James W Bain, K.C., Mr. S. V. Blake, and Mr. W. L. Griffith.

In the course of the after-dinner proceedings, the Lord Chancellor spoke very eloquently of Canada's developments and her future.

The health of Viscount Haldane was drunk, on the proposal of Mr. Blake, supported by Mr. Justice Duff. It was further resolved that the company should convey to Lord Haldane their deep concern that he had been disabled by ill-health from being present at the hearing of the remaining Canadian appeals. The message continued:—

> "The Bench and the Bar of Canada recognise in your lordship the worthy legatee of the great men who sat before you on the Woolsack, and of Lord Watson and the other judicial exponents of the British North America Act. Your lordship has a special claim on their admiration and affection. The duties of the judges of the Ultimate Court of Appeal may be rendered either in the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee. Your lordship has long made the Judicial Committee your special field. You have enriched its deliberations and reinforced its authority by a wealth of learning and an exhibition of patience and courtesy which has played no small part in the legal consolidation of the Empire.
>
> "We need only add an expression of the most earnest hope that you may be speedily restored to health, and for many years may be spared to make the contribution which perhaps no one can make in equal measure to the evolutionary growth of the jurisprudence of the Empire."

On the following day Mr. Larkin, who was accompanied by Mr. W. L. Griffith, conveyed the above message of sympathy to Lord Haldane, who was much touched and pleased by it.

* * *

ALPINE CLUB'S SUMMER CAMP.

The annual summer camp of the Alpine Club of Canada will be held in the Palliser Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, three days' pack journey—about 60 miles—from the railroad at Banff, from July 27 to August 15. About 200 members of the club from all over Canada and the United States are expected to meet at Banff. Several innovations in difficult mountain scaling will be introduced this summer, and the feasibility of scaling Mount Logan, the highest peak in North America, will be discussed and tentative arrangements made for the feat.

* * *

Sir George Foster, alluding to the cattle embargo at the Empire Parliamentary Association luncheon on Wednesday, said if there was one thing upon which the people of Canada relied more than another, it was the British pledge.

Receiving wireless messages from the French barque *France*, which was driven on to a reef off the west coast of New Caledonia, the *Canadian Transporter*, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., steamed 120 miles at top speed until notified that she need not proceed further.

A WEEK IN LONDON.—£9 17s. 6d. Conducted sight seeing in small private parties. Good hotel, full board, theatres, music ha all arranged and paid. Special terms for sight seeing only. -Lond Holidays Co., 38 King Street, W.C.2. Phone Gerrard 7284.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Hamar Greenwood and the Hon. P. C. Larkin were present at the dinner given by Mr. Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street on July 14 to meet the Prince of Wales on his return from his Eastern tour.

* *

The High Commissioner was to attend the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on Friday, and was to be present the same evening at the dinner given by Sir Charles Russell, at Claridge's Hotel, to meet the Lord Chancellor.

* *

Those present at the British Pilgrims' dinner of welcome to Sir Auckland Geddes last week included Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Mr. H. W. Blaylock, and Mr. Charles Cambie.

* *

Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, and Mme. Pelletier were invited to the garden party given by the King and Queen yesterday (Friday).

* *

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, left New York for England on the *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice in the Newfoundland Cabinet, and Mrs. Warren arrived in England by the *Sachem* on Wednesday.

* *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, British Columbia, expects to leave Quebec for Southampton by the *Empress of Scotland* on July 25.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, was at Fort George on July 17, and is making a tour through the Province, including the southern fruit-growing districts, prior to his return to London.

* *

Mr J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is visiting Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh in connection with the development of the work of his Department. Mr. Ruddick expects to return to Ottawa by the *Empress of Britain* on August 2.

* *

Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., presided at a luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held at the House of Commons on Wednesday, to enable members of the association in both Houses of Parliament to meet Sir George Foster (ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada), Sir Francis Bell (Attorney-General and Leader of the Upper House, New Zealand), and other visiting members of the association from the Dominion Parliaments.

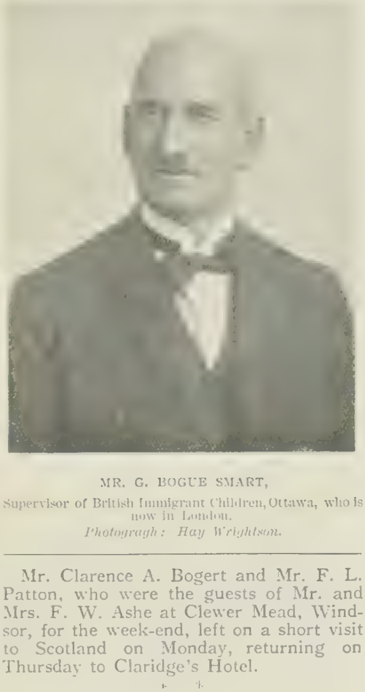
* *

Mr. M. A. Brown and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, respectively Vice-President and secretary-treasurer of the Canada Colonisation Association, were to return to Canada yesterday (Friday) by the *Empress of India*. During their visit to London they have had a very satisfactory series of interviews with the Oversea Settlement authorities, and also with leading British financiers, etc.

Lady De Blaquiere, of Bath, who has been spending some weeks with her mother, Mrs. George Desbarats, in Montreal, is spending the summer at Murray Bay.

* *

Mr. Thomas Mulvey, K.C., Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. O. M. Biggar are on their way to London to endeavour to expedite the settlement of claims of Canadians against Germans.



MR. G. BOGUE SMART,
Supervisor of British Immigrant Children, Ottawa, who is now in London.
Photograph: Hay Wrightson.

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert and Mr. F. L. Patton, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe at Clewer Mead, Windsor, for the week-end, left on a short visit to Scotland on Monday, returning on Thursday to Claridge's Hotel.

* *

The Pope has awarded the honours of Knight of St. Gregory the Great to two Canadians—officers of the Knights of Columbus—Mr. J. L. Murray, of Renfrew, Ontario, and Mr. George H. Boivin, M.P., of Shefford, Quebec. The official announcement states that the awards were made in recognition of welfare work done by the Canadians during the war in connection with the army huts of Canada.

* *

At the Eton v. Harrow cricket match at Lord's last week Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels and Mrs. Herbert Molson entertained a number of guests, including Lord and Lady Harris, Lady Robert and the Hon. Betty Manners, Lady Alice Leslie, Lady Margaret and the Misses Rutherford, Lady Theodora Davidson, Col. and Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Sir James and Lady Mills, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Butler, Miss Freda Butler, Miss Helen Eaton, Miss Larkin, Capt. Hare, Capt. Hoare, Capt. Massy, Miss Egerton-Leigh, Mr. Harris-Temple, Col. and Lady Victoria Villiers, Miss Angela Villiers, Sir Reginald and Lady Brade, and Master F. M. Eastwood.

Lieut. A. C. Lee, R.C.N., has been posted to H.M.S. *Clematis*.

Lady [illegible], is in London, Ont., visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Morden.

Colonel G. S. Rennie, C.M.G., of Hamilton, Ont., has left London on a trip to the [illegible].

* *

Mr. Norman Hindsley, treasurer of the P. Burns Co., Ltd., Calgary, is in London on a business visit.

Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Toronto, is expected shortly in England on a two months' visit.

* *

Mr. John Evans, M.P., and Mrs. Evans, of Saskatoon, have arrived in England to spend the summer with relatives.

* *

Mr. Douglas S. Cole is to take up the position of Assistant Trade Commissioner for Canada in London at the beginning of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Chipman, of Montreal, who have been spending their honeymoon in Europe, return to Canada this week.

* *

Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London, was in the Manchester district on a business visit this week.

* *

Dr. A. P. Coleman, who recently retired from the Professorship of Geology in Toronto University, after thirty years' service, is paying a visit to Europe.

* *

Lieut.-Commander E. G. Hallewell, R.C.N., has been posted to H.M.S. *President*, additional, for War Staff Course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Asher Pierce, of Montreal, who have been making an extended tour of Palestine, Egypt, and the Continent, return to Canada by the *Regina* to-day.

* *

Miss M. L. Bollert, Ph.D., of British Columbia University, Vancouver, arrived by the *Scotian* to attend the meeting of the International Federation of University Women. She is a delegate representing the British Columbia University, and is accompanied by Miss F. Bollert, of the Sherbourne Club, Toronto, and Miss Grace Bollert, B.A., of Toronto University.

* *

Among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* on July 13 were Mrs. M. Baumgarten, Mr. H. J. Gagné, Mrs. E. L. Greenshields, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hodgson, Mr. W. C. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mathieson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McIsaac, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Milroy, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Moysey, Mrs. J. K. Oswald, Mr. J. W. Pyke, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Skaife, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. J. Vaillancourt, and Mr. C. L. Wisner.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Montcalm* on July 14 included Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Andrews, Mr. G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bryant, Mr. A. H. W. Cleave, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Conroy, Mr. J. P. Crerar, Mr. C. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Edgar, Captain Lord Claud N. Hamilton, Mr. A. B. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jephcott, Miss M. Locock, Mr. H. P. Lovell, Mr. W. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Plunkett, Miss K. Whelan, Dr. and Mrs. O. Wilson.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

JULY 21.—Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

JULY 22.—Polo: Tyro Challenge Cup Final at Hurlingham.

JULY 22.—The King reviews Territorials in Hyde Park.

JULY 23.—Baseball: International Baseball League at Stamford Bridge.

JULY 24.—The King and Queen leave London.

JULY 24.—Opening of Shakespeare Summer Festival, Stratford-on-Avon.

JULY 24.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

JULY 24.—Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at Bournemouth (till July 29).

JULY 25.—The Lord Mayor welcomes the Delegates to the International Peace Congress.

JULY 25.—Goodwood Races (till July 28).

JULY 26.—Yorkshire Agricultural Show at Hull (3 days).

JULY 26.—English Speaking Union Dinner to meet Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes, the Lord Chancellor presiding, Hyde Park Hotel, 7.30.

JULY 30.—Baseball: International Baseball League at Stamford Bridge.

JULY 31.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

AUGUST 1 and 2.—Cricket: Canadians v. Incogniti at Wimbledon.

AUGUST 2.—Cricket: Rugby v. Marlborough, at Lord's.

AUGUST 7.—Bank Holiday.

AUGUST 7.—Royal Aero Club Aerial Derby, at Waddon Aerodrome.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Mr. A. E. Gilverson (Toronto) and Messrs. R. Harris and L. T. Walls (Montreal) have joined the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

Mr. W. F. Benson, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Paris, returned from a visit to Canada by the *Empress of France* on Wednesday.

* *

As the result of the Woodcote Park (Coulsdon) Golf Club's summer knock-out tournament, the Webb gold cup has been won by Mr. S. Pardoe.

* *

Mr. W. B. Court, Mr. J. F. Helliwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wilkie were among the departures for Montreal by the *Tyrrhenia* on July 13.

* *

Much interest was taken in the political garden party given by Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. Grant Morden on Thursday at Heatherden Hall. Many prominent members of both Houses of Parliament attended.

* *

Col. W. R. Bishop, V.C., Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reid, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Mr. T. Howard Stewart, Lady Jackson, Brig.-General D. M. Watt, and Miss E. Montizambert were among the arrivals from Quebec by the *Empress of France* at Southampton on Wednesday.

* *

The arrivals by the *Empress of India* from Quebec on July 13 included Mr. Norman Baxter (Montreal), Mr. M. P. Beaudry (Quebec), Mrs. John and Miss Lumsden, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Rougvie (Ottawa), Mr. Stewart Threlkeld, Mr. C. A. and Miss McMaster, Mr. Harold Ritchie, Mr. Justice and Miss Masten, Mr. Justice Rose (Toronto).

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Minnedosa* on July 13 were Mr. Frank Bowerman, Mr. Ernest Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Button, Mr. John Carrick, Count de Lesseps, Mr. Percy Eastwood, Dr. J. F. Fowlie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gimple, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Glover, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Grasett, Mr. John Howell, Mr. M. S. Johnston, Mrs. J. B. and Miss Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vernon McKenzie, Mr. George Odell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Payne, Mr. A. C. Pratt, Major and Mrs. A. S. Relph, Mr. E. C. Ryan, Dr. G. O. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. George Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Vincent, Mr. Horace Watson, and Mr. John Wilcox.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Captain Arthur H. Bankart, of Toronto, and Mrs. Louis Jackson.

* *

The marriage took place on June 28, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Blair, Hemmingford, Que., of their only daughter, Eleanor, to Mr. William A. Orr, Collector of Customs.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whalen, of Vancouver, B.C., announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Patricia Geraldine, to Mr. Earl Thomas O'Malley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark O'Malley, of Medford, Wisconsin.

* *

At Wolfville, N.S., Margaret Barss Stackhouse, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stackhouse, was married to Captain Ronald McNeil Keirstead, only son of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Keirstead, of Toronto, and nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

* *

The engagement is announced of Esther Josephine, daughter of Mme. Auguste Lemieux, Ottawa, to Major Frederick J. Anderson, D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Kingston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anderson, of Winnipeg. The marriage will take place in September.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lieut Leicester Charles Assheton St. John Curzon-Howe, R.N., elder son of the late Hon. Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe and the Hon. Lady Curzon-Howe, of Saulsland, Christchurch, Hants, and Rita, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan Mackenzie, Peel Street, Montreal.

* *

The wedding took place at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Southampton, on July 14 of Mr. Arthur S. Bremner, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bremner, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Miss May M. Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ferguson, of Rossville, Millbrook-road, Southampton. Miss Evelyn Camplin-Cogan was bridesmaid, and Capt. Victor Gordon best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bremner are spending their honeymoon in North Wales, and will later visit Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States.

* *

The marriage of Miss Christine (Teenie) Lyall, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lyall, of Montreal, to Capt. Geoffrey Burford will take place on July 25, at Bushey, Herts. A reception will be held at Bushey Hall Hotel, where Mrs. Lyall has been residing for the past few months, during Mr. Lyall's absence in Montreal. An extended honeymoon is planned in the Austrian Tyrol, Berlin, and Paris, and upon their return Capt. and Mrs. Burford will reside in their new home, now being built in Peterborough, England.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING at Bisley (till July 22).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

CRITERION, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—*Daily Express* Women's Exhibition (till July 29).

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Adam, Jas. R., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Allan, Hugh A., Mrs. and Rachel, Montreal.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Amdur, Leon and N., Montreal.—Midland Hotel, Bradford.

Armstrong, Margaret, Hyde Park, Ont.—5 Brunswick Square, W.C.1.

Ashdown, Louise, Winnipeg.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Austin, Misses I. and J., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel.

B.

Bélanger, Mrs. J. F., Montreal.—103A Sinclair Road, W.14.

Bennett, B. A. S., R.C.M.P., Ottawa.—c/o A. Bennett, Westerfield, nr. Ipswich.

Bennett, Mrs. W. W. and Evelyn, Gananoque.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Biele, J. H., Montreal.—Canadian Club, 19 Stratford Place.

Billings, Mrs. Fred and Gladys, Toronto.—c/o Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Binnington, Mabel G., Vancouver.—c.o. Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Brebner, James, Toronto.—National Hotel.

Brown, Alice M., London, Ont.—Westgate House, 28 Bedford Place.

Brown, H. S. and Mrs., Montreal.—11, Holly Lane, Willesden, N.W.

Brown, Mrs. Alan, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Bruce, R. J. and Mrs., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel.

Buck, Howard P.—Junior Athenæum.

Burkholder, Edna, Toronto.—22 Pembridge Gardens.

Butcher, Henry, Toronto.—34 Shirland Road, Paddington, W.8.

C.

Center, Mrs. J. M., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Clark, E. G., Toronto.—c/o Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross.

Cline, John H. and Mrs., Cornwall, Ont.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Codd, Mrs. H. J., Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Cole, N. N. and Mrs., Winnipeg. Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate.

Cook, Eleanor M., Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.

Cornell, Fred E. and Mrs., Montreal.—Royal Colonial Institute.

Crowdy, G. J., Montreal. South Grove, Highgate, N.

(*Continued on page* 100.)

GRAND TRUNK JUDGMENT RESERVED.

THE hearing of the appeal by the Grand Trunk Railway Company against the Arbitrators' finding was concluded by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday of last week, their Lordships reserving judgment.

At the opening of the sitting, the Lord Chancellor said it had been contended by Mr. Clauson, for the Government, that, assuming their Lordships reached the conclusion that there had been a technical irregularity in refusing to admit evidence, but that notwithstanding the refusal their Lordships were satisfied that its admission would not have affected the result, then it would be within the practice of their Lordships to disregard the technical irregularity.

Mr. Clauson said that was so, and it would be entirely in accordance with the practice of Courts in this country and in Canada.

Mr. Tilley, continuing the arguments for the respondent (the Government), dealt (says the *Financial Times* report) with Sir Walter Cassels's references in his judgment to the report of the Drayton-Ackworth commission.

The Lord Chancellor intimated that their Lordships agreed that Sir Walter was not entitled to found himself on the evidence contained in the report, but he was entitled to look at the document if it went in as a record of State.

Counsel proceeded to show that Sir Walter merely referred to the report where it was entirely borne out by evidence before the Tribunal.

Counsel, having in reply to Lord Carson explained how the arbitration came about, said the company in the fullest possible way was permitted to give evidence as to the nature of its profits and assets, and described them in the greatest detail. The company's witnesses went over the whole line and gave evidence as to every specific piece of property. The great difficulty was that the company did not disclose to the Tribunal at the start how it proposed to prove value. It refused to disclose what its evidence was going to be and declared that it would commence with reproduction cost. That evidence, of course, was totally inadmissible.

Sir John Simon's Reply.

Sir John Simon, replying for the Grand Trunk Railway pointed out the gravamen of the company's complaint as to the use made by Sir Walter Cassels in his judgment of the Drayton-Ackworth report. Sir Walter, in the course of an elaborate citation from the report, quoted a passage, and harked back to it more than once, in which Mr. Chamberlin referred to the possibility of the company going into bankruptcy. He quoted the statement that the railway could not pay the shareholders, and then, after quoting these statements which were never before the Tribunal, said that Mr. Kelley, the Vice-President of the company, agreed with Mr. Chamberlin's evidence. The appellants' complaint was that Sir Walter based himself on citations from Mr. Chamberlin, which were not evidence at all. What was still worse, he based himself on the assertion that Mr. Kelley agreed with Mr. Chamberlin. He stated that material evidence under oath was given by Mr. Chamberlin and corroborated by Mr. Kelley. He (counsel) agreed that they did not want a new trial on a mere suspicion, but here was something much more than that.

Lord Carson asked what would happen if their Lordships found in favour of the company on this point. Would not the chairman give a judgment eliminating this material but relying upon other facts? This was a very grave matter.

Sir John Simon agreed that a rehearing would be a serious undertaking, but it might be necessary. He did not suppose even if the matter went back Sir Walter would take up any other attitude, but, of course, that was a problem that always arose in cases like this.

Lord Carson said Sir Walter would have to be asked whether this evidence affected his judgment.

Sir John said that if it were established that both as to omission and admission the Chairman was wrong, then the matter would have to go back.

Lord Carson said it would be very difficult, as Sir Walter had made up his mind.

Sir John: "Possibly Sir Walter will think that, having regard to all that has taken place, he should not be one of the persons to hear the case."

Lord Carson: "That is exactly what I have been thinking as to whether it would involve a rehearing *de novo*."

Company's Financial Position.

Lord Shaw, referring to the financial position of the company, said that all the company had to show was that after paying liabilities it had a balance in hand. The point was whether the excluded evidence, if admitted, would have shown the Tribunal that the assets were worth more.

Sir John said that Mr. Clauson had spoken as if it were common ground that the Preference shares were mere scraps of paper, but when they looked at the Drayton-Ackworth report they saw how injurious to the Preference shareholders such a statement was. It was there shown that the Government would have guaranteed a sum sufficient to provide [illegible] annually for the Preference shareholders. Therefore, to suggest that it was common ground that the Government would be acting generously to be responsible only for the Guaranteed stock was extraordinary.

In reply to Lord Cave, counsel said that Sir Walter not only placed reliance on the assertion that Mr. Kelley corroborated Mr. Chamberlin, which was two mistakes in one, but had in terms relied on the assertion as to the financial standing of the company. If the Drayton-Ackworth report were to be used at all, then notice should be taken of the reason why Mr. Chamberlin had been crying stinking fish at the time. They could not penalise a company because somebody without its authority went and minimised the value of the property when he was trying to borrow money. That was what Mr. Taft said.

Lord Carson said a point made against the appellants was that there was nothing in the report quoted by Sir Walter Cassels that was not proved before the Tribunal.

Sir John said they complained of the citation of their alleged bankruptcy and the statement that it was corroborated by Mr. Kelley. Sir Walter did more than quote the statement of Mr. Kelley; he placed reliance on his assertion as to bankruptcy. Counsel contended on the whole case that the matter was not disposed of by the Tribunal according to law.

This concluded the arguments, and the Lord Chancellor intimated that their lordships would take time to consider what advice they would tender to His Majesty.

* *

CANADIAN METHODISTS' GIFT.

John Wesley Portrait for Central Hall, Westminster.

An interesting gift from Canadian Methodists was handed over to the trustees of the Wesleyan Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Thursday of last week. This is a replica of the fine painting by Mr. J. W. Forster in the hall of Toronto University, showing John Wesley, standing with hand uplifted, in the act of preaching in the open air.

Sir Robert Perks, who presided at the presentation ceremony, said they were indebted for the gift to the kindness, mainly, of Dr. Chown, the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, and some of the Methodists in the city of Toronto. After giving an interesting review of the known portraits of Wesley, he said Mr. Forster's painting would be treasured by the present trustees and those who succeeded them.

The Rev. Alfred Sharp, President of the Wesleyan Conference, thanked both artist and donors, on behalf of the Methodists of the Homeland, for that great enrichment of their Wesleyan treasures; and the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson—who is in his 84th year—gave a vigorous address on John Wesley and his teaching and influence.

Mr. Forster, the artist, in making the presentation on behalf of the Canadian Methodists, said they wished to make some recognition of the hospitality and courtesy shown by the Methodists in Britain to the soldiers from Overseas. The idea of the gift was significant of three things: (1) Common gratitude to John Wesley; (2) the kinship and unity of Methodists of all races in all the islands and continents of the world; (3) and Wesley's message to them to kindle anew the flame of religious revival and of passion for service.

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, in moving a resolution of thanks to the donors, said Canada, with the exception of the Province of Quebec, was made, not by General Wolfe or Lord Durham, but by John Knox and John Wesley. The Methodists of 130 years ago in Canada were now to be numbered a thousand times stronger, and they had not yet reached the limit of their development.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. F. W. Mallalieu, M.P.

Sir Robert Perks added that during the four years the Canadian soldiers were overseas something like 125,000 were welcomed in the canteen in the lower part of that hall.

Others present included Mrs. Forster, Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, Rev. Dinsdale Young, Rev. Dr. Darwen, Rev. Owen Watkins, C.M.G., Rev. Dr. W. H. Fitchett, Sir John Randles, M.P., Sir W. Howell Davies, M.P., Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P. Sir Henry Holloway, Sir Charles Sanders, Sir W. W. Berry, Right Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, M.P., Sir Ernest Lamb, Mr. W. L. Griffith, and Mr. T. R. Clougher.

* *

"Arms—and the Men" is the title of an interesting booklet reprinted from the *Detroit News*, containing intimate personal sketches by Cyril Arthur Player, of the staff of that paper, of the chief delegates, and others, attending the Washington Conference.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Zionist Convention of Canada has passed a resolution expressing confidence that Great Britain will fulfil her pledge to the Jewish people. A copy of the resolution was sent to the Colonial Secretary.

——The following officers were elected here to direct the Canadian Electrical Association for the coming year: President, Mr. P. T. Davies, Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. J. Beaumont, Shawinigan Water and Power Co.; A. P. Doddridge, Quebec Railway, Light, Heat, and Power Co.; and L. W. Pratt, Hamilton Cataract Light and Traction Co.

—A special representative of Vickers, Limited, London, England, is now in Canada making a study of the field for manufacturing and trade purposes.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Department of Mines will conclude its experiments in the manufacture of peat in the Alfred bog with this year's operations.

—Professor G. F. Kingston, of King's College, Windsor, N.S., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Ethics at Trinity College.

——The will of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson Rogers, director of the Imperial Oil Co. and the Queen City Oil Co., who died in Toronto on April 28, disposed of real and personal property, valued at $1,064,914. Legacies of $30,000 are provided for Pickering College, and $15,000 for the Toronto Monthly Meeting of Friends.

HAMILTON.—The Firestone Tire Co. is completing its factory here. The work was commenced prior to the war, but delayed. The plant will have a capacity of 3,500 tires per day.

In the final round of the Royal Canadian Golf Association's Open Amateur Championship, played over 36 holes on the course of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Mr. C. C. Fraser (Kanawaki) beat Mr. N. M. Scott (Royal Montreal) at the 37th hole. The holder, Mr. F. Thompson (Toronto), was beaten in the second round by Mr. L. L. Bredin (Detroit, U.S.A.) by 3 and 1.

SMITHS FALLS.—Building plans have now been completed for the extensive plant about to be erected by Northern Buttons, Ltd. The Manufacturers' Chemical Company, of Toronto, have taken possession of the old Gould foundry, preparatory to the manufacture of dyes.

KINGSTON.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, the Hon. W. D. McPherson was unanimously elected Grand Master; Dr. J. W. Edwards, Deputy Grand Master; Mr. William Lee, Toronto, Grand Secretary; Mr. John Easton, Winnipeg, Deputy Grand Secretary.

BRAMPTON.—At the W. P. Fraser dispersal sale of shorthorns, held at Meadowvale, Browndale Banner, the 1920 Canadian National grand champion winner, topped the day's auction at $1,300, going to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. In all Mr. Fraser's herd numbered 25 head, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to $9,880, which is an average of $395 per head. This constitutes a record average for shorthorn sales held in Ontario during the past year.

PETROLIA.—A plant, costing in the neighbourhood of $500,000, will be erected here shortly by the Peninsular Sugar Company, Ltd. The factory will have a slicing capacity of 600 tons of beets every 24 hours. The daily output will be approximately 200,000 lb. of sugar. The plant will be electrically driven throughout.

FORT WILLIAM.—The election of officers here for the ensuing year of the National Council of Women, held in St. Andrew's Church, resulted as follows: President, Miss Carrie Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa; Mrs. Gordon Wright, London; Magistrate Emily Murphy, Edmonton; Mrs. Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. Kerby, Calgary; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Toronto. Miss Carmichael, the new President, has been associated with the movement from its earliest days. She is at present in Europe attending the International Council of Women's Convention.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The average cost of education per pupil in this Province, which was $36.11 last year, was less than $10 in 1900.

——Quebec's forests returned a record revenue in the fiscal year 1921-22, amounting to over four million dollars, according to the report of the Minister of Lands and Forests. The revenue of the Department is mainly from lumber dues and the hydraulic branch.

——During 1921 the Province constructed 416 miles of good roads. More than 4,000 miles of highway are now being kept in perfect repair.

——A fire at Port Alfred has destroyed 40 thousand tons of pulp valued at over one million dollars belonging to the Chicoutimi Pulp Company which was ready for shipment to England.

—The veterinary surgeons of the Province have re-elected the following officers: President, Dr. M. C. Baker, Montreal; vice-president, Dr. A. A. Etienne, Montreal; secretary, Dr. Albert Dauth, Montreal.

——The Government control of the liquor trade in Quebec has resulted in a net profit of $4,000,000 for the first year's operations. The items of expenditure included many of an initial character which will not appear in future statements, and the Provincial Treasurer estimates that there will be steadily increasing profits. These will go into the ordinary Revenue Fund of the Province, and are available for general purposes.

THREE RIVERS.—On June 27 Mgr. Massicotte, representing Bishop Cloutier, blessed the first wooden pile of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills' new mill. One thousand four hundred piles will be put down for the foundations of this three-million-dollar plant.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Gold prospecting in the Province is showing more signs of activity than in the last 20 years. Payments of the small license fee for gold and silver prospecting amounted to $3,595 in the last quarter of the fiscal year. The projected development of water powers will largely benefit gold mining in the Province.

——It is estimated that mackerel to the value of over a million and a half dollars were taken along the Nova Scotia coast between Halifax and Yarmouth this spring and summer. One coast fisherman describes the present season as the "best on our coast for 15 years."

NEW GLASGOW.—The N.S. Steel Company has secured an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for steel products which will cause considerable increased activity in the steel plant here.

TRURO.—At a meeting here of the Nova Scotia Liberal Conservative Association the following officers were elected: President, Mr. E. C. Phinney, Halifax; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Rod Macdonald, Whitney Pier; Mrs. John Bell, New Glasgow; Mr. R. K. Smith, Amherst; and Mr. R. S. Kennedy, Hilden.

——Mr. Harry L. Taggart, M.L.A. of Fort Belcher, Colchester County, has been elected President of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia for the third time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The E. Burtt Lumber Company, Ltd., of Cardigan, have bought the mills and 30 miles of timber limits at Doaktown, Northumberland County, owned by Mr. Frank D. Swim, ex-M.L.A.

Damage by a freshet in New Brunswick is estimated at not less than a million dollars, including wreckage of bridges, highways, railways, and injury to crops and farm lands. The area in which damage has occurred is confined almost entirely to the northern parts of the Province, but extends as far south as the low-lying farm lands along the St. John River in Sunbury.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—At the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Prince Edward Island, a Provincial platform was drawn up. Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, addressed a public meeting, advocating the development of "class consciousness" and the organisation of an Eastern Council of Agriculture, operating in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

—The *Examiner*, a Conservative organ established in 1847, and published as a daily for the past 45 years, has suspended publication until further notice.

Building permits issued for May total more than $340,000, which is $75,000 in excess of the amount for this period last year.

SUMMERSIDE.—In memory of 235 men from Prince County, who fell in the Great War, a monument, the largest and most impressive erected in the Province, was unveiled here on July 1.

GEORGETOWN.—A fire which broke out in Main Street did $75,000 damage. The principal loss was sustained by John O'Neil and Son, garage proprietors.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Acting-Mayor F. O. Fowler has been elected Mayor, by acclamation, for the balance of the term of the late Mayor Parnell.

The rate of pay for skilled and unskilled labourers temporarily engaged on maintenance work in the city will be made to conform to the fair wage schedule for 1922. The cuts authorised by the committee will be as follows: Skilled labourers from 52½ cents an hour to 50; unskilled from 47½ to 42½; bricklayers from $1.15 to $1.07½; helpers from 60 and 55 to 55 and 50; engineers from 90 to 80; and cement finishers from 70 to 52.

At the 30th annual meeting of the Chartered Accountants of Manitoba, held here, Mr. David Young was elected President, Mr. E. S. Reade vice-president, and Mr. Keith W. Drennan, hon. secretary. The report of the council showed that during the year the membership had increased from 117 to 133.

BRANDON.—The acreage devoted to flax in the Western Provinces this year is estimated to be nearly three times that of other years, with excellent prospects for a heavy yield.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—The city is beginning to recover from the recent storms, and plans for reconstruction on a generous scale are under consideration.

DAUPHIN.—Farm lands, with an estimated area of 125,000 acres, in the Riding Mountain forest reserve, to the west of here, have been thrown open by the Dominion Government for free settlement by eligible returned soldiers. The land extends in patches throughout the entire reserve, and is divided into 442 parcels. The allotment of the territory, which was in the form of a draw, took place on June 27.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—By a decision of the Provincial Court of Appeal, it is legal to transport liquor for export from Saskatchewan by automobile.

Payment of the sum of $1,728 to the Province for the purpose of aiding the farming industry by instruction in agriculture under the Agricultural Instruction Act, has been authorised by the Dominion Government.

The Saskatchewan Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order has elected Mr. Alexander Shepphard, of Regina, Grand Master; Mr. J. W. McNeil, North Battleford, D.G.M.; Mr. D. A. Kingsbury, Rouleau, G.S.W.; Mr. Gilbert Swain, Saskatoon, G.J.W.; Mr. F. B. Reilly, Regina, Grand Treasurer; Mr. W. B. Tate, Regina, Grand Secretary.

MOOSE JAW.—On June 27 Lord and Lady Byng and suite were guests of the citizens at an informal reception, and the Governor-General was the guest and speaker at the Canadian Club luncheon. In the afternoon the visitors inspected the Robin Hood flour mills. A drive through the district completed their visit. They also visited Swift Current and Maple Creek.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Doukhobors at Blaine Lake are divided on the proposition to join the Veregin Brotherhood.

—Bishopthorpe, until now the residence of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, is to be converted into an educational institution for boys, with a university man as principal. It will henceforth be known as St. George's College.

—Bishop Lloyd announces that the Colonial Continental Church Society has appointed Rev. Professor Hopkins to be second in command of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—By-elections for the Alberta Legislature are pending in Whitford, where the election of Mr. A. Shandrow was invalidated; in Ribstone, where the sitting member, Mr. A. Wright, died recently; and in Hedgewick, where the Hon. Chas. Stewart resigned on becoming Dominion Minister of the Interior. In the last-named constituency Mr. A. G. Andrews (Farmer) is expected to be returned by acclamation; in Whitford Mr. A. Shandrow (Liberal) is opposed by Mr. Mike Chornehus (Farmer); and in Ribstone the Farmer candidate, Mr. W. G. Farquharson, by Mr. W. J. McKenna (Independent).

—Colonisation plans for irrigation lands in Alberta are now about to be drawn up and the land-settling scheme set in operation. The listing of lands in the Lethbridge Northern district has been completed, and a total acreage of about 30,000 acres of improved farm land is thus available for settlement.

Announcement has been made by the Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works and Labour, of the appointment of Mr. Walter Smitten, of Calgary, to be Commissioner of Labour for Alberta, under the Act passed last session creating a Labour Bureau. His first duties will be to organise the Bureau. It is the object of the Government to co-ordinate all labour legislation, which will come under the jurisdiction of the new Department. Mr. Smitten has been secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour for a number of years.

CALGARY.—The convention of women's institutes, held here, was the most successful in the history of the organisation. Over 300 delegates were in attendance. One of the chief speakers was the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, who explained the new status of the women's institutes under the amendments passed last session, and who declared the intention of his Department to continue to aid the institutes in extending their efforts.

MEDICINE HAT.—On June 29 the citizens royally welcomed the Governor-General and Lady Byng on their first stop in Alberta. Their Excellencies attended several events arranged in their honour, and were welcomed by the Premier.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

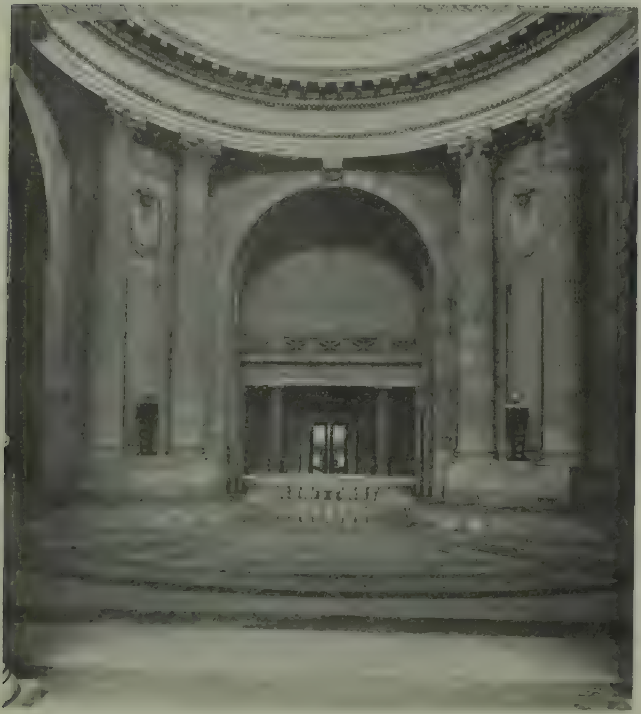
VICTORIA.—Unemployment in the British Columbia lumber industry has not only vanished but there is an acute shortage in skilled and semi-skilled labour in that industry.

VANCOUVER.—Thirteen hundred manufacturing plants, employing some 17,000 persons, are situated in this Province, according to Mr. J. A. Cunningham, President of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association. At the beginning of 1922 investigation showed 31 lumber companies and 34 general manufacturing plants added to British Columbia during 1921. The volume of business of basic industries was: Agriculture, $60,065,000; mining, $23,066,041; lumber, $64,070,000; fishing, $22,329,000; other industries, $58,000,000.

—The Canada Wire and Cable Company is erecting a large plant on a three-acre site to supply the company's markets in the Western Provinces.

—There was a large attendance at the Canadian Club luncheon on June 22, when Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia's Agent-General in London, gave his views on migration within the Empire. Mr. J. S. Tait presided, and extended the thanks of the members to the Agent-General.

Manitoba's Beautiful Parliament Buildings in Winnipeg.



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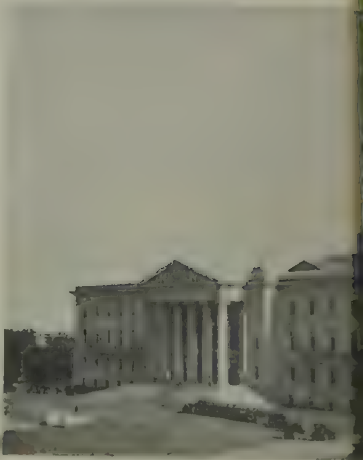

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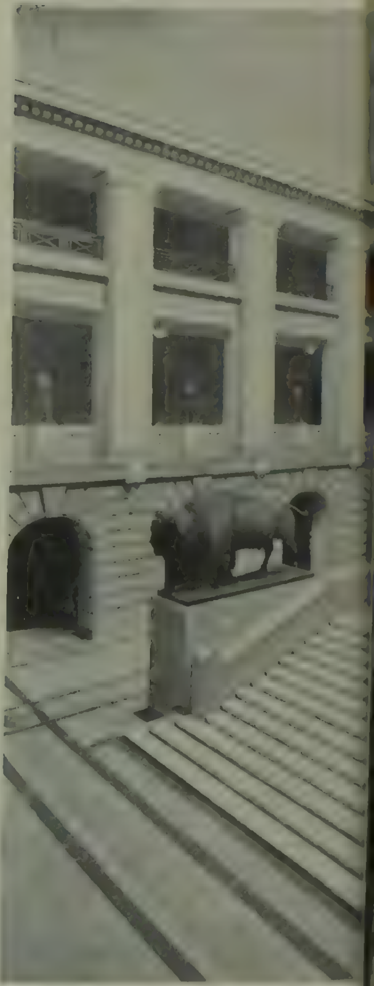

THE GRAND STAIRCAS

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[illegible]

GRAND RECEPTION ROOM.

TWO BRONZE BUFFALOES.

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CANADA'S MOTORS.

Canada's registration of motor vehicles for 1921 shows an increase of more than 50,000 over the previous year, according to figures issued by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals. Last year there were 463,848 motor vehicles registered in the Dominion, as against 415,268 the previous year. Total revenue from registrations was $7,669,493, practically all of which was expended by the different Provinces on highway improvements.

In the 1921 census of 8,782,422 persons in the Dominion, there was one motor vehicle for every 19 persons in Canada, Saskatchewan, with 51,175 vehicles and 757,271 persons, or one vehicle per 12 persons, had the highest comparative registration. Ontario, with 206,517 vehicles and 2,935,153 persons, and Alberta, with 40,292 vehicles and 588,458 persons, tied for second place with one vehicle per 14 persons. Prince Edward Island, with 1,751 vehicles to 88,615 persons, had the lowest per capita registration, with one vehicle per 51 of population.

There were 49.709 chauffeurs registered and 60,990 operators. Registrations show a total of 1,623 tractors registered, of which 1,603 were in Alberta.

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£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

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12 Pembroke Place, Liverpool; 203 Hope Street, Glasgow; 50 High Street Southampton; 63 Main Street, Dundee; and 54 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

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SOLDIER SETTLERS.

Relief to Meet Difficult Conditions.

Before the Dominion House of Commons rose, a number of amendments to the Soldier Settlement Act were passed with a view to giving substantial relief to those settlers who were adversely affected by the severe agricultural depression and had found their repayments for stock and equipment bearing heavily upon them. They were the outcome of the investigation of the condition of soldier settlers by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Re-establishment.

The Sub-Committee directed the enquiry more particularly to the problems of the men actually established on the land who were endeavouring to cope with the difficult conditions incident to the period of readjustment and the general adverse economic situation common to agriculture generally. Under the Act 21,301 men had been granted loans and actually settled up to March 31, the amount of loans granted being $88,528,097. In the four years preceding January 31, 1922, 2,352 soldier settlers, or less than 11 per cent., had abandoned their efforts. This number included 882 where abandonment was due to the death of the settler or recurrence of war disability, so that the real failures amounted to not more than 1,470, or 6½ per cent of those settled by loans. There had been returned to the Finance Department $11,885,781, the amount outstanding being about $70,000,000.

"It would appear," said the report, "that owing to the general economic depression, which has been particularly severe in the agricultural industry, there has been a general deflation in the value of farm land, farm stock, and farm equipment over the whole of Canada. It would also appear that the situation in agriculture, which was so difficult for experienced farmers to cope with, presented even greater difficulties to the soldier-settler, who, having been established on land recently, was required to meet heavy payments each year."

ON AN EASTERN CANADIAN FARM.

It was generally shown, the report stated, that the Soldier Settlement Board was exceedingly efficient in supplying stock and equipment, and, in fact, the land also, to the settler at exceedingly moderate figures. Lands which had come back into the hands of the Board had been sold at a greater price than was paid by the Board for them, but on this the soldier himself had paid 10 per cent. of the value. The average price paid by the Board for livestock and equipment, although moderate at the time of purchase, would be higher than paid for the same livestock and equipment now.

The situation, said the report, should be approached from two viewpoints: (1) That the State had involved a large amount of public funds which could only be repaid by keeping the settler on the land and by encouraging him in every reasonable manner; and (2), that it was greatly in the interest of the State to have new land opened up, and even improved or partly improved land developed agriculturally. Soldier settlers had brought under cultivation 600,000 acres of land hitherto raw and unproductive, and had therefore performed a work of development of considerable proportions.

While believing that revaluation presented difficulties almost insurmountable, the Committee held that some measure of relief should be granted in consideration of the fact that the payments to be met were too heavy to permit of the settler's success. It recommended that stock and equipment loans be placed on the same basis as loans for land purchase, viz., 25 years, and that all loans be consolidated as of April 1, 1922.

It was further recommended that settlers established prior to October 1 should be granted exemptions from interest payments for periods varying from two to four years; the four years' exemption to apply to the settler who went on the land prior to October 1, 1919; the three years to the settler who was established in the following year; and the two years to the settler who was established in the 12 months prior to October 1, 1921.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Analysis of Latest Census Estimate.

The final estimate of the population of Canada, as at June 1, 1921, is 8,788,483. This represents a gain of 1,581,840 over the total population recorded in the 1911 census, a percentage of increase of 21.95.

Of the total population, 4,439,505 reside in rural districts and 4,348,978 in urban centres.

Ontario leads the way with a total population of 2,933,662, of whom 1,226,292 live in rural districts. Quebec is second with a total population of 2,361,199, of whom 1,038,128 reside in the country.

Alberta leads the way as far as Provincial increase in population is concerned. It has a population of 588,454, an increase over 1911 of 214,159, or a percentage increase of 57.22. The number living in the country is 365,550. Saskatchewan made the next largest gain with a percentage increase of 53.80. The total population of Saskatchewan is 757,510, representing a gain of 265,078. Of the Saskatchewan population, 538,552 live in the country. In Manitoba the total is 610,118, a gain of 148,724, a percentage of 32.23. More than one-half, or 348,651 of the population, live in the country.

The population of British Columbia is placed at 524,582, compared with 392,480 in 1911, or a percentage gain of 33.66. In British Columbia 277,020 people live in rural districts.

Nova Scotia, with 523,837, has the largest population of the Maritime group. Nova Scotia has gained 31,499 since 1911, or a percentage of 6.40. In the Atlantic Provinces, 298,487 people live in rural districts. While Nova Scotia has the largest population, New Brunswick has made the greatest gain. The final figures give the latter Province a total of 387,876, but the gain is 35,987, or 10.25 per cent. The rural population is given at 265,648.

Prince Edward Island has lost in population to the extent of 5.46 per cent. The population of the Province is 88,615, as compared with 93,728 in 1911, a decrease of 5,113. Of the present population, 69,552 live in the country.

The Yukon is credited with the largest percentage decrease, with 51.16 per cent. Its population is now 4,157, compared with 8,512 in 1911. Of the total 3,182 are stated to be in the rural districts and 975 in the towns. On the other hand, a gain has been registered in the North-West Territories, where the census places the final population at 7,988, as compared with 6,507 in 1911, the percentage of gain being 22.76.

The Royal Canadian Navy is credited with a total of 485.

* *

WOMEN IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

Useful Services at British Ports.

Miss E. Cora Hind, Agricultural and Commercial Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, in the course of her impressions of her recent visit to the Mother Country, says:—

"I would like to pay a tribute to the work being done by the women immigration officers now resident in Great Britain. The little group of women who met in Ottawa in May and September of 1919 certainly builded better than they knew when they insisted on women immigration officers at the big points in Great Britain. While there are many classes of people in the Old Country, both men and women, who would be very great assets to Canada, there are a number of classes over there who are undesirable so far as Canada is concerned. These young women officers, most of them were V.A.D.s during the war and therefore are familiar with Old Country ways and types, are standing very literally 'on guard for Canada' at these ports. They are quick-witted, kindly, sympathetic and firm, and the value of the work that they are doing cannot be overestimated. We ought to have more of them over there, as all of them with whom I came in contact—though they did not say so themselves—are overworked, especially those who are located at points of embarkation such as Liverpool and Glasgow.

"It is only necessary to be about these offices for a few weeks to realise that Canada cannot for one moment afford to transmit to any philanthropic or religious organisation the right to bring settlers into Canada without inspection by Dominion Government officers, and the more speedily any powers of this kind that have been conferred are withdrawn the better for the future of our great Dominion."

* *

Canadian ex-soldiers will be interested in the fact that the Beaver Hut in the Strand, London, is in process of demolition to make way for a "super-cinema."

At the motor-cycle Grand Prix meeting near Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, last week, a Canadian, Mr. A. Bennett, was first in the 500 c.c. class, with a speed of 61.3 miles per hour.

Letters and newspapers arriving by this week's Canadian mails bear stamps in their new colours: One-cent, straw-colour instead of green; two-cent, green instead of red; five-cent, purple instead of blue; ten-cent, blue instead of purple.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 107¾; 4½ p.c., 1924, 108.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 76¾; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 94.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1947, 78½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., Reg. 1938, 83⅞; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 89; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 83; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1949, 84½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 93 3/16; 4 p.c. Cons., 1936, 87⅛; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 77.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 105¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 105¾.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91; 4 p.c., 1888, 94½; 4 p.c., 1934, 93½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87¼; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 97.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 78; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 97; 5 p.c., 1953, 90.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 83; 3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 90¼; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 81⅛; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 88¼.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 87.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 75¼.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99; 3½ p.c. Reg., 74; 4½ p.c., 1963, 89.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 92.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 67¾.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 95¾; 3½ p.c., 1929, 90; 4 p.c., 1936, 84⅛; 4½ p.c., 1948, 88½.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 90; 4 p.c., 1932, 85.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 77.

Railways.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 27½.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 88¾.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mort., 102½; 2nd Mort., 102½.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 72½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 93¾; 4 p.c. Perp., 66; 3 p.c., 1953, 63¾; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 82¾; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 92; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge., 37½; 4 p.c. Man., 93½; 5 p.c. Land, 98½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 76½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84; 4½ p.c. Termls., 91; Westn. 4½ p.c. Alta., 1942, 90½.

Can. Pacific.—157; 4 p.c. Pref., 79; 4 p.c. Perp., 80½; Algoma 5 p.c., 96¾; London Reg., 158; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 111.

Central Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 90½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 81.

Grand Trunk.—27/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 74; 1st Pref., 16; 2nd Pref., 7; 3rd Pref., 80/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 95; Perp. 4 p.c., 77½; Gt. Western Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 96¼; Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7 p.c., 118; Westn. 4 p.c., 1950, 76½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 73½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 74; 4 p.c. Debs., 25½; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 86½; 4 p.c. Alta, 1939-42, 84.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 99¼; Perp. 4 p.c., 77½.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 97¼.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 73½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 95¾; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt. Bds., 95⅞.

St. Lawrence.—4 p.c. Bds., 70½.

Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Mt., 106.

Bk of Montreal.—Lond Reg., 49.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—14¼.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 13/7½; Perp. Pref., 15/6.

Can. Land and Irrig.—9d.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅝; Pref., 97/-.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—Ord., 45; 4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 47½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 64.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/9.

Western Can. Land.—1½d.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—50⅝; Pref., 94.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 78½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 95.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 81.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 80.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 114; 5 p.c. Bds., 109; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 111⅞.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 88.

Toronto Rly.—4½ p.c. Stg. Bds., 92.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 73.

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Def., 75¼; Perp. Pref., 79½; 1st Debs., 89¾; Perp. Debs., 78.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Can. Steel.—6 p.c. Bds., 103

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 96.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 74½.

Mines

Mond Nickel.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24/9; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18/10½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110¼.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—9/7½; Pref., 10/3.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 104½; 6 p.c. Bds., 107½.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 57¾; 6 p.c. Bds., 106.

Can. Steamships.—Com., 21¾

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 66½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 46.

Furness Withy.—31/9; Pref., 8⅝.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/-; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/10½.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 106⅛.

Marconi of Can.—10/10½.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 95.

Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F.G., 90½.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Canada Cement.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the issued Ordinary Capital stock, payable September 1.

Kaministiquia Power.—A dividend of $2 per share (at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the Common stock in respect of the quarter ending July 31, payable August 15 to holders of record July 31.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared on the Capital stock for the three months ending August 31, payable at the bank and branches on and after September 1 to shareholders of record August 16 next. The transfer books will not be closed.

British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation.—Last year, owing to a depreciation of £69,433 in the value of securities held, a loss is reported of £4,163, compared with a profit of £44,197 in 1920. With £5,230 brought in, there is only £1,067 available for distribution, and this is carried forward. The reserve is now £27,320.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The net profit for the year ended April 29 amounted to $1,265,838, and $1,171,840 was brought forward. The dividend for the year was 12 per cent., and a special bonus of 1 per cent. was paid; $42,500 was contributed to officers' pension and guarantee funds; $200,000 was reserved for bank premises; Dominion Government taxes, paid and estimated, amounted to $110,000; and $1,175,178 was carried forward.

Kootenay Radium Natural Springs.—This company and three of its directors were summoned at the Mansion House, London, on Monday, for having made default in holding the annual meeting for the year 1921. For the defence, it was stated that the reason why the meeting had not been held was that the company was entirely without funds; the directors had received information that their property had been seized by the Dominion Government for the very purpose for which it had originally been acquired—its natural hot springs; and the company would in due course be compensated. The summons was dismissed.

* *

An attractive booklet, descriptive of "Seaside and Countryside in East Anglia," has been issued by the Great Eastern Railway Co. Many of the illustrations are in colour.

Mr. Alfred Price, General Manager of the C.P.R. Eastern lines, has been granted extended leave of absence on account of ill-health, after over 40 years' service. Mr. John J. Scully has been appointed General Manager, Eastern Lines; Mr. George Hodge Assistant General Manager, Eastern Lines; and Mr. W. M. Neal, General Superintendent, Algoma District.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Wed., July 26. Thurs., July 27.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has not been a great deal doing on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but markets, and especially the investment groups, have been assisted by the further reduction in the Bank rate to 3 per cent., which has been accompanied by a decline to 2 per cent. in the rate on bank deposits.

Gilt-edged issues have been cheerful with a forward tendency, but in some of the speculative groups the continued unsettlement in the Continental exchanges, and the reparation uncertainty from which it springs, have had a very disturbing effect. Home rails have further recovered before the dividend announcements, while reports relative to "grouping" terms have assisted North Eastern, Great Northern, Great Central, and some Scotch stocks. Argentine rails have lost headway, but maintain a good undertone.

In the foreign market French loans are better after pronounced depression, and other Continental descriptions have fluctuated feverishly. Kaffirs among mines are lacking a good lead, but are fairly stable. Oil shares remain hesitating, and lack staying power on even moderate advances. Rubbers are dull with the staple, but industrials show cheerfulness as a whole.

Among Canadian securities there has not been a great deal doing and general conditions have been irregular. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 3½ per cents at 77½ are ½ better, but the Fours at 89 and the 4½ per cents at 100½ are unaltered. Municipal issues hold their ground.

Canadian Pacifics have see-sawed in the railroad group, but are about unchanged around 157. Grand Trunks are awaiting the outcome of the appeal before the Privy Council, and quotations on the week have fallen ½ to 1 all round.

In the land section, Hudson's Bays have partly recovered their dividend deduction at 6$\frac{11}{16}$, but lower priced shares have been checkered.

As regards industrials, there has not been a great deal doing to test values. Dominion Steels remain at 36½. Canadian Cars have fallen 1 to 24½, but the Preference is unaltered, and Canada Cement issues are also without movement. Lake Superiors hold at 11½. Canadian General Electrics have risen 1 to 93½.

Brazil Tractions have fallen back 1 to 51 on profit taking, but Mexican traction issues show little change either way.

Canadian mining descriptions have been dull and uninteresting, changes being unimportant.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 7.

As you will have noted from my former letters, stock market business was very quiet during practically the whole of June, but though extreme dullness ruled at times, the fact that there were no serious declines indicates that there was an underlying feeling of confidence. Canada Forgings Pref., on a small transaction, was marked down 29 points, but this had little significance. On the other hand the textile shares were notably strong during the month, and several individual stocks, including Ogilvie Milling, Woods Mfg., Nova Scotia Steel Pref., and Toronto Rly., made striking advances.

As Saturday was Dominion Day, from a stock market point of view July commenced on Monday, July 3, when the volume of trading was considerably increased by activity in Toronto Rly., which, on predictions of an early conclusion of the "clean up" negotiations between the City, the Hydro-Electric Commission, and the Rly. Co., gave a vigorous demonstration of strength. Abitibi also was stimulated by suggestions of a resumption of dividend payments; the other paper stocks were quiet.

On Tuesday Abitibi was the market leader in point of both activity and strength, rising 2½; of the other paper stocks Span. River Pref. advanced 1⅝, and the others marked no change. B.E. Steel was active, but fractionally down, and Canadian Loco., on very limited trading, rose ⅞, the strength of this stock being attributed to the recent announcement that an option on the concern had been given to important American interests.

Wednesday witnessed a considerable improvement, both in volume of trading and in market tone. Toronto Rly. and Abitibi were both active; the former closed the day with a fractional advance, but an early advance in Abitibi was checked by selling, and the stock closed ¾ down on the day. The other papers were more active than for several days past, and most of them registered advances of from fractions to one point. St. Lawrence Flour lost 3, this being the greatest loss of the day.

Yesterday the paper stocks were again strongly in the limelight, and reflecting the anouncement by the International Paper Co. of an advance of $5 per ton in the price of newsprint, they moved sharply upwards. Abitibi gained 2¼; Brompton 1½; Laurentide 2; Price Bros. 2; Spanish River 3½, Pref. 2; Wayagamack 1½; Riordon 1. Wayagamack's plants are stated to be operating now at full capacity for 24 hours per day as a result of orders from overseas markets and an improvement in the home demand. Toronto Rly. resumed its strong advance, rising 5½. Advances were general, the list of active stocks showing only one or two recessions, and these of no special importance. Asbestos gained 3 points, and Atlantic Sugar 1½. Current reports state that for the past six months its plant has been working to full capacity, and that in the first half of the current year the company sold as much sugar as in the whole of 1921. In view of the improvement in the price of sugar the company's position should be improving.

Among prices current at the close of the business yesterday Abitibi was 55½; Asbestos 59 xd, Pref. 80 xd; Atlantic Sugar 25½, Pref. 37; B.E. Steel 11½, 1st Pref. 74⅝, 2nd Pref. 30; Brompton 33; Can. Cement, 67¾ xd, Pref. 96; Can. Cottons, Pref. 86; Can. Gen. Electric 84; C.S.S. Lines 20, Pref. 51½; Cons. Smelting 22; Dom. Bridge 75; Dom. Glass Pref. 95½; Dom. Steel Pref. 75¾; Dom. Textile 160; L. of Woods 156½; Laurentide 87; Lyall 45; Mont. Cottons Pref. 104; Mont. Power 91¼; Price Bros. 42; Quebec Rly. 26½; Riordon 12; Shawinigan 103 xd; Span. River 89¼, Pref. 96¼; Steel of Canada, 74; Toronto Rly. 85¼; Wayagamack, 50½; Winnipeg Rly. Pref. 83½.

Messrs. Gairdner, Clarke and Co., who bought the block of $500,000 City of Winnipeg 20-yr. 5½ per cent. bonds last week, and later increased their purchase to $800,000, report that the total amount has been completely sold. The bonds were sold at a price to yield investors about 5.46 per cent.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. have purchased City of Saskatoon bonds to the total amount of $491,500, their bid being at the rate of 93.12, Canadian funds. The bonds are of various classes, bearing interest at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., and being repayable in 5, 10 and 30 years.

The tenders received by the Province of Alberta authorities for the new issue of $3,500,000 debentures of the Province have been rejected, the bids not being considered sufficiently high. The loan comprised two issues; one of $2,500,000 payable in either Canadian or U.S. funds, and one of $1,000,000, payable in Canadian funds only; both issues bear 5 per cent. interest, and are repayable in 30 years. The highest bid for the larger block was 93.58, by Harris, Forbes and Co.; the highest bid for the smaller block was 91.28, tendered by Æmilius Jarvis and Co., acting for a syndicate which they headed.

MINING NOTES.

Production of gold from the [illegible] and Kirkland Lake district during June was about the same as in May. Ore treated totalled 171,500 tons, and produced $1,[illegible] in gold according to preliminary estimates. The production in May was $1,7[illegible]. It is estimated that the aggregate output of gold from Northern Ontario this year would be about $21,000,000, and as in the 55 years ended December 31, 1921, the total gold output of the Province was $87,707,5[illegible], it is pointed out that in 1922 alone the gold mines of Northern Ontario will produce about one-fourth of the value produced in the whole Province in the preceding half century.

At their special general meeting on June 30, the shareholders of the Schumacher Gold Mines, Ltd., unanimously ratified the option agreement with the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

The special committee recently appointed to devise plans for the financing of the Vipond-North Thomson Mine have unanimously advised the shareholders to sell out to a new company. This is to be capitalised at $2,000,000 in shares of $1 par value, of which it is proposed that 1,000,000 shares will be divided among the present shareholders of V.N.T., and one-third of the remaining 1,000,000 shares will be offered to the shareholders at about 45 cents per share. The money thus raised will be used in developing the mine and renovating and increasing the milling plant. It is stated that a syndicate of mining men has offered to take up the entire amount of treasury shares at the same price as that at which the offering to shareholders will be made.

A new mining plant of the most modern design has been purchased for the Hattie Gold Mines, and will be installed as quickly as possible so as to expedite the exploration and development of the property.

At the Paymaster Mine, in the Porcupine district, the main shaft was down about 400 ft. by the beginning of July, being connected with the No. 2 shaft at the 100 ft. level. At the 100 and 200 ft. levels about 1,000 ft. of drifting has been done and a very large body of low-grade ore has been opened up at the 200 ft. level. When the main shaft is down to 415 ft. the management proposes to drift both ways on the high-grade vein discovered at the 300 ft. level. It is stated that the company is amply financed to carry out its development plans and that a small mill may soon be installed.

The Lake Shore Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. payable August 15; this is the first dividend declared by the company this year. It is stated that the shafts are to be enlarged and sunk to the 800 foot level, and that the milling plant will then be enlarged to a capacity which will depend upon the results of development work at the 600 foot level

It is reported that the McIntyre-Porcupine Company, whose fiscal year closes at the end of June, will show income of about $1,900,000 for the year, or approximately the same as for the year previous. It is believed that the profits from operations will compare favourably with those for the year ended June 30, 1921. During the year just closed the company paid dividends totalling 15 per cent., disbursing in this way the sum of $546,042. Owing to the large amount of development work which has been carried on the average recovery per ton during the last half of the year has been lower than the average grade of ore in reserve. During the third quarter of the fiscal year the mill handled about 48,255 tons, the recovery from which averaged about $9.35 per ton. During the year the McIntyre mine has been opened up to the depth of 1,875 feet, and not only has the downward continuation of big ore bodies been proved, but, as recently reported, it has been ascertained that an important ore body which had been expected to pass off the company's property, actually turns on to the west claim of the McIntyre Company. The mill has been greatly enlarged, and it is expected that in the new year just starting the mine will produce about $3,000,000.

ALLIED DEBT TO UNITED STATES.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay's Plea for Writing Off.

The position of the Allied debt to the United States is at present attracting close attention. In this connection special interest attaches to a plea put forward, both in the United States and in Canada, by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, that this should be "written off" by the United States.

"When considering the problem of the Allied debt," says Mr. Macaulay, "we are faced with a fundamental question. That the debt is technically due, no one denies. But is it morally and reasonably due from the standpoint of equity?

"Most of us, I think, consider that even from the outbreak of the war the men of Britain and of the Dominions were fighting the battles of the United States, as well as of our own Empire and of our Allies. We have all heard Americans also express that opinion. Though it took some years for their people, as a whole, to recognise that fact, it was as true in August, 1914, as it was later, when the gallant boys of both nations were fighting side by side.

"We are unspeakably appreciative of the part played by them in bringing the war to a conclusion. It was some considerable time, however, after they declared war, before their armies could be organised, trained, and transported to France, and during that time they could render but little help other than financial.

"The war was fought not merely with lives, but with money. The financial burden fell chiefly on Britain. She had to advance huge sums to her Allies. Had she not done so, Germany would have achieved a speedy victory, and the turn of the United States would then have come. Much of this money was spent in that country. Never before in the history of the world did any nation have such a stupendous stream of wealth poured into its lap. And this money was the life blood of nations who were giving their all, but not for themselves alone.

"If we are right in believing that the United States had as great a stake in the war before she entered it as afterwards, we may well ask whether it is fair that the Allies should bear alone the crushing financial burden of even those earlier years, during which the United States accumulated much of the wealth of the world. Surely their awful losses in life, before the United States lost a single man, are enough of a handicap.

American Shells Fired by British Soldiers.

"But the case is much stronger. The huge sums raised in the United States before April, 1917, are not in question. The debts we are considering are credits granted to the Allies by the American Government after it had itself entered the war. These advances were chiefly for munitions with which to fight the acknowledged enemy of the United States. Had the American armies been then in France, these guns and shells could have been used by them, but the Americans were not yet there in force, and the Allied armies used them for the benefit of all. In doing this, these French, British, and other troops saved the Allied and American cause from defeat. Because American shells were fired against the common enemy by British soldiers (great numbers of whom gave their lives in doing so), does it follow that they must also be paid for by British taxpayers?

"It may perhaps be claimed that part of the money was used to feed the Allied troops and peoples. Can men fight, and at the same time cultivate their fields, or work at other occupations? We used to hear of American 'Soldiers of the Soil,' and were told that these men were fighting as truly as if they were in France. If they had been soldiers in France, there would be no talk of charging the Allied Governments for their services.

"If the United States insists that Britain pay, Britain in turn must, of course, require her debtors to pay. Do Americans think that Britain should exact payment from France, which has bled at every pore? The suggestion has also been made that Britain should transfer her West Indian Colonies in payment of the debt. What would they think if Britain were to demand the transfer of some of the old French Colonies in return for cancelling the debt of France to her?

"Britain does not suggest that these crushing debts be cancelled unless the American people consider that such cancellation would be a reasonable part of their contribution. They do not wish the money to be written off as a bad debt. If the American Government considers that the money should be paid, I am sure that the British Government will pay to the last dollar, though it be necessary to add still further to the taxes on their already overburdened people. In such an event, the British Government would no doubt be proudly silent, but that would not mean that the people of either Britain or Canada would consider the decision just or that the United States had contributed towards the cost of the war, in proportion either to her resources or to her stake in the issue.

"If we consider not merely technicality, but justice and equity, I, for one, think that the United States cannot reasonably ask for the payment of one dollar of this so-called debt, but should write the whole off gladly, ungrudgingly, and unconditionally, as part of their fair share in any equitable distribution of the burdens of war."

BACK TO A GOLD BASIS.

Former Canadian Food Controller's Views.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, former Food Controller of Canada, speaking before the Imperial Industries Club in London, said he gathered from the dissertations that he heard on the question of stabilising exchange and getting the different countries of the world back to a proper basis, that what was required was gold. That led him to ask: "How has this British Empire developed? What opened up the Overseas Dominions of this British Empire?"

"What opened up Australia?" he proceeded. "What opened up New Zealand, South Africa, and portions of Canada?—I would say the best portions of Canada, because I come from the Province of British Columbia. The Province of British Columbia would never have been opened up if it had not been for the gold rush in 1858 and 1860, and in those days California and the Western States were opened up by the gold rush. You go to Alaska; go to the Yukon, go to almost any portion of the Overseas Dominions of the British Empire, and what opened them up? Men going there to dig gold. Now, I am not a gold bug or a gold-digger, but it appeals to me that if a man had an estate in this country, and he knew that his grandfather had discovered gold upon it or knew where gold was, and he was worrying because his bank account was getting low and his overdraft might have been mounting up, and all the rest of it—if he thought there was gold within the property he owned, surely he would go and dig it up.

"Now, you have only to look over the British Empire. It already produces the majority of the gold produced in the world, and contains greater known, but undeveloped, areas which contain more gold. The reason why almost all portions of the British Dominions have been opened up is the hunt for gold. It is perfectly true that they cannot all be winners, but those people who go out do go out to the portions of the British Empire to discover this gold.

Export Trade.

"Looking at the situation of export trade in the same rough-and-ready sort of way, one thinks of the Overseas Trade Department of the Board of Trade. As far as my knowledge is concerned, there was some £25,000,000 allotted to that Overseas Trade Department. What for? To support credits in countries where the merchants and exporters of this country would not give credit. Now, if the merchants and exporters of this country could not, on a business basis and on a banking basis and on a legitimate basis, give credit to the traders of those countries, why should the Government of this country step in and boost it to the extent of £25,000,000? After all is said and done, when you come to size that up with the trade of this country, what does that amount to? It is a flea-bite, and would not effect anything at all. Following along the suggestions I have made, I maintain that should the Government of this country proclaim the fact that they were willing to pay 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. an ounce for gold recovered from new properties opened up within the British Empire, that would bring back one-hundredfold in business to this British Empire, rather than supporting credits with countries where traders cannot give legitimate credit, to the extent of £25,000,000. I think that would get things going.

"I have been in mining camps myself in the West and in other parts and I know what the lure of gold means. I know that men will loosen up; they will spend their money; they will go after it. That means trade, that means business. The manufacturers of this country can then sell and export their stuff, and they can get things going. Talking about the incidence of taxation may be very well and very good from a technical point of view, but that is not getting over the difficulty. The first thing for the people of this country, and the first thing for the people who are running this country, is to get the business of this country going, and then the taxation of this country, and as far as the British Empire is concerned, will be a very small item to face."

* *

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON CANADIAN EDUCATION.

The Duke of Devonshire, distributing the prizes at the speech day celebrations at Repton School recently, said nothing impressed him more in Canada than the sincere desire to model the Dominion universities and public schools on the lines of those in this country. Canada could take as many Public School boys as we could send her, as she recognised they possessed the very attributes needed in a country that was building not for to-morrow but for hundreds of years hence.

* *

"In many ways," writes a special correspondent of *The Times*, "Vancouver Island has no rival anywhere in the world for equable delights."

Two Canadian cases—in one of which judgment was reversed and in the other the appeal was withdrawn—came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as Court of Appeal in Prize Courts, which has just disposed of its last prize case.

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for [illegible]

A set of colours from the Toronto district command of the G.W.V.A. is to be deposited in Wakefield Cathedral.

Under the auspices of the Ypres League, a pilgrimage is to be made to Ypres on Sunday, July 30, on the eve of the anniversary of the Third Battle of Ypres.

The case between the Dominion Government and [illegible]land in regard to the boundaries between [illegible] Province of Quebec, in which fishing an[illegible] involved, is not to be heard by the Privy Cou[illegible] as expected.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

More Bonds on offer in Canada. Supplementary to the information contained in last week's *Canada*, we now have received particulars of further offerings of Canadian, Provincial, and Municipal Bonds which should, in view of the reduction in our own Bank rate to 3 per cent. and the possible further decline in yields on British gilt-edged investments, prove of especial interest and utility to those having spare cash at their disposal in the Dominion for which they desire suitable mediums of investment. The amounts on offer meet the requirements of both the small investor and the capitalist with £5,000 to £10,000, and the maturities vary from 1930 to 1957. We append a selection of the bonds on offer, together with the dates of redemption, prices (which are in all cases plus accrued interest), and the London equivalent at the current rate of exchange, and the respective yields on the basis of both the Canadian and London equivalent quotations:—

	[illegible]	London [illegible] of Canadian Price at Current Rate of Exchange.	[illegible]	Yield at London
Alberta 5½ p.c., 19[illegible]9	[illegible]	115½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario 6 p.c., 1941	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario 5 p.c., 1935	105.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec 5½ p.c., 1936	101.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitoba (Gold Farm Loan Bonds) 6 p.c., 1931	102.55	113 13/16	5.65	5 5 3
Montreal, South, 5½ p.c., 1957	100.00	111⅛	5.50	4 19 0
Montreal 5½ p.c., 1932	100.00	111⅛	5.50	4 19 0
Victoria 6 p.c., 1946	103.94	115½	5.70	5 3 11
Victoria 6 p.c., 1930	101.00	112¼	5.80	5 6 11
Hamilton 4 p.c., 1930	91.00	101⅛	5.40	3 19 1
Windsor 5½ p.c., 1938-46	100.50	111 11/16	5.45	4 18 5
Hull 5½ p.c., 1937	100.00	111⅛	5.50	4 19 0
Edmonton 5 p.c., 1953	87.19	96⅞	5.90	5 3 3
Brandon 4½ p.c., 1927	93.06	103⅜	6.00	4 7 0

Interest is in all cases payable in Canada, but in the case of the Province of Alberta issue it is also payable in New York and in that of the City of Edmonton bonds in both Canada and London. Allowance has not been made in calculating the London yields for the loss of capital where the price is over par. Those, however, who are in a position to leave their interest on deposit in Canada or reinvest it there as it becomes payable until such time as the exchange approximates to normal will, of course, secure the higher Canadian return on their investment, and will only incur a moderate impairment in their capital at redemption where the purchase price exceeds par. Those of our readers desiring to take advantage of these attractive Canadian offers will do well to apply to the London offices of any of the Canadian banks whose announcements appear in our advertisement columns, either direct or through their own bankers or brokers.

* * *

Canadian Car and Foundry Prospects. Following the recent cut in the quarterly dividend of the Canadian General Electric Company to 1½ per cent., which resulted in a substantial break in the price of the stock, some alarm was occasioned by the pronounced weakness in Canadian Car and Foundry issues. Those investors in the Mother Country who are holders of these securities will be glad to learn on the authority of the President that he knows of no special cause for the break in the prices of this company's Preferred and Common stocks on the Montreal exchange. Interviewed by a Montreal contemporary, Mr. Butler said that business remained quiet, but he is of the opinion that it is only a matter of time before the demand for equipment in the Dominion will follow that recently experienced in the United States. This company's issues are so widely held in this country that it is comforting to have this gratifying assurance on the part of its President with regard to the prospects of a revival in its business.

* * *

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition (to be held at Wembley Park in 1924) have been officially informed by cable from Australia that, after a joint conference of Ministers representing the Federal and State Governments, it was unanimously decided to increase their proposed appropriation for the Exhibition from £125,000 to £250,000.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly unanimous approval was given to the proposals of the Government to appropriate £167,000 to cover the cost of India's participation in the Exhibition.

A preliminary appropriation of £50,000 was recently voted by the Union Government of South Africa.

—* *

Canada's national song, "O, Canada," says the *Daily Telegraph*, is sung in at least nine variations, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, and other towns each favouring a form that their citizens declare is the only correct and genuine one.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

From the point of view of the shareholders, the annual report, just published, of the Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Co., lost, this year, some of its thunder by reason of the prior announcement that the board had decided that general conditions warranted a resumption of dividends, and had declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable on September 1 next. That announcement is confirmed in the report, which, in the [illegible] paragraph, states that the present cash situation of the company is satisfactory, and it is expected that with the improved financial conditions now prevailing, it will be possible to provide for necessary capital requirements through the sale of securities. The effect of the low rate of exchange upon the company's available profits is shown clearly in the report. Net earnings from operations of the combined companies in 1921 amounted to 95,105,553 milreis, representing an increase of 35.88 per cent. as compared with 1920. This considerable increase of earnings in local currency is largely accounted for by the fact that the depreciated exchange prevailing during the year had the effect of enhancing in milreis the receipts derived from the services which are payable wholly or in part on a gold basis. On conversion of the earnings, however, into dollars, the decline in exchange has the opposite effect, so that, as compared with the previous year the value in dollars of the combined net earnings fell from $14,286,030 to $11,898,523, representing a decrease of 16.71 per cent. The actual revenue received by the Brazilian Traction Company from its subsidiaries was $4,410,057, which was increased to $4,537,714 by interest on investments, etc. The surplus net revenue from the year, after paying all expenses and dividends on Preference shares, was $2,[illegible]37,[illegible]81 and, with the amount carried forward from 1920, the balance at credit of profit and loss account at the end of 1921 was $5,719,813. During the year $2,745,410 was set aside by the subsidiary companies for depreciation of physical properties, and $300,000 was transferred to the company's general amortisation reserve, and these reserves, with general reserves and the profit and loss surplus, totalled, at the end of 1921, $51,020,557, as compared with $45,018,138 at the end of 1920.

* * *

Capital requirements of the various enterprises last year were $2,643,680, and it is to be noted that the Tramways, Electric Light and Power, Gas and Telephone services all show large increases in customers and in earnings as compared with 1920 and earlier years. It has been pointed out more than once in *Canada* that a great public utility enterprise holds its franchises largely by the goodwill of the community it serves, and, as the latter grows and extends, so must the company be prepared to extend its services. Further capital outlay in this connection is clearly foreshadowed in the announcement that the company, in view of the large and constantly growing demand for power, has arranged for the purchase of a water power of 140,000 h.p. capacity, about 100 miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, together with the necessary concessions. The concessions, land rights, etc., will be transferred to the Brazilian Hydro Electric Co., Ltd., which has recently been incorporated for the purpose, and the whole of whose share capital will be owned by the Brazilian Traction L. and P. Co. It is expected that the first installation of 42,000 kilowatts will be completed within two years. A fourth unit of 10,000 kilowatts will also soon be installed at the plant of the Sao Paulo Electric Co. to provide additional power for the City of Sao Paulo. Doubtless these new extensions will in due course bring additions to the parent company's revenue; meanwhile, it is encouraging to note from the statement in the report, quoted earlier, the directors' expectation that capital requirements will be able to be provided for by the sale of securities.

* * *

Some little time ago a dispute arose between the City of Regina, Sask., and holders of its 1918 issue of 5 per cent. sterling debentures as to whether the City should pay interest at the old par of exchange or at the current rate. The City claimed that the half-yearly interest of £2 10s. on each £100 bond should be made at the current rate of exchange, and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, as holders of the debentures, claimed that the interest should be paid at the par rate of exchange. The Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench found for the Corporation, but the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal has now reversed this judgment, and has sustained the City's contention.

—* *—

Over 200 Canadian teachers have arrived in England for a tour of the Mother Country and the battlefields, in conjunction with others from all over the Empire. To-day they are to conclude a visit to places of interest in Kent by having tea at Quebec House, Westerham, through the kindness of Mr. Wolfe-Aylward.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

CONSTANT READER.—Your letter has been forwarded as requested.

ABERDONIAN.—See article in "Canada To-day," 1921-22, which can be obtained from these offices, price 2/6; 3/- post free.

G.R.T.—There were 145 strikes and lock-outs in Canada during the calendar year 1921. Of this number, seven were carried over from 1920, making a net total of 138 strikes commencing in 1921. The number of employees involved in the 145 disputes was 22,930, and the total time loss was estimated at 956,461 working days.

W. E. W.—We have no information in regard to the company in question. The report of the Minister of Mines for the Province for 1921 makes no mention of the enterprise. You might, perhaps, obtain some information from the Provincial Mineralogist, Bureau of Mines, Victoria, British Columbia. We do not know of any quotation for the shares.

C. T.—It would be very difficult to assess the value of the claim in question. We believe that only one dividend, viz., 10 per cent. paid in November, 1920, has been paid to the creditors since the company went into liquidation. We understand that the collection of outstanding accounts is proving a protracted business, especially as one large item consists of a claim in which enemy property is involved. No further dividend seems likely for some time at least.

J. D. S.—The situation in this respect seems to depend very largely upon the results of the crops in the Prairie Provinces this year. A bumper crop, which would enable Western farmers to liquidate their obligations and would stimulate their purchasing power, and would also relieve the local merchants of some of the load they are carrying, would greatly accelerate the return to prosperity. Fortunately current reports indicate that crop prospects are excellent, though, of course, the old proverb about counting one's chickens must apply in this regard until the next six or eight weeks are past.

J.M.—In the twelve months ending May, 1922, imports into Canada from the United States were $503,776,863, in comparison with $812,331,823 for the twelve months ending May, 1921. Canadian exports to the United States in the two twelve-month periods were: Ending May, 1922, $288,152,041; ending May, 1921, $525,198,321. Imports from the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending May, 1922, were $114,079,587; in the twelve months ending May, 1921, $192,461,463. Exports to the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending May, 1922, were $301,043,528, compared with $316,000,805 in the corresponding previous twelve months.

C. E.—The latest information which we have received is that in the scheme for the financial reorganisation of the companies the creditors of the parent company were offered payment in full in securities of the reconstructed enterprise. They, however, demanded 50 per cent. in cash. This was deemed impossible, and it was stated that the claim, if persisted in, would force the company into liquidation, which would be inimical to the interests of creditors and security holders alike. Negotiations were, we understand, continuing to see if some possible basis of agreement could be reached, but with what result we are not at present aware. It seems probable that, even if any reorganisation is found possible, the present stocks of the parent company will lose their status. Possibly the old Common stock will be wiped out and the Preferred stock become Ordinary shares, but, of course, with the possibility of any reorganisation doubtful, any suggestion of this nature can only be conjectural.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, July 6.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .45; Atlas, .24½; Davidson Cons., .14½; Dome Lake, .09½; Dome Mines, $30.25; Gordon Murray, .29½; Hattie, .18; Hollinger, $9.36; Kirkland Lake, .37; Lake Shore, $12.20; McIntyre, $1.60; Moneta, .14; Newray, .18½; Porcupine Crown, .19; Porcupine V.N.T., .19½; Schumacher, .72½; Teck Hughes, .52½; Wasapika, .12½; West Dome, .9½; Wright Hargreaves, $2.55.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, 27; Coniagas, $1.25; Castle Trethewey, .18; Crown Reserve, .12; Kerr Lake, $3.25; La Rose, .30; McKinley Darragh, .25; Mining Corp., $1.00; Nipissing, $6.00; Temiskaming, .27.

* *

Mond Nickel.—The report covering the two years to April 30, 1922, shows a credit balance, after paying directors' fees, of £610,383, comprising £114,794 brough forward from April, 1920, profit for 1920-21, £222,630, and profit for year 1921-22 £299,041. After deduction of the amount of £220,000 dividends paid in respect of the year ended April 30, 1921, there remains a balance of £390,383. The directors propose a final dividend on the Ordinary capital of 1s. per share, free of tax, making 1s. 6d. per share for the past year, against 1s. per share for year 1920-21, providing £110,000 for income-tax, carrying forward £37,883. The directors state that trade conditions in the metal industry during the period under review have continued to be unfavourable, with the result that the operations of the company, both in Canada and in this country, had to be conducted on a reduced scale. The meeting will be held at 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W., on July 26 at one p.m.

* *

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in London has received copies of the new Acts amending the Customs Tariff, 1907, the Inland Revenue Act, the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and the Customs Act and Department of Customs and Excise Act.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
DIVIDEND No. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 15th July, 1922.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th of July, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT STUART, Secretary.
4 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 863. July 22, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Lt.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., Managing Director, the British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, having just returned from Canada will welcome enquiries from those interested, whether as intending Settlers or as Investors. Personal interview is advised. Col. Sedgwick will be in London till July 23rd, and then in the provinces. Wives of prospective settlers will also be interested. Opportunities for investment in Apple Orchard actually returning 25% to non-resident investors; orchard and garden land; remarkable opportunity for seed growing for expert gardeners (would suit parties of lady gardeners), and other openings near Kamloops and in the Okanagan. Good mixed farms both for expert farmers or for inexperienced men with small capital prepared for hard living. Several small cattle ranches. Write or Call at the British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier.
G. A. Coughlin
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.
H. E. Walker, K.C.
T. S. Stewart.
H. Crepeau.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

S. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending July 7.

Canadian Northern $1,004,800, decrease, $126,2[illegible].

Canadian Pacific $3,168,000, decrease, $272,000.

Grand Trunk £458,877; increase, £80,550.

* * —

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK.

The Dominion Fruit Commissioner supplies the following summary of the outlook for the fruit crops in the Eastern Provinces:—

ONTARIO.

Apples: 30 per cent. larger crop than last year, or 1,150,580 barrels. Spy, Greening, Baldwin, light. Peaches: Heavy crop. Plums: Japanese light; others exceptionally heavy. Pears: Below average. Keiffers and Bartletts fair. Cherries: Sweet, full crop; sour, light in Western Ontario, but a good crop in Eastern districts. Grapes: Fair crop. Raspberries: Fair, but less than in 1921. Currants: Full crops.

QUEBEC.

Apples: 75 per cent. in excess of 1921, or 61,000 barrels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Apples: 25 per cent. in excess of 1921, or 41,250 barrels. Spy or Stark light.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Apples: 75 per cent. of crop of 1921, or 1,527,000 barrels.

—* *—

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Building permits for 14 cities in Western Canada, from the head of the lakes to Victoria, for the first six months of this year, exceed $14,500,000. This is more than $3,000,000 in excess of the figures for the same period last year, according to reports gathered by the Canadian Press.

Winnipeg and Vancouver have each gone over the $4,000,000 mark; Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary are close to or in excess of $1,000,000 each. Almost every point reports a healthy increase.

Residential building accounts for a large share of the total, and completion of the present programme will do something to relieve the shortage of houses which has been a feature of recent years.

No figures are available for the scores of towns and villages throughout the West, in all of which more or less building work is in progress, but the total would run into a large sum.

Prospects for the balance of the season are considered bright in most cities, although most of the big works are under way. Lower costs of material and labour, and the general feeling of optimism over crop prospects are given credit for the present activity in the building industry.

— * *—

CANADIAN RAILWAY WAGE DISPUTE.

All the Canadian railways issued, on July 14, notices to the shopmen that wage reductions running from 5c. to 9c. an hour would come into effect on Sunday. About forty thousand workers are affected.

Representatives of the men point out (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that under the Lemieux Act neither the railway companies nor the workers can alter wages or conditions of employment until a Board of Conciliation has been appointed and has reported. The shop employees announce that they will apply at once for a Board of Conciliation.

* *—

CANADA TO LONDON.

The Cunard liner *Antonia* on July 14 berthed in the Surrey Docks, which are only three miles below London Bridge. This is the first occasion on which a vessel of the *Antonia's* tonnage (13,000) has been able to dock so far up the Thames.

The *Antonia* landed 227 passengers, the majority of whom were Canadians who have come to London for the season.

—* *—

Two charters for full cargoes of wheat from Vancouver to the United Kingdom, for June loading, were the first recorded.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, July 21 *Montclare.*
Friday, July 28 *Montrose.*
Wednesday, August 2 **Empress of Britain.*
Friday, August 4 *Victorian*
Friday, August 11. *Montcalm*
Friday, August 18 *Montclare*
Friday, August 25 *Montrose*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, July 27 **Empress of France.*
Thursday, August 3.—*Melita*
Thursday, August 10.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, August 17. *Minnedosa*
Monday, August 21.—*Empress of India*

* Three class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, July 28. **Tunisian.*
Thursday, August 3. *Victorian*
Friday, August 11. **Metagama.*

* Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan

Aug. 10.—*Empress of Asia.*
Aug. 24.—*Empress of Canada.*
Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia.*
Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: August 18, *Makura*; Sept. 22, *Niagara*; Oct. 20, *Makura.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, August 5. *Canadian Conqueror.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, July 22.—*Canadian Runner.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Canadian Squatter.*

Swansea to Montreal.

Wednesday, July 26.—*Canadian Aviator*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Ansonia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal

Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
Thursday, August 24.—**Antonia.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*

* New steamer.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, July 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 29.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, August 3.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Carmania*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 22.—*Regina.*
Saturday, July 29.—*†Megantic.*
Tuesday, August 8.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 11.—*Vedic.*

† Three-class steamer.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, July 27.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Montrose* and *Megantic* on July 22, *Empress of Britain* on July 25, *Melita* and *Victorian* on July 27. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Olympic*, *St. Paul*, and *Carmania* on July 21, *Cedric* on July 23, *Mauretania* on July 24.

"Victorian's" New Turbines.—The Canadian Pacific steamer *Victorian* has had [illegible] turbines renewed and fitted with [illegible] duction gearing by the Fairfield [illegible] ing and Engineering Company [illegible] Her official trials, which have just bee[illegible] cluded, were highly satisfactory. A [illegible] of 16.21 knots was obtained on the meas[illegible] mile and a mean speed of 15.86 knot throughout a prolonged trial. The fuel consumption was equivalent to 115 tons per 24 hours. The service speed of the *Victorian* before this overhaul was 13 knots.

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 84.)

D.

Davey, Geo. W. and Mrs., St. Thomas, Ont.—Hotel Metropole.
Dobbin, Miss S. M. M., Toronto.—York Hotel, Berners Street.
Drennan, Anne, Montreal.—44 Queensborough Terrace, W.

F.

Farmer, Sidney B. and Mrs., Toronto.—13 Glenilla Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
Farquhar, J. A., Halifax.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Ferguson, D. A. and Mrs., Meaford, Ont.—Ardmay Hotel, Russell Square.
Fields, J. C., Toronto.—Royal Societies Club.
Foster, Sir George and Lady, Ottawa.—Hotel Stafford.
Fowlie, Dr. James F., Montreal.—c/o Sun Life of Canada.

G.

Gibson, T. A., Mrs., J. Aubrey and T. Graeme, Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Gilmour, W. J., Montreal.—4 Park Place, S.W.1.
Gunn, E. M., Ottawa.—Easthorpe, Mirfield, Yorks.

H.

Hadwen, Dr. S., Mrs., and Alden, Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Hammell, Mrs. and Miss, Ottawa.—c/o Thos. Meadows and Co., 35 Milk Street, E.C.
Henry, Mrs. B., Montreal.—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Hobbs, Yvonne, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.
Hose, Mrs. Reginald, Victoria.—Roydon, Harpenden.
Hubley, Andrew and Mrs., Halifax.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Hyde, John, Montreal.—Blythwood Lodge, Stansted, Essex.

I.

Irwin, Mrs. Dora, Moose Jaw.—Regent Palace Hotel.

J.

Jackson, E. J., Mrs., and Thos. W., Toronto.—Langham Hotel.
Jeffery, Miss C. M., London, Ont.—Westgate House, 28 Bedford Place.
Jones, Margaret and Minnie, Montreal.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

K.

Kennedy, Miss R., Stratford.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Kershaw, Raymond and Mrs., Winnipeg,—27 Jessica Road, Wandsworth Common.
Kingstone, Misses F. C., M. A., and E. H., Toronto.—1 Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent.

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Programmes for these and later tours from—
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

L.

Lagace, J. B., Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.
Lawlor, Miss K. C., St. John.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Layborn, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs., Kingston.—14, Prince's Square, W.2.
Lee, Ida H. and Gertrude E., Toronto. 22 Pembridge Gardens.
Leech, Vera, Regina.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.
Leeming, Dr. and Mrs. J. H., Winnipeg. c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.
Lennox, T. Herbert, Toronto.—7 Park Place.
Leslie, Mrs. I. W., Toronto.—Mills's Hotel, 107 Gower Street.
Lighthall, W. D., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Lindley, Percival, Francis E., and Charles, Toronto.—Berners Hotel.
Lockington, J., Vancouver.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Love, E. W., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel, Pembridge Square.
Lyman, F. G., Montreal.—Hotel Washington, Curzon Street.

Mac Mc.

MacBeth, Lundia J. C. and E. C., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel, Pembridge Square.
McCausland, A. M., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
McGregor, D., Amherst.—New College, Oxford.
McHenry, Mrs. J. W., Brockville, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

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SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

McInerney, Miss C. I., St. John.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
McKenzie, J. Vernon, Toronto.—British Empire Club
McMillan, Dr. S. B., Prince Albert, Sask.—35 Gorton Road, Ealing.
McQuirk, E., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

M.

Marriott, H. L., Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.
Mathers, Chief Justice, Mrs., and Marguerite, Winnipeg.—Langham Hotel.
Masten, Mr. Justice and Jean.—Brown's Hotel.
Miller, Alex., Ottawa.—151 Drakefield Road, Brockley, S.E.
Milne, Miss, Winnipeg.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Mittenthall, M. Lewis, Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Monteith, Fanny E., Stratford.—22 Pembridge Gardens.
Morin, Victor, Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

N.

Nangle, Col., St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Nasmith, Mrs. George G., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Neale, J. B. and Mrs., Bowmanville, Ont.—St. Paul's Vicarage, Goswell Road, E.C.

P.

Peake, Misses A. and M., Toronto.—30 Pembridge Square, W.
Pratt, A. C., Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.
Priestman, H. E. L., Vernon.—Thackeray Hotel.
Procter, Mrs. S. G., Victoria.—46 Torrington Square, W.C.

R.

Ramsay, Miss, Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Richardson, R. D. and Robt. E., Toronto.—Abbotsleigh, King's Road, Swanage.
Ritchie, Judge, St. John.—Hotel Cecil.
Robinson, Misses S. R. and J., and R. B., Toronto.—Mills Hotel, 107 Gower Street.
Rogers, Mrs. George and Kathleen B., Montreal.—44 Queensborough Terrace.
Rose, Mr. Justice, Winnifred and Chrissie.—Hotel Bentinck.

S.

Salton, George F., Winnipeg.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Scott, C. J., Mrs. and Gladys M., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Scott, G. O., M.D., Ottawa.—Waldorf Hotel
Schofield, K. R., Montreal.—Savoy Hotel.
Shaw, F. J., Adele and Olive.—Montreal.—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Shea, Miss H., Stratford.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Skelton, O. D., Kingston.—15 Park Place Villas, W.2.
Snowdon, Archdeacon, Ottawa.—2 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Spalding, James and Misses, Perth, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Stevens, Capt. W. H., Toronto, 57 Kensington Hall Gardens, W.
Stewart, Kate M., Meaford, Ont.—Ardmay Hotel, Russell Square.
Stewart, May A., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Stirrett, Mrs. A. C., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Stoddart, Mrs. E. E., Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Strang, Mrs. J. A., Regina.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.
Suttis, Miss, Starbuck, Man.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Svarick, Peter, Vegreville, Alta.—Wheeler's Hotel, Devonshire Square.

T

Terry, John, Medicine Hat.—215 Canterbury Street, Gillingham, Kent.
Thompson, W. and Mrs., Regina.—Strand Palace Hotel.

V.

Vernon, J. Walter M. and Mrs., Montreal.—8 Nottingham Place, W.

W.

Wait, Mrs. G. S., Montreal.—Great Central Hotel.
Walker, Dr. F. L., Toronto.—Hotel Russell.
Walker, J. T. H., Perth, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Waterston, Grace, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Wellington, Miss, Moose Jaw.—Regent Palace Hotel.
West, Mrs. Anna M., Toronto.—National Hotel.
Wickham, Daisy, Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Williams, Miss A., Toronto.—6 Garway Road, Bayswater.
Williams, Mrs. C. T., Montreal.—Great Central Hotel.
Wilson, Mrs. A. S., Toronto.—Ardmay Hotel, Russell Square.
Wilson, John L., Springhill, N.S.—85 Old Gravel Lane, E.
Wood, Thos. H., Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.

* * *

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Among the contents of the July *Royal Magazine* are "Letters to a Lonely Girl," by "An Old-Timer"; "The Art of Nelson Keys," a sketch by William Pollock, illustrated by characteristic photographs; and a discussion of "The Charm of the Modern Girl," by Lady June Butler; while "A Girl About Town" contributes some "Bond Street Hints for Beauty's Boudoir." The fiction, which includes stories by Wm. Le Queux and Dion Fortune, will appeal to a variety of tastes; and there is an attractive prize competition.

The July *Strand* opens with a stirring poem by Sir A. Conan Doyle, and there are, as is usual, some excellent stories of varied character, including one of P. G. Wodehouse's humorous episodes, "The Purity of the Turf." Arnold Bennett continues his advice on "How to Make the Best of Life," discussing "The Business of Education"; and very interesting articles are contributed by Professor J. Arthur Thomson on "Animals as Mothers," and on "Wireless Up-to-date," by R. W. Hallows.

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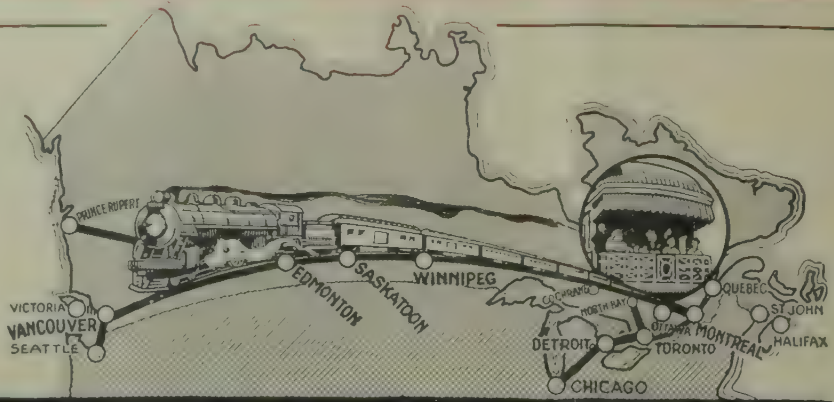

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE EMBARGO.

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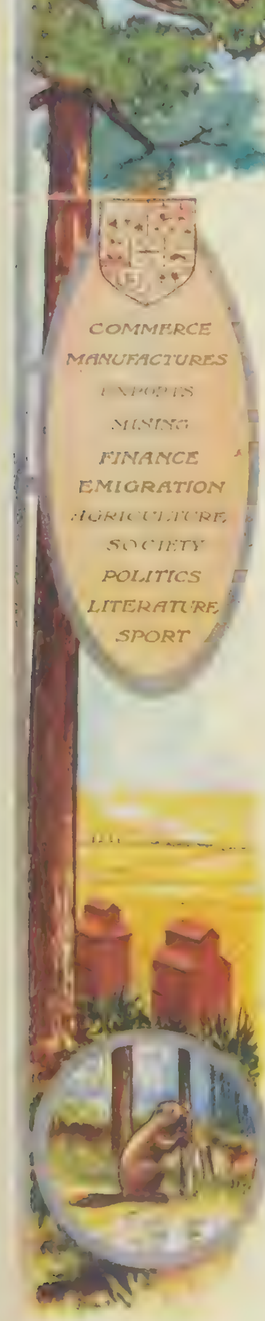
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No. 864. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

AFFECTED BY THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

(See page 105.)

CATTLE ON A WELL-WATERED ALBERTA RANCH.

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THE COMMONS AND THE EMBARGO.

CANADIANS have every reason to be satisfied with the debate at Westminster on Monday on the cattle embargo and the result of the division which followed it. Both sides of the case were presented to the House of Commons with moderation, clearness, and vigour. No exception could be taken on the point of fairness to any of the speeches made. The logic of facts, however, was all on the side of the opponents of the embargo, and they carried the day by a majority of 76 in a House of 418, a substantial enough expression of opinion where there were weighty arguments put forward on both sides from the Treasury Bench, and the views of the members of the Government were so divided as the division list showed them to be.

The mover of the resolution which became the finding of the House, rightly emphasised the fact that this was not a domestic but an Imperial question. This is the aspect of the matter which Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen has failed to recognise, or refused to admit, throughout the controversy, and this attitude characterised his speech on Monday night. He held that it must be looked at purely from an agricultural point of view. He failed to recognise that that aspect of the case was completely disposed of by the report of the Royal Commission. The only justification for that Commission was that it should examine the question from that point of view, and its conclusions were entirely antagonistic to the Minister of Agriculture's arguments. The marked division of opinion which exists between agriculturists in Great Britain, moreover, made it absurd on his part to claim to speak on behalf of British agriculture.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen is one of those politicians who are always boasting about their support of Imperial Preference and their desire to promote trade within the Empire, but when it comes to the point so often succumb to the temptation of catering for sectional interests. In a case like this the Imperial point of view was all important, especially as British consumers stand to benefit directly by an action that would be so much to the advantage of Canada. We welcome the support given to the motion by not only Mr. Churchill, but also Mr. Asquith and Mr. J. H. Thomas. The speech of the latter was on a plane not often enough met with in the case of Labour leaders. As he said, the question resolved itself into whether the British Parliament could be a party to an injustice to one of the Dominions, and whether they could take the responsibility of repudiating the word of two Ministers and the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Asquith also emphasised that Canadians had relied upon the pledge given in 1917, and trusted that the House would show that the Mother Country was not going to break faith with them.

As to the question of the pledge itself, the position of the opponents of the embargo was markedly strengthened by the issue, on the eve of the debate, of a White Paper containing an extract from the discussion at the Conference of the Dominion Prime Ministers held a year ago. This showed that Mr. Meighen had pressed upon the British Government the importance of the removal of the embargo, pointing out that successive Canadian Governments had spared no effort to bring about that result; and that Mr. Lloyd George had on that occasion acknowledged that Lord Ernle's pledge was clear and unequivocal, and stated distinctly that it would be the duty of the British Government to act upon the Royal Commission's report.

In his powerful speech on Monday, Mr. Churchill also insisted on the undoubted existence of the pledge, and held up to ridicule Lord Ernle and those others who have been trying to make out that the only pledge given was to remove the stigma of disease, by pointing to the reference to shipping in the 1917 discussion. For the House of Commons to repudiate that pledge now would have been, as was pointed out by more than one speaker in the debate, to knock away the whole foundation of confidence upon which the Imperial Conferences are based. As Mr. Churchill said in his closing appeal, it was for the House to support British agriculture by every other method open to it, except at the cost of Britain's good name and good faith. In face of the conclusive answer given on Monday by the House of Commons, it is clearly the duty of the Government to take the necessary steps for the removal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle at the earliest possible moment.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Trade of the Empire. Lord Long's suggestion for the holding at an early date of an Imperial Conference with regard to the trade of the Empire is already bearing fruit. Under his presidency, an association called the Empire Development Union has been formed, with a view to active advancement of the policy advocated. It received notable support last week at the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Stanley Machin, the chairman of the London Chamber, went a step further than Lord Long, in proposing the resolution on the subject passed by the association. He suggested that at the proposed Conference, not only the British Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions should be represented, but also the commercial and industrial communities. At the same time, Mr. Machin rightly uttered a warning against the introduction of party politics into the Conference. As he said, no selfish interest, either at home or overseas, should be allowed to come into this question.

At the Empire Parliamentary Association luncheon to Sir George Foster and Sir Francis Bell last week, Mr. Bonar Law added his voice to those who see that, without neglecting or minimising the importance of Central Europe, our main and first duty is to develop our own heritage.

* * *

The Canteen Fund. The debate which took place at Westminster the other day on the surplus derived from the War Service Canteens has a close interest for Canadians. The subject has for some time excited discussion in Canada as well as the Mother Country. No definite announcement appears to have been forthcoming as to the share of the surplus to which Canada was entitled, and not unnaturally this gave rise to misunderstandings and suspicions regarding its ultimate destination. If the Canadians' share is to be anything like as small as would now seem to be the case, it is a pity that they were ever allowed to entertain such high expectations as to the amount.

While the Bill authorising the proposed disposal of the surplus was given a second reading, the Secretary of State for War agreed to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into all the circumstances of the case. In view of the feeling that exists on the part of ex-Service men throughout the Empire, this was certainly a desirable step.

* * *

The Manitoba Result. The result of the General Election in Manitoba last week was not unexpected. The Province has fallen into line with its neighbours, Ontario, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, in side-tracking the traditional political parties, and has followed the lead of the first two of these by returning at the top of the poll the party identified with the policy of the United Farmers. Whether the Progressives have secured sufficient independence in the Legislature to give them a comparatively free hand is not yet clear. They are, however, in a better position than their predecessors in office, and there is reason to believe that the new Premier will have more success than Mr. Norris has had of late in securing support on vital issues from the other parties.

In selecting as their leader in the Legislature one who was not a candidate at the General Election, the Progressives of Manitoba have followed the other Provinces already mentioned. Mr. Bracken, however, as a Provincial Civil Servant, is in a unique position. He has two eminent qualifications. His agricultural knowledge and experience admirably equip him for his post as head of a Farmers' Government; and his personality is expected to commend itself to the other parties.

* * *

The Progressives' Position. The late Manitoba Legislature was often held up as an example of the evils of "group" government. Strictly speaking, of course, it was not really "group" government at all. The whole difficulty arose from the facts that the party in office was in the minority, and that there were so many other different parties whose support had to be depended upon, or whose hostility had to be reckoned with. It is to be hoped that the Progressives will be more fortunate than the Liberals. One of their expressed ideals has been "a strong, stable and efficient Government." Strength should be added to their position, from the fact that at the polls they were supported by a city as well as a rural organisation.

The election was fought largely on the record of the late Government, which was charged both with extravagance and with a tendency to identify [illegible] with Federal political affiliations. On the [illegible] Progressives strongly declared themselves. The watchwords they adopted, as applied to the various departments of political administration, were "Co-operation, economy, and justice to all." Among other points in their platform were direct legislation, proportional representation for grouped constituencies and the preferential ballot in single member seats, increased educational efficiency, a systematic survey of farming conditions, a general conference on taxation and land settlement, transfer of the Province's natural resources, and a referendum on the liquor question in the summer of 1923.

* * *

A Spirited Retort. A few weeks ago the *Morning Post* was rash enough to declare that on the subject of crop reports "all Canadians are liars"; that "these reports are issued for the purpose of boosting land prices by great land speculators," and that "these reports or estimates have misled the British grain trade." The charges were quite unjustified, for the regular crop reports are issued by the Dominion Government, the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces, and the railway companies; while one of the estimates generally recognised as reliable is that of the *Manitoba Free Press*, which has built up an elaborate system of some 300 crop correspondents. The *Free Press* has every reason to pride itself upon the efficiency of its own service, as well as the disinterestedness of the public Departments and corporations concerned, and it makes a spirited retort to the *Morning Post*:—

> The *Morning Post* is a bilious and abusive newspaper notoriously extreme in its statements and habitually untruthful about the many objects of its dislike. There is usually some reason, even though it may be a discreditable one, behind its attacks upon people or institutions in Great Britain, but this onslaught upon Canada appears to be merely a gratuitous display of bad temper.

The Montreal *Star* does not take quite so seriously the *Post's* regret at the absence of a British agricultural *attaché* at Ottawa or Winnipeg to study the wheat question. The *Star* says:—

> Many Canadians will deplore his absence also. We have no agricultural *attachés* in this country; for the experts that deal with the crop statistics are just plain farmers, or at best the graduates of our agricultural universities. There must be scores of drawing-rooms in Ottawa where tea is served every afternoon, and a maid with a cap brings in the buttered toast, who would welcome an agricultural *attaché*. We would hardly recommend Winnipeg, for those cowboys of the West lack that delicacy of refinement that is to be found in the "best circles" in the East.

The Leek. We noted a fortnight ago the protest made in the Dominion House of Commons by a member of Welsh extraction against the omission of the leek from the new Canadian coat-of-arms, in which the rose, thistle, and shamrock figure prominently. The revelation seems to have taken the House somewhat aback, but Mr. Mackenzie King promised to look into the matter, and to have the coat-of-arms inspected "to see if it didn't contain a leek somewhere." And lo and behold! the leek was there all the time! Mr. Evans, from Saskatoon, does not seem to have recognised the emblem of the Principality among the other plants. It is now suggested that it should be made a little plainer in the design.

As a matter of fact, the proclamation declaring the King's pleasure "concerning the Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada" describes the wreath below the shield as composed of "roses, thistles, shamrocks, and lilies." It has long, of course, been a matter of controversy whether the national "flower" of Wales is really a lily or a leek; but the point seems to be definitely established that Wales has not been overlooked in the new coat-of-arms. Mr. Evans had better turn his attention now to the best-known Canadian national song, "The Maple Leaf," in which it is only "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose" that "entwine The Maple Leaf for ever."

BRITISH SETTLERS IN CANADA.

Does the Average Englishman "Make Good"?

Considerable attention has been attracted by a letter from the pen of Professor W. Caldwell, of McGill University, which appeared in *The Times* the other day, on the question of Empire Settlement. The passages which have aroused most controversy are the following:

> I intend to shock (for their good) my fellow-countrymen by alleging here, as simple fact, that it is only a very small percentage of Englishmen who are really fit for life on the land in Canada, or for succeeding in this life. I was talking in this very connection only a few weeks ago, in Ottawa, with officials and experts and members of the Farmers' Party and with social workers. These all maintain (and there are records of certain districts in Ontario that bear them out) that the average Englishman of the South or the Midlands is not really a success on the land in Canada. He had better, it would seem, betake himself to Australia, and all this question of a settler choosing the right place to go to can to-day (and should) be settled before leaving these shores.
>
> Your rustic Scot, as a rule, succeeds far better in Canada than an Englishman. And so do Swedes, and Norwegians, and many European peasants, the men with the "sheepskin coats," as the Ottawa politicians put it. The average Englishman often seems, we are all sorry to say, at present somewhat "inferior," and it takes him years, too, to discard his "side," and his amateurishness, and his would-be ethics of the fair-play due to an Englishman, and his ideas about how Canada (as a British Possession) should be run.
>
> A redeeming consideration, however, to all this it is my duty to bring forward here, and it is one that Canadians wish to be definitely and widely known. It is by no means necessary for all Britishers to assume, and to carry through, the pioneer life in the Great West or the North-West of Canada. There are plenty of fine farms in the famous middle and Niagara region of Ontario (where the winters are mild and where the spring comes early) where owners will gladly house a man and his family for his help and his all-round assistance, until he learns the game of farming, and becomes ready for independent effort either in Ontario itself or in the Far West. And there are similar opportunities in Nova Scotia, say, or in the fine "townships" region below Montreal, on towards the American border.
>
> If any Englishman wants to go to Canada for the mere sake of the going, thinking that things and conditions there will of themselves right him in every sense, if he expects to hit it off in Canada after being a negligible unit or a failure here, he had better stay away. What Canada wants is what it calls the "fifty-fifty" basis of emigration, the men who will give and continue to give just as much as they receive. Canada is a land for a superior and a conquering type, the picked, strong, diamond-edged kind of man that you saw in the war. And out there in the West these new Canadians are working now in peace as resourcefully and as resolutely as they worked in the war. Any Britisher who thinks of going out there should be able to measure up with them.

Emigration Commissioner's Reply.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration for Canada—who speaks as one who has lived the greater part of his life in Canada, and had over 30 years' official experience in settling and securing suitable emigrants for the Dominion—says, in dealing with the above statements:

> It is a bold proposition when any Canadian attempts the tremendous task of drawing a line between Canadians and British people. Judging by the last year's Census in Canada, the only real Canadians were the aboriginal inhabitants, but, as a closer study of the races emigrating to Canada from its earliest days readily discloses, Canadians for the most part are of British stock, either in present or former generations, and one might almost be charged with setting up Peter against Paul when it is presumed to sit in judgment upon the suitability of English emigrants.
>
> The records of Canada are full of the names of Governors-General, Lieutenant-Governors, Premiers, Cabinet Ministers, merchant princes, bankers, railway presidents, and theologians who were born on this side of the Atlantic, and many others whose forebears came from this side.
>
> During the last twenty years there arrived in Canada from the British Isles 1,249,260 souls, consisting of 900,617 English, 14,428 Welsh, 257,043 Scotch, 77,181 Irish. Unless these for the most part have succeeded they probably returned, but the official records only show during the same twenty years deportations of 13,959 souls for all causes, medical, criminality, etc., which is about 1 per cent. of the total. Is there any institution, public or private, that deals with all classes of human beings that does not have 1 per cent. of failure in any year? Is it too much to argue that 99 per cent. of these enormous totals "stuck it," and, if properly instructed and trained before leaving these shores, will "stick it" as have hundreds of thousands before them?
>
> Having been born in the Midlands myself, I can perhaps adequately consider the point as to how and when an Englishman may fail in Canada. He may be amateurish, but what he dislikes is lack of all plain statements of conditions in front of him. Show him something different from an Egyptian darkness, let him know the worst of his difficulties before he starts, and I am satisfied the Englishman to-day will be no whit less courageous or suitable for Canada than were those who have, generation after generation, settled in that Dominion and have probably become Canadians in fact and in sentiment.
>
> I do not understand any reason why the Englishman to-day should not make good as did the Englishman of yesterday. At any rate, it is my official duty to deal with all classes of people, and I should not like Professor Caldwell's otherwise excellent communication to be a deterrent to those who think of going overseas.

Mr. Smith adds: "The British people need have no fear that the Canadian Government has not sufficient experience and inclination to deal adequately at the proper time with the extension of their settlement propaganda."

* *

OBITUARY

At Pictou, N.S.—Dr. Robert Maclellan, LL.D. (73), formerly Principal of Pictou Academy.

At Quebec.—Mrs. Arthur Strachan (84), widow of the late Chief Accountant of Molsons Bank, Montreal; Mr. Alexander Fraser (86), formerly District Magistrate, and a cousin of Colonel Malcolm Fraser, who took part in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759. At Three Rivers.—Mr. John McPherson (60).

At Montreal.—Mr. Louis J. A. Derome (81), a notable French-Canadian publisher and philanthropist; Mr. Jean Baptiste A. Aubry (50), a member of the Board of Trade.

At Ottawa.—Lady Grant, widow of Sir James Grant, M.D., and daughter of the late Mr. Edward Malloch.

At Toronto.—Mr. Frederick W. Burdon (63), a native of Swansea.

At Brockville.—Mr. George T. Lewis (65), head of Messrs. Lewis and Patterson.

At Woodstock.—Mr. Malcolm Douglas (63), mayor in 1890.

At Paris.—Mr. Albert Watts (77), a native of Alderton, Somerset, and prominent as a raiser of Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Roy Vernon Somerville (63), advertising manager of *Punch*, who died in London on Tuesday, was a native of Dundas, Ont.

Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), who died at Ashtead, Surrey, on July 22, of pneumonia, after five weeks' illness, was the popular writer of a number of novels and plays. Born at Brantford, Ont., the daughter of Mr. Charles Duncan, a merchant, and marrying early in life an Anglo-Indian journalist, Mrs. Cotes spent many years in Calcutta and Simla, and the East afforded setting for several of her books.

Mrs. Beckles Willson, who died suddenly in church at Mitcham last Sunday, was the daughter of the late Mr. A. White Dudley, of Colborne, Ontario, and was of United Empire Loyalist stock, two of her direct paternal ancestors having been Royal Governors of Massachusetts. She was the co-founder with Miss Butler of the famous "Corner of Blighty" canteen in the Place Vendôme, Paris, and at the close of 1917 returned to Canada to continue the work there. She was also hon. secretary of Le Cercle Franco-Américain for the relief of the people in devastated regions of France. After the war she assisted her husband in founding the Ypres League, and was to have taken part in to-day's pilgrimage to Ypres.

* *

In regard to a scheme submitted by Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, the Alberta Government has decided not to assist the immigration of women at the present time. The question of boy immigrants for farm work is being further considered.

The following have been appointed members of a Royal Commission to investigate fishery conditions in British Columbia: Messrs. William Duff, Liberal M.P. for Lunenburg, N.S. (Chairman); A. W. Chisholm, Liberal M.P. for Inverness; L. H. Martell, Liberal M.P. for Hants; Alfred Stork, Liberal M.P. for Skeena; W. W. Neill, Independent M.P. for Comox-Alberni; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative M.P. for Centre Vancouver; and C. H. Dickie, Conservative M.P. for Nanaimo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTH.

FLOYER.—On July 16, at Rossland, B.C., the wife of Captain E. A. Floyer, M.C., of Waneta, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOTT—BAIN.—At Perth, on July 15, D. M. Arbuthnott, to Jean Duncan, widow of Alexander Bain, surveyor, Edinburgh. (Canadian papers please copy.)

BLAIR-MYLES.—At the Church of the Angels, Los Angeles, U.S.A., on July 10, Archibald David Todd Blair, grandson of the late Mr. and M David Todd, Moray Place, to Edythe Marie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Myles, of Chatham, New Brunswick.

CALNEK—FALCONER.—At Winnipeg, on July 8, by Professor F. W. K J. Maurice Calnek, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Calnek, Nova Scotia, t Margaret (Peggy), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Falconer, 26 Wellington Street, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

COTES.—On July 22, at Barnett Wood Lodge, Ashtead, Sarah Janet (Sara Jeanette Duncan), beloved wife of Everard Cotes.

WILLSON.—On Sunday, July 23, suddenly, in Mitcham Parish Church, Ethel Grace, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Beckles Willson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND EMBARGO.

Majority of 76 in Favour of Its Removal.

BY a majority of 76 (247 to 171) the British House of Commons adopted a resolution, moved by Captain Shaw, Coalition Unionist M.P. for Forfar, "That this House is of opinion that the time has arrived when the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle should be removed."

The members of the Government voted as follows in the division:

Against the Embargo.—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Shortt, Sir A. Mond, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Mr. Fisher, Dr. Macnamara, Colonel Leslie Wilson, Mr. Amery, Mr. Hilton Young, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Mr. Dudley Ward, Sir P. Lloyd Greame, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Sir J. Tudor Walters, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, Major Tryon, Mr. A. Neal.

For the Embargo.—Mr. Chamberlain, Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Kellaway, Sir E. Pollock, Sir John Baird, Sir Robert Sanders, Mr. Eyres-Monsell, Earl Winterton, Sir John Gilmour, Colonel Gibbs, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. C. D. Murray, Sir W. Sutherland, Mr. E. F. L. Wood, Major Barnston.

Mr. Bonar Law voted for the removal of the embargo.

Among the occupants of the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery during the debate were the following Canadians: Right Hon. Sir George Foster, former Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner; the Hon. N. W. Rowell, former President of the Council; the Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Minister of Justice; and Chief Justice Mathers (Winnipeg).

The debate is dealt with on page 102.

A CANADIAN M.P.'s VIEW.

The only Canadian-born member taking part in the debate was Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden. He said that as a breeder in a small way of pedigree cattle in this country he hoped to export to Canada. He was firmly convinced that the removal of the embargo would not interfere with his farming operations or his breeding. On the contrary, by allowing Canadian cattle to come into this country he felt sure that it would result in more of his pedigree cattle being purchased by Canadians. The pledge at the Imperial Conference did not refer to the stigma only. To suggest that it did was to underestimate the intelligence of Canadian statesmen. If they were going to shut the door in this way to their own people, who had gone out to the Dominions, then he was afraid of what would happen. Suppose that pledge was not carried out in its entirety, was it possible to have another Imperial Conference? Would it not be humiliating if the greatest Dominion, invited to attend such a Conference, should demand a guarantee that any agreement entered into by the representatives of the Imperial Government would be carried out?

SIR GEORGE FOSTER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Sir George Foster, giving his impressions of the debate to a representative of *Canada*, said he was very much pleased at the manner in which it was conducted. "On both sides," he said, "there was evident appreciation of the Canadian position, and nothing but the kindest feeling manifested towards the Canadian contention. The case for the retention of the embargo was very ably and thoroughly put by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, and showed without doubt that there were two sides to the question—one which intimately affected the position of agriculturists in Great Britain, and the other which, whilst taking this into consideration, had respect to the definite pledge given in 1917, upon which Canadians relied for the removal of the embargo. Had the House of Commons failed to take this into consideration, and had the embargo been left as it was, it would have been difficult to have carried on negotiations and conferences between the representatives of the Overseas Dominions and the British Government with any confidence that what had been agreed upon therein would have been carried out.

"It is easy to magnify either the hopes or the fears of the contending parties with regard to the effect of the removal of the embargo on exports from Canada on the one hand, and on the British markets on the other. Probably an average between the two would adequately summarise the situation. Canadians will naturally look upon the result arrived at with the greatest satisfaction, in that a standing injustice of more than 25 years will have been removed, and the true position as respects the health conditions of Canadian cattle will have been recognised.

"It cannot be too strongly kept in view that Canada has no wish to interfere in the slightest with the Mother Country in respect to the protection of its agricultural interests. The Parliaments of both countries are supreme in that respect and there is no disposition, I think, on either side for one to trench upon the other. But the objection was that Canadian cattle were kept out on a pretext which had no foundation in fact. It is matter for congratulation on all sides that the question has now been settled, and all will hope for the best consequent results. The Canadian administration of its stock interests has been very strict and very thorough in the past, and no doubt will be continued along the same lines, as is, of course, dictated by all interests concerned, and no efforts will be left untried to maintain the high standard of health and the conditions which make therefor on the part of the Canadian Government and people."

Mr. Larkin states that he is naturally much gratified at the result of the debate, but, on the ground that it is a domestic matter, prefers to make no further comment.

FOR
INFORMATION
ABOUT
CANADA
ASK THE
CANADIAN
PACIFIC

CANADIANS' WALKING TOUR.

Messrs. R. Clifford Martin and Maurice Frayne, from Iroquois, Ont., who are making a walking tour in England. (See last week's *Canada*.)

THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AVAILABLE.

In response to a query from the secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial and Agricultural Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, says it is impossible to give the total acreage devoted to breeding cattle for feeding purposes, because very few farms devote acreage definitely to any such purpose. The only acreage actually devoted to breeding cattle for feeding would be the range country, and the number of head kept depends entirely on the character of the ranges, which vary widely. According to Dominion Government figures, there were in 1921 10,200,205 head of cattle in Canada, and of that number 881,223 were listed as steers, of which number 500,000 were in Western Canada.

It is steers that would be principally exported to Britain if the embargo were off. The heaviest export movement has always been from the Western Provinces, so this would be a fair indication of the numbers that would be available for movement to Britain at the present time. An open market there would have a tendency to increase the production, but the Government figures show that the number of steers in Canada has not varied much since 1918. In that year th numbers were 858,105; in 1919, 840,319; in 1920, 782,132 Miss Hind thinks the largest export movement they have ever had in any one year was 500,000, and that was in 1919. S has consulted some well-posted cattle men, and the that round 200,000 would be all that would be available fo next two years at least, and that possibly 300,000 would b most that would be available for some years. Quite numbers of cattle that were sent to the United States, the market was open, would never be sent to Britain case, owing to the length of haul. These would be very young stocker steers and heifers.

FARMERS WIN IN MANITOBA.

President of Agricultural College as Premier.

As a result of the General Election held in Manitoba on July 18, the Progressives (Farmers' Party) have obtained the largest number of seats in the Legislature. Out of the 53 constituencies polled last week—the elections in Rupert's Land and The Pas have been deferred—the Progressives are credited with having won 26 seats, the Liberals 7, the Independents 7, the Conservatives 6, and Labour 5. Definite news of the other seats has not yet come to hand. Mr. Norris, the Liberal Premier, has been re-elected, but three of his Ministers have been defeated.

For the 53 seats 151 candidates (including five women) were nominated. Forty members of the old Legislature sought re-election. The Progressives had 40 candidates, the Liberals 37, the Conservatives 26, Labour 20, and the Independents 18. Several candidates of other affiliations were also nominated. In Winnipeg (where the election was by the proportional representation system) there were 43 candidates for 10 seats.

At the General Election of 1920 there were returned 21 Liberals, 15 Independent Farmers, 10 Labour, 7 Conservatives, and 2 Independents.

THE HON. JOHN BRACKEN, MANITOBA'S NEW PREMIER.

Mr. John Bracken, President of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been selected as Premier by the Progressives. He was not nominated for a seat, so one will have to be found for him.

The New Premier.

By practical experience, by professional training and by natural instinct, the new Premier is an agriculturist. Born and raised on a large dairy farm in Leeds County, Ontario, he rose, while yet a very young man, to become its manager. After four years as farm manager, he took the B.S.A. course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Upon graduation, he was engaged by the Dominion Seed Branch, and for one year was their representative in Manitoba. Mr. Bracken then moved to Saskatchewan to become Provincial Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs, and for two years combined this position with the secretaryship of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Association and the secretaryship of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair. After one year of post-graduate studies in American universities, he became a Professor of Field Husbandry in the University of Saskatchewan, which position he held for ten years. He was appointed President of the Manitoba College in 1920.

Not only has Mr. Bracken a Continental reputation as an authority on field husbandry matters, but he is also keenly interested in live stock subjects and appreciative of the importance of all branches of agriculture and rural endeavour. During his term as Professor in Saskatchewan he wrote 25 bulletins and circulars on different phases of Western agriculture, and he is also the author of the well-known book, "Crop Production in Western Canada.

In his student days Mr. Bracken's promise and popularity were well attested. In his first year's work he won four scholarships -all there were to win. In his second year he captured the Governor-General's Medal for general proficiency. In his fourth year he won the Gold Medal as best all-round man in the graduating class. He was a member of the first international stock judging team to bring the judging trophy to Canada, and was second highest in the total score among all the students competing. He was President of the College Y.M.C.A., Vice-President of the Agricultural College Athletic Association, and for three years captain of the College Rugby team.

The Times Toronto correspondent says there is agreement among all who know him that Manitoba is fortunate in its new Premier. Mr. Bracken is an excellent public speaker, and has an attractive personality. As a Civil Servant, Mr. Bracken has had no active connection with any political party, and is therefore in a stronger position to draw support from the Labour and Independent members in the Legislature.

Further reference to the election appears on page 103.

* *

CANADIANS AT BISLEY.

Four Marksmen in the King's Hundred.

Four Canadians shot in the King's Hundred, when the premier prize was carried off by Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Marchment (1st London) after a tie at 230 with A.-Sergt, G. R. King (late R.M.A.). Sergt. J. Lonsdale (Toronto), after making 95 in the earlier stage, reached 223 in the King's; Lieut. A. M. Blackburn (Winnipeg), 92—218; and Lieut. E. T. D. Francis (Ottawa), 93, and Lieut. J. A. Chandler (New Brunswick), 92—215 each.

In the Prince of Wales's competition Lieut. Francis made 65.

For the Mackinnon Challenge Cup, which Scotland won with 947, England was second with 938, and Canada third with 855, Ireland making 848, Guernsey 843, and Wales 795.

The Bisley meeting concluded last Saturday with the presentation of prizes in the Umbrella Tent, under the presidency of Lord Cheylesmore. To signalise the Canadians' fiftieth anniversary as N.R.A. competitors, the High Commissioner for Canada was invited to make the presentations. Mr. Larkin suggested that if the young men of the Empire took up rifle-shooting as a pastime, instead of chasing golf balls, they would be doing greater benefit to the country as well as to themselves.

The Canadians' "At Home."

The following were among the acceptances for the "At Home," held by the Canadian team on Wednesday of last week:

Lt.-Col. M. Alexander, Capt. E. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bull, Capt. and Mrs. J. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bond, Miss Amy Gould, Capt. and Mrs. G. Norman Barefoot, Major and Mrs. T. F. Bapty, Col. and Mrs. George Barefoot, Sir Geo. and Lady McLaren Brown, Major Burt, Major H. Blount, Col. John Barlow, Capt. W. Bird, Lt.-Col. A. Bates.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clougher, Mr. N. M. Clougher, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Champion, Capt. W. D. and Miss Cowan, Archdeacon Cody, Mrs. Coles, Capt. Coode, Maj. R. W. Cantley, Maj. J. W. Cruden, Lt.-Col. Duncan Campbell, Col. J. H. Cowan, Col. Complin, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Craig, Mrs. Chrimes, Miss Conway.

Lt.-Col. C. R. Desney, Lt. H. D. Deedes, R.N., Maj. and Mrs. C. E. Etches, Maj. J. M. Frank, Col. Raymond Ffennell, Lt.-Comdr. H. W. B. and Mrs. Fligg, Lt.-Col. R. S. Few, Archdeacon Forneret, Mr. J. Gilmour, Rev J. Gwyn, Lt. T. J. Gething, Col. P. J. Gripper, Col. J. B. Hopton, Mr. and Mrs. John and Miss Howard, Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Howard, Col. and Mrs. A. A. Heyman, Col. J. L. Homer, Col. T. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Halsall, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Heatley, Maj. Heather, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hodgins.

Lt.-Col. Ingleton-Webber, Hon. P. C., Mrs., and Miss Larkin, Col. and Mrs. Layborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. K. Letson and the Misses Letson, Capt. C. D. Miller, Lt.-Col. A. F. Marchment, Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, Col. J. MacCartney, Lt.-Col. W. J. Matthews, Mrs. A. G. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Lt.-Col. H. Oldfield, Capt. E. H. O'Kelly, Maj. C. A. Ogden, Lt.-Col. and Mme. P. Pelletier, Capt. A. F. Pickford, Lt.-Col. H. E. P. Pateshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pearson.

Rev. Mills and Mrs. Robins, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Capt. A. W. W. Rowe, Maj. A. J. Reed, Lt.-Col. Sir Philip W. Richardson, M.P., Maj. Ranken, Mr. Justice and the Misses Rose, Mr. W. R. Rutherford, Lady Strathcona, Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Maj. C. H. Sebastian Smith, Maj. W. E. Stephenson, Maj. Sneath, Mr. K. R. Schofield, Archdeacon and Miss Snowdon, Fl.-Lt. Taylor, Mrs. D. F. and Miss Utton, Capt. R. A. E. Voysey, Lt. R. M. White, Col. Howard Wilkinson, Maj. J. H. Wyberg.

The majority of the Canadian team were to return by the *Montrose* yesterday (Friday); others sailing later by various steamers.

* *

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIVERPOOL STAFF.

The annual bowling handicap for the Canadian Pacific Liverpool staff was held at Hunts Cross on Saturday last, the party being conveyed from Liver Buildings by chars-à-bancs.

Immediately after tea Mr. T. McNeil, General Agent, commented upon the games, and particularly on the good feeling promoted on such an occasion as that between the members of the various departments. Although the office teams in the Steamship League were not so successful this season from a playing point of view, he congratulated them on their record in the Cup Division, the club having played prior to this season in 33 games without a defeat. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Captain Forster, but welcomed Captain Dobson and other members of the operating staff, and concluded his remarks by expressing thanks on behalf of the staff to Mr. Paddock and Mr. Parsons, who were responsible for the arrangements.

The prizes were carried off as follow: 1, G. Williams (Passenger Department); 2, H. A. Watterson (Accounts Department); 3, J. J. Parsons (Freight Department); 4, H. Jones (Passenger Department).

* *

Twenty bankers, headed by the President of the American Bankers' Association, visited Montreal this week for a conference with Canadian financial leaders.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord Byng, after spending five days at Vancouver, left for the Yukon on Wednesday.

* *

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, sailed on Tuesday to inspect the Canadian commercial agencies in Great Britain, and to consider plans for the co-ordination of the commercial and immigration services.

* *

The High Commissioner and Mrs. P. C. Larkin were among those invited to the evening party on July 19 given by Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) at Chesterfield House.

* *

The Hon. P. C. Larkin lunched on Tuesday with Mr. J. H. Thomas.

* *

Sir George and Lady Foster will visit Scotland and the Continent before returning to Canada in the end of October.

* *

Sir George Foster addressed the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, on Thursday.

* *

Sir Herbert Ames, who has been spending a short time in Canada, was expected to arrive at Southampton yesterday by the *Melita*.

* *

The Hon. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and the Hon. W. R. Warren, Attorney-General of the Dominion, are to be the guests of the Newfoundland Club in London at the British Empire Club on Wednesday.

* *

The Duchess of Devonshire and her daughter, Lady Rachel Cavendish, have left No. 2 Carlton Gardens for Chatsworth, where the Duke of Devonshire is also in residence.

* *

Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, and Sir Harry and Lady Brittain were among the guests at the reception held at 11 Kensington Palace Gardens after the wedding of Mr. H. Vernon Hunt to Miss Estelle Blumenfeld on July 19.

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Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden and Mrs. Duff-Frazier were amongst the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Sutton on the occasion of their dance for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

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Major and Mrs. Heather, Mr. and Mrs. Forster (Toronto), and Miss C. Welland Merritt (St. Catharines), were the guests of Lady Llangattock, South Lodge, Rutland-gate, on Thursday afternoon of last week.

* *

Mr. C. W. Colley, Ph.D., LL.D., of Montreal, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mr. H. J. Fuller, of New York, who is also a director of that bank, arrived from New York by the *Olympic*, and are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

The following Canadians received invitations for the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on July 21

The Hon. Peter C. Larkin and Mrs. and Miss Larkin, Mr. W. L. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith, the Hon. Thomas Low, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., the Ven. Archdeacon Cody, Mrs. Fleet, Miss Macdonald, Major-General J. W. Stewart, C.B., and Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Justice F. E. Hodgins, and Mrs. and Miss Estelle Hodgins, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Noxon, Mrs. Edwin J. McLelland and Miss McLelland, Mrs. Lallie McCarthy, Col. and Mme. Pelletier, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Duff and Mrs. Duff, Sir Charles P. Davidson, Miss C. Welland Merritt, Miss Helen Drury, Miss Audrey Buchanan, Mrs. and Miss Mathers, Col. and Mrs. Grant Morden.

THE HON. SIR R. A. SQUIRES, M.P.
Prime Minister of Newfoundland, now in London.

Mr. Justice Teetzel and Miss Teetzel, Mr. E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Mrs. and the Misses Tilley (2), Mrs. Tilley, Mr. H. J. Gagné, Mr. J. H. Rodd, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gwynne, Mr. T. Brosseau, Mr. G. St. Pierre, Mr. A. C. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lynch and Miss Lynch, Mr. J. A. Ruddick and Miss Ruddick, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. O. H. Clark, Mr. J. Bain, K.C., and Mrs. and Miss Bain, Mr. E. Bristol, C.M.G., and Mrs. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. S. Casey Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartlet.

Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. John Cawthra and Miss Cawthra, Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd and Miss Elizabeth Boyd, Prof. and Mrs. Caldwell, the Rev. Canon Morley and Miss Morley, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Miss Aikins, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard and Miss Howard, Mr. Justice W. N. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McL[illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Barker, V.C., and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Charles Campbell, Brig.-General C. F. Winter and Mrs. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armitage Ewing, Mr. Justice W. A. Weir and Mrs. Weir, Mr. W. R. Meredith and Miss Meredith.

Mrs. Allen Fleet, Miss Nancy L. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Samuel and Miss Samuel, Mrs. Charles Sprague, Major and Mrs. George A. Heather, Miss Laura K. Aitken, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Masten and Mrs. Masten, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. E. Rose and the Misses Rose, Major-General Charles McDougall and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan and Miss Allan, Mr. George Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mr. William C. Muir, Miss B. Boivin, Miss Cochrane, Lieut.-Colonel K. M. Perry, D.S.O., and Mrs. Perry, the Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Snowden and Miss Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Benjamin, Mr. R. Ryling le Sueur, M.P., and Mrs. le Sueur.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Cox, the Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. and Miss Rowell, Mr. Thomas Mulvey, K.C., and Mrs. and Miss Mulvey, Mrs. Myatt, Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Nelles, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Miss Macdonald.

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Among the departures for Quebec by the *Empress of India*, on July 21, were Mr. and Mrs. A. Baldwin, Mr. Bartle Bull, Captain C. G. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Chapman, Mr. T. Coates, Rev. James Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. S. French, Mr. C. D. Gordon, Mr. H. McL. Hague, Mr. J. B. Hanley, Mr. G. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jarman, Mrs. C. S. Laidlaw, Mr. D. McLachlan, Mr. J. Mattison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Shackleton, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson

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Viscount and Viscountess Burnham gave a dinner party at Claridge's Hotel on Monday to meet Sir George and Lady Foster and Dominion members of Parliament. The guests included the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Mr. L. S. Amery, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Sir Thomas and Lady Bennett, the Hon. R. K. Bishop, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Joseph and Lady Cook, Sir Howard D'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Donald, Sir George and Lady Foster, Senator and Mrs. Greaves, Lord Islington, the Hon. P. C. and Mrs. Larkin, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, Mr. Claude, Mrs., and Miss Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Richard Squires, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Hon. W. R. and Mrs. Warren.

The Hon. Sir Charles Russell entertained at dinner at Claridge's Hotel, on July 21, members of the Canadian Bar at present in England, to meet the Lord Chancellor. Among others present were the following: Viscount Mersey, Lord Phillimore, Lord Buckmaster, Mr. Justice Lawrence, Mr. Justice Master, Mr. Justice Rose, Mr. Justice Ferguson, the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. A. C. Clauson, K.C., Mr. W. H. Tilley, K.C., Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.C., Sir Claud Schuster, Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., Mr. James Bain, K.C., Mr. S. Casey Wood, K.C., Mr. J. A. Ewing, K.C., Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, Mr. Cyril Asquith, Mr. Charles Neish, C.B., Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence, Sir William Leese, Major Moss, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. W. Wallach, Mr. A. C. Weddell, Mr. Everett Bristol, Mr. A. T. Mathew, Mr. Philip Oddie, and Mr. G. W. Winter

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

JULY 29.—Hertfordshire Agricultural Show at Hatfield Park.

JULY 30.—Baseball: International Baseball League at Stamford Bridge.

JULY 31.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

JULY 31.—Opening of Cowes Regatta Week.

AUGUST 1 and 2.—Cricket: Canadians v. Incogniti at Wimbledon.

AUGUST 2.—Cricket: Rugby v. Marlborough, at Lord's.

AUGUST 7.—Bank Holiday.

AUGUST 7.—Royal Aero Club Aerial Derby, at Waddon Aerodrome.

AUGUST 7 and 8.—Cricket: Canadians v. Royal Navy, at Chatham.

AUGUST 7.—Croquet Tournament at Hurlingham.

AUGUST 9 and 10.—Cricket: Canadians v. Free Foresters, at the Oval.

AUGUST 11.—Cricket: Canadian v. Lords and Commons, at Lord's.

AUGUST 14.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Finals.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Lady Drummond intends to return to Canada on August 11.

* *

Mr. T. Albert Brown, of Toronto, President of Brown Bros., is in London.

* *

Mr. Herbert C. Cox, of Toronto, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, is in London.

* *

Mrs. Ernest Stuart and Sir Campbell Stuart have been the guests of Sir Lomer Gouin at Murray Bay, P.Q.

* *

Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., and Mrs. Barker and Mr. R. Y. Eaton returned to Canada via New York by the *Majestic* on July 19.

* *

Mr. Elliott Galt has bought "Clairden," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Bushby, in Victoria, B.C., where he will shortly take up his residence.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John MacGregor, Montreal, arrived by the *Montrose* to join Col. James MacGregor, who is leaving in the fall for military service in Egypt.

* *

Among the departures for Montreal by the *Minnedosa*, on July 20, were Mr. A. Austin, Mr. M. A. Brown, Mr. E. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart, Mr. A. Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mathieson, Mrs. H. and the Misses Molson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McGachen, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Paddon, Dr. H. Pichette, Mr. and Mrs. W. J Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simon, Mr. F. D. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Taylor, Mr. K. N. Watson, and Mrs. M. Woodwards.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Empress of France* on July 19 were Brig.-Gen. D. M. Watt, Col. E. R. Wayland, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulvey and Miss Eleanor Mulvey, Mr. E. B. McInerney, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Evans, Mr. J. W. A. Hickson, Mr. T. C. Bowling, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. J. W. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cameron, Mrs John S. Ewart, and the Misses Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Finkelstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. E. Morrison, Mr. T. Howard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watt, and Mr. W. C. Browne

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Armstrong, President of the Cobalt Board of Trade, who is accompanied by Mrs. Armstrong, is in London.

* *

Sir Thomas Robinson, who, in addition to being a large Grimsby trawler owner, is consulting director of the Canadian Fishing and Cold Storage Company, and Prince Rupert, left for Canada by the *Empress of India* last week.

* *

His Honour MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived from Halifax by the *Megantic* on Saturday last. His Honour, who was born in Hants County, N.S., in 1845, has been Lieutenant-Governor of the Province since November, 1916, having been appointed for a further term last March. He is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and was a prominent business man in Halifax. In 1887 he married a daughter of the Hon. Dr. Parker, of Dartmouth, N.S., and they have five sons and one daughter. He will return in September. Mrs. Grant has been in England for some time.

HIS HONOUR MacCULLUM GRANT.

* *

Dr. H. M. Ami is at present undergoing a throat cure at Mont Dore les Bains, Auvergne. He will take part in the Geological Congress in Belgium from August 9 to 19. Other Canadians attending this Congress will be Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa: Professor Frank Adams, McGill University; and Professor R. W. Brock, British Columbia University.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montrose*, on July 22, included Dr. L. Arthur, Mrs. K. M. and the Misses Austin, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Beal, Mr. F. W. Bell Smith, Mr. J. H. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. St. George Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Child, Dr. W. J. Corrigan, Mr. William Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Ferguson, Mr. Justice C. P. Fullerton, Mr. A. A. Goodchild, Mr. C. R. Greer, Mr. W. H. Greet, Mr. and Mrs. George Hayman, Mr. D. Heritage, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Herring, Mrs. Henry Joseph, Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Roderick Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. John MacGregor, Mr. F. A. Magee, Mr. E. V. O. Meara, Rev. D. M. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts, Major Donald Sutherland, Dr. A. S. Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Way of An Eagle."

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Listening In."

CRITERION, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—*Daily Express* Women's Exhibition (till July 29).

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Summer Exhibition.

Paymaster Mid. J. E. Ellis, R.C.N., is posted to H.M.S. *Cambrian*.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Lennox, of Toronto, are staying at 7 Park Place, St. James's

* *

Dr. Clifford M. Scott has arrived from Ottawa *en route* to Vienna, where he will take a special course in surgery.

* *

Mrs. Chrimes was among those present in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons on Monday to hear the debate on the cattle embargo.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Benson left London for Paris on Tuesday. Mr. W. F. Benson, who is manager of the Bank of Montreal's branch in Paris, has just returned from a visit to Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McInerney and family arrived by the *Empress of France en route* for Paris, where Mr. McInerney will occupy the position of manager of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in that city.

* *

The arrivals by the *Empress of Britain* at Liverpool, on July 25, included Mr J. S. Crate, Lt.-Col. J. R. Gordon, Mr. A. P. Holt, Mr. G. R. Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewis, Mr. Allan Munroe, Mr. C. Ransom, and Mr. C. D. Schurman.

* *

At the last summer meeting of Canada Lodge, held on Tuesday, among the visiting Brethren were R. W. B. E. T. Malone, Grand Treasurer of Ontario; Capt. Malone Rhys Thomas, and the Rev. H. D. Mattini, of Winnipeg; and Lt. A. M. Blackburn, of the Canadian Bisley team.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Regina* on July 22, included Mr. J. E. P. Aldous, Mr. and Mrs. George Breakey, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lochrop, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. O'Hara, Mrs. J. W. and Miss M. Noxon, Dr. and Mrs. T. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Salis, and Mr. H. Vineberg.

CANADA'S "WHITE COAL."

Development of the Dominion's Hydro-Electric Power.

DURING the past decade or two, ever increasing attention has been centred upon a development, which, in its enormous potentialties, promises to play a vitally important role in the development of the Dominion. This is the production of hydro-electric energy.

That this industry has been becoming more and more important in recent years is due to various factors (points out the Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada). The continuous rise in the price of fuel, as well as the diminishing supply, has induced a search for substitutes, and hydro-electric power has proved its value in this field. Furthermore, the growing complexity of transportation problems suggests a wider use of electric power. Another factor is the ability, due to recent technical improvements, of transmitting power of high voltage a much longer distance than formerly was possible.

With respect to the amount of hydro-electric power already developed, as well as to the potential supply, Canada stands among the foremost of the nations of the world. Nor has the Dominion been slow to realise the tremendous possibilities of this important resource. That a creditable showing was made during 1921 in the development of water power in Canada is indicated by reports recently published by the Department of the Interior. In these reports, it is shown that, in spite of general conditions of depression throughout the country, over 300,000 h.p. was added during the year 1921.

WOODEN FLUME SKIRTING A MOUNTAIN SIDE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the standpoint of the distribution of hydro-electric power in Canada, the central electric station industry is of prime importance. The fact, previously referred to, of the greatly extended radius of electrical transmission, in addition to the fortunate location of water power with relation to centres of industry, has led to the widespread development of central electric stations. It is estimated that at the present time there is invested in hydro-electric plants and systems engaged in the production and distribution of electrical energy over $437,000,000. This investment represents a horse power of 2,013,000, generated in 282 central stations. Of this amount, the pulp and paper industry used over 160,000 h.p., in addition to the 470,000 h.p. generated directly by the pulp and paper companies. Other industries used over 274,000 h.p.

The recent development of water power in Canada compares very favourably with that of other countries. Compare the Canadian record with that of the United States for example: In 1902 Canada added 47 h.p. per 1,000 of the population, in comparison with an addition in the United States of 26 h.p. in the same year. In 1912 the Canadian figure was [illegible] the American figure 51. In 1920 the Dominion installed [illegible] h.p., and the United States 93 h.p. per 1,000 of the population.

With these important additions [illegible] of Canada now totals well over 2,763,000 h.p., with considerable construction under way. This gives Canada the distinction of having the largest per capita development of any country in the world, with the one exception of Norway. The near future should see tremendous strides in this vitally important industry. Canada is eminently fortunate in her water power resources, both in respect to amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall, and also from the standpoint of the nature, extent, and location of the sources. In the past, prospective water-power sources have been thoroughly investigated and intelligently administered. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the vital importance of this industry, not only in relation to its use for light and heat, but more particularly in view of its tremendous value in the development of our other natural resources.

(*Other photographs on centre double-page.*)

* *

BRITISH SETTLERS FOR ONTARIO.

The Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, is calling a conference in the first week of September, which will be attended by Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General in London, to discuss emigration from the British Isles to Ontario (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

Mr. Doherty desires to bring out three distinct classes of people—farmers with limited means, farm labourers, and boys. He hopes to have members in the first and second classes who will purchase land and settle in older Ontario, probably with loans, in special cases, from the Provincial Government. As to boys, he believes that certain institutions could be used or established for agriculture before they definitely undertook farming either as hired hands or owners.

"Ontario," the Minister declares, "should not be afraid to spend a reasonable amount of money in encouraging good immigration, but I should only approve such expenditure in connection with a well-thought-out plan of campaign."

* *

OVERSEA TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

The large party of Oversea teachers, after arriving at Southampton on July 12, spent a week in Oxford. Arriving in London on July 19, they have since been doing sight-seeing in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, under the auspices of the Victoria League.

On Thursday of last week, during a visit to Westminster Abbey, they laid a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior. On Friday they visited the British Museum and the Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey; and on Saturday, Westerham, Kent. On Sunday evening the Dowager Countess of Jersey and the Executive Committee of the Victoria League held a reception at 22 Eccleston Square.

Monday's programme included the House of Commons, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Guildhall, and the Mercers' Hall: Tuesday's, Hatfield House; Wednesday's, Canterbury; Thursday's, the National Gallery and Lambeth Palace; Friday's, Greenwich; and to-day's, Whitehall, Westminster, and Harrow.

On Tuesday they leave for a week in France, and then proceed to the Lake District and Scotland.

* *

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS ROMANCE.

Mrs. Nichol, the daughter of a farm worker, of Stoneykirk, near Stranraer, Scotland, has been informed that she has been left a bequest of £25,000 under the will of her late husband, David Nichol, of Toronto, who served in the Canadian Forestry Corps, and to whom she was married on December 3, 1917 seven weeks before his death in England—while she was working at the Gretna munitions factory.

Mrs. Nichol, who then knew nothing about her husband's circumstances or his relatives, returned to her home on leaving the munitions factory, and after serving for some time in a tea-room, has latterly been employed as a housekeeper.

* *

With a view to the promotion of the trade relations of the United Kingdom within the Empire, on the lines of resolutions unanimously adopted at successive Imperial Conferences, the Empire Development Union has been formed, with Viscount Long of Wraxall as President, Sir Vincent Caillard as Vice-President, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins as Chairman, and Mr. C. E. Cottier as hon. treasurer.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—An official announcement intimates that the new rate of a two-cent stamp-tax for every 50 dollars for which a cheque is drawn, but not exceeding $5,000, will become effective on August 1. Cheques drawn for any amount exceeding $5,000 will be subject to the same stamp-tax as those drawn for $5,000, namely $2.

——It is the intention of the Government to send an exhibition train through France this year. An item of $50,000 to cover the cost of the train was approved by the Dominion House of Commons. Both agricultural and industrial exhibits will be shown, and it is expected that Canadian manufacturers will aid in outfitting and defraying the cost of the train.

TORONTO.—Seventy thousand dollars more are to be spent on the live-stock arena in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association, thus bringing the total cost of the building up to about $1,200,000.

——At the closing session of the International Kiwanis Convention, held in Massey Hall, Mr. George Ross, Civic Financial Commissioner of this city, was, by a handsome majority, elected International President over Mr. Edwin Arras, of Columbus, Ohio, the caucus candidate.

——Among those graduating at Toronto University was Miss Frances E. Heming, Ottawa, who received the degree of B.S.A., on completion of a four-years' course at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Miss Heming, who is one of the first graduates in agriculture in Canada, specialised in horticulture, and is taking over the management of Glen Innis Orchard, one of the largest fruit growing properties in the Annapolis Valley.

HAMILTON.—Mr. E. J. Mahony, President, and C. W. Baxter, manager, of the Niagara Fruit Growers, Limited, say the fruit crop in the Niagara peninsula this year will be second only to the record yield of 1920. Plums are an exceptionally heavy crop.

LONDON.—The Rev. Father M. J. Brady, pastor of St. Mary's Church, has had the title of Monsignor conferred upon him by the Pope.

KITCHENER.—The new war memorial to the soldiers of Kitchener and Waterloo who fell during the Great War, was unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor, before a crowd of several thousand people on June 18. The monument, which has been erected in the soldiers' plot at Mount Hope Cemetery, is an imposing shaft of British Columbia granite.

PORT DOVER.—A stone cross has been unveiled here in memory of the landing, in 1670, of Alginée and Collier de Casson, the first white men to touch the shores of Lake Erie.

ST. THOMAS.—The Rev. George W. Henderson, D.D., preached his farewell sermon to his congregation at Central Methodist Church on June 25, retiring from the ministry after 47 years' service.

WINDSOR.—Property aggregating several hundred acres, and fronting on the Detroit River, between the site of the present Canadian plant and the Walkerville Boat Club, has been bought by the Ford Motor Company of Canada.

WOODSTOCK.—On July 6 a complimentary banquet was tendered to Mr. John Ross Shaw, the newly-elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by the Board of Trade and the Woodstock Manufacturers' Association. Leading representatives of the mercantile, commercial, and industrial interests of the city were present.

PRESTON.—The corner stone of the town's new public library at Hespeler was laid with full ceremony on July 8. The Lieutenant-Governor officiated, being assisted by Mayor Panabaker and members of the Town Council.

GRAVENHURST.—On July 5, facing the blue waters of Muskoka Lake, the corner-stone of the new structure of the main building of Muskoka Hospital for consumptives was laid by Lady Gage. The old hospital was burned in November, 1920, and the present building is about a mile from the old site.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—For the year ended June 30 the Province had a surplus of over $5,000,000.

——The Ontario Paper Company bought at auction on July 4, at the office of the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province, 200 miles of timber limits on the north shore at $1.05 per thousand feet for a period of three years. Most of the large lumber companies were represented at the sale. The Department has also sold a large quantity of limits damaged by the forest fires.

—The wife of Mr. F. X. Gagnon, of Ste. Petronille, gave birth to her 20th child on June 27. Of that number 11 children are living, of whom four are girls and seven boys. The parents of Mr. Gagnon had 13 children, while the parents of Mrs. Gagnon had 17. Mr. Gagnon's age is 49 and his wife is 42 years of age.

MONTREAL.—A row of shade trees centring a 30-mile boulevard running the entire length of the Island of Montreal, from Bout de l'Ile to Ste. Anne de Bellevue will be the memorial to members of Scottish battalions of this city killed in the world war. A tree is to be planted for every man who lost his life in the war under the banner of the "Montreal Scottish," whether he hailed from Canada, the United States, or any other country. Each tree will have an aluminium tablet with the name, battalion, regimental number, and date of death of the man in whose honour it has been planted.

——Some wonderful salmon fishing has been experienced in the lower reaches of the Bonaventure River by Mr. Henry Miles, M.L.A., who personally landed 31 salmon within four days. The largest salmon he landed weighed 31 lb., and the smallest 10 lb. Mr. Miles states that there have never been so many fish in the river as there are this year. He has been fishing in the Bonaventure River for 18 years, and this year's catch is the biggest in weight he has ever had, although 12 years ago he landed 34 in one season.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Government has passed on Order-in-Council authorising the issuing of a proclamation which will make "Keep to the right" the rule of the road in New Brunswick on and after December 1 next.

——There is promise of a good apple crop in the Province this year, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture. In the valley of the Lower St. John the set of fruit is not as heavy as seemed to be indicated by the abundance of bloom.

MONCTON.—Mrs. Greta Gaskin Bidlake, one of New Brunswick's promising young writers, has offered her services, which have been accepted, as matron of Dr. Grenfell's school for orphans at Cartwright, Labrador. Mrs. Bidlake is the widow of Geoffrey Bidlake, of this city, who was killed in France.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—An order for 450,000 sheets of mica has been received by Prospectors, Limited, a firm which has opened up the mines at Neil's Harbour. The company also controls nine brine springs in the Bricklaw area, which it is claimed will give a pound of salt to the gallon.

AMHERST.—The Amherst branch of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, Limited, has received an order from the Canadian National Railways for the manufacture of 2,500 wheels.

SYDNEY.—Dr. C. W. Bliss, of Amherst, has been elected President of the Nova Scotia Medical Health Officers' Association. Dr. H. W. Hattie was elected secretary.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. Justice Galt, in commenting on the Grand Jury report presented at the Assize here, declared that the present liquor laws were inadequate, as they punished innocent people, whose only sin against the Crown was that they wanted to obtain a drink of beer or whisky, while bootleggers had no trouble whatever in obtaining all they required.

——The voters' registration figures for Manitoba, issued officially, show an increase of 5 per cent. over the 1920 lists. The total for the 1922 registration is 221,374, as against 209,349 for 1920. The 1922 figures will be increased by approximately 1,000 when the registration at The Pas is completed.

——On July 11 600 persons attended the unveiling of a memorial to 120 employees of the Union Bank of Canada who fell in the war, and the presentation by W. R. Allan, the bank's President, of the deed of 18 acres of land to the Lakeside Fresh Air Camp Association at McElheran, Man. Archbishop Matheson dedicated the memorial, while Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Major-General H. D. B. Ketchen, officer commanding M.D. 10, delivered addresses.

At the Canadian Medical Association convention held here, Dr. C. F. Martin, of Montreal, was elected President; Sir Thomas Roddick, Montreal, hon. president; Dr. J. W. Scane, Montreal, Secretary; and Dr. T. C. Routley, Toronto, associate secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Fifty square miles of timber in the Moose Mountain forest reserve, near Kipling, in Eastern Saskatchewan, have been eaten up by caterpillars this summer, according to officials of the Wood and Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Building permits issued here for the first six months of 1922, with a few items still to be added, fell just short of the million mark, viz., $989,800.

SASKATOON.—Building permits for the first six months of 1922 totalled over $1,243,380, as compared with $301,752 for the corresponding period last year. During the whole of 1921 permits totalled $774,660.

The Saskatchewan Press Association, comprising weekly newspaper publishers of the Province, has elected as officers: President, Mr. S. N. Wynn, Yorkton; vice-president, Mr. James MacDonald, Unity; secretary, Mr. H. T. Halliwell, Estevan.

INDIAN HEAD.—Mr. G. D. MacKie, City Commissioner of Moose Jaw, has been unanimously elected president of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities. Major J. B. Gibson, of Yorkton, was elected vice-president. Next year's convention will be held in Yorkton.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. W. C. Bryan, Superintendent of the Alberta Provincial Police, has been appointed Commissioner in succession to Mr. Alfred Cuddy, who recently resigned to take a position with the Ontario Police Department.

In the open Alberta golf championship the winner was Duncan Sutherland, professional at the Edmonton Club, with Herbert Black, of Calgary, second. Their scores for the 36 holes were 153 and 155 respectively.

That marked improvement in the employment situation in this Province has taken place during the last year is shown by the report of Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Director of the Alberta Government Employment Service.

The new Civil Service Superannuation Act is now in effect. This provides a fund for superannuation of Civil Servants, the retiring age for men being 65 and for women being 55. Under this new scheme 4 per cent. is deducted from the salaries of all employees, to which is added 4 per cent. by the Government, creating a fund, with added interest, which will provide annuities to Civil Servants on retirement from the service. Allowance is made for the length of service of employees with the Government previous to the Act coming into force. The Act is administered by a Board, consisting of the Hon. Al Ross (chairman) and Messrs. F. Smailes (Civil Service Commissioner), and D. Donaldson (Civil Service Association).

——The volume of business handled by the egg and poultry marketing service of the Provincial and Dominion Governments has grown 300 per cent. over last year, according to a statement by Mr. J. H. Hare, Alberta, Poultry and Marketing Commissioner.

Regarding the two short extensions that are to be made to the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway, while the Province pays for such new construction, the C.P.R. operates the roads under lease. One of these extensions will go westward from Grande Prairie for a distance of fifteen miles to near Lake Saskatoon, while the other runs west from Berwyn for thirteen miles. Over $2,000,000 is to be spent in this work and in re-conditioning the old road. Great satisfaction is being expressed in the Grand Prairie, Beaverlodge, Lake Saskatoon and Halcourt districts over the former extension.

CALGARY.—On July 4 Lord and Lady Byng opened the annual Fair here. His Excellency addressed several of the leading organisations of the city.

LETHBRIDGE.—On July 3 the Governor-General and Lady Byng and party were guests of the city for two hours. Veterans turned out in force in Galt Gardens, while the city took a half holiday. After the official welcome Lord Byng visited the Veterans' Club, while Lady Byng and Lady Margaret Boscawen visited Galt Hospital. A drive to the experimental farm and irrigated district at Coaldale concluded the visit.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The catch of spring salmon off the west coast of Vancouver Island will be exceeded only by the 1919 record, if results so far are to be taken as an indication of the season's yield. It is better than that of 1920 and 1921.

——British Columbia will build a highway to the international boundary by the time Alberta reaches there, and the Government of this Province is prepared to co-operate with the Alberta administration in completing the "missing link," so that Canada may have a through automobile route from coast to coast.

One of the biggest engineering projects proposed in British Columbia in recent years is to be put in hand by the B.C. Electric Railway, is a tunnel to connect Lillooet Lake with Stave Lake in order to raise the water level in the latter reservoir to provide additional electrical energy for Vancouver and the Lower Mainland. It is designed to do for the Stave Falls plant what the Lake Coquitlam-Buntzen did for the plant on the North Arm of Burrard Inlet some years ago. The new tunnel will be over 4,000 feet long.

——Pulp and paper activities in the Province now represent an investment of $42,000,000, and require one-fifth of the entire cut of timber. The present production of pulp and paper is 800 tons a day. Several new mills are in the course of construction or under contemplation.

——A shipment of 500 tons of British Columbia potatoes was recently made to Cuba. The potatoes were all grown in the neighbourhood of this city.

VANCOUVER.—Building permits issued for the first half of this year show an encouraging improvement over the corresponding period of 1921, being worth $2,013,431, as against $1,660,382 in 1921.

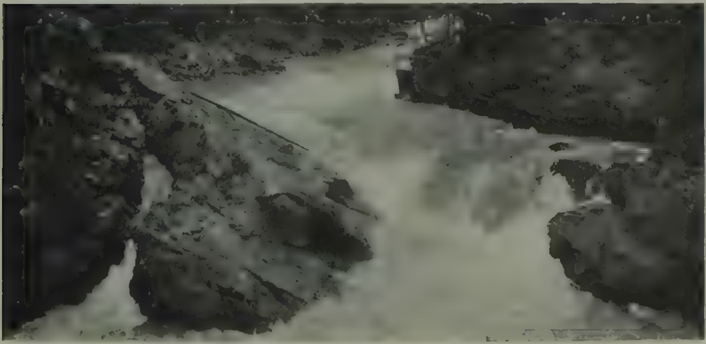
——The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is calling for tenders for the superstructure of the new pier which the company is constructing here for the accommodation of its ocean liners. The pier will be 850 feet long and 330 feet wide, and its estimated cost is about $2,000,000. It is proposed to have it completed by September 30, 1923. Tenders are to be in by July 30.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—"A Settlement Policy for British Columbia" was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, before the Kiwanis Club.

Canada's "White Coal"

FALLS ON THE ELK RIVER, FROM THE DEWDNEY TRAIL BRIDGE, ELKO.

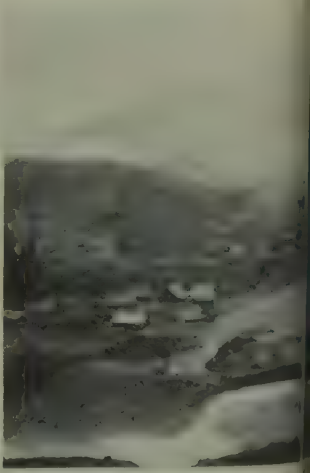
POWELL RIVER CO.'S PULP AND PAPER MIL



FALL ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE QUESNEL RIVER.

FALLS, AND RECENTLY CONST
A TRIBU

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER POWER PLANT OF THE DALY REDUCTION CO., HEDLEY
[illegible] penstock, and power house.



BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAIL
General view of Coquitlam hydr

[illegible] *(See page 109.)*

LI RIVER, SHOWING PIPE-LINES ON THE LEFT.

FALL OF OVER 300 FEET ON THE AKOLKOLEX RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE COLUMBIA, BELOW REVELSTOKE.

ISHWAY, ON THE MESIADIN RIVER, THE NAAS.

CASCADES ON THE BLACKWATER RIVER BELOW CHINE LAKE.

COQUITLAM-BUNTZEN DEVELOPMENT.
a with water flowing over spillway.

LOWER BONNINGTON FALLS, KOOTENAY RIVER.
West Kootenay Light and Power Co.'s Plant [illegible]

LAKE OF THE WOODS
MILLING COMPANY,
LIMITED,
MONTREAL - - CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat
FLOUR.

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KEEWATIN, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
AND MEDICINE HAT.

DAILY CAPACITY, 27,400 BAGS.

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THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS IN THE WAR.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting book just published by the Canadian National Railways entitled "Canada's National Railways: Their Part in the War."

THE first intimation to the Canadian National Railways that the system might be called upon to fulfil the military function which was initially one of the main reasons for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway wholly through Canadian territory came on that fateful Sunday, August 2, 1914, the memorable day when a solemn hush pervaded the whole world, while men waited to know whether for the British Empire it should be peace or war. On that day a message was received by the Passenger Traffic Manager at Moncton from Brigadier-General Biggar, Ottawa, asking that two trains with artillerymen and guns on their way from Prince Edward Island to Petawawa Camp should be turned back. This was promptly arranged. Great Britain had declared war, and Canada was in it. For the five years following the two officials representing the Department of Militia and the Government railways were in constant communication.

Within a few days following the outbreak of war the services of the road were actively engaged in the transportation of troops, probably the first troops moved in Canada during the war. A wireless message had been received at Halifax stating that Glace Bay was being bombarded by a German war-ship and asking for help. There is a mystery about that message which has never been solved. It was apparently never sent from any wireless station in Canada, and the surmise of naval men is that it came from the German wireless station in the United States, and was flashed forth in the hope that the British cruisers known to be in the vicinity of New York would be lured away to the help of Glace Bay, and thus give German ships in the United States ports a chance to get to sea. The message was a "fake," as events proved; but men and guns were rushed over the Canadian Government Railways to the Strait of Canso and to Sydney.

MILITARY HOSPITAL

A COACH OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MILITARY HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Very soon began that general movement of troops from East and West towards Valcartier, in preparation for the sending of the first Expeditionary Force to France. After the despatch of the First Contingent from Gaspe, the work of embarkation was concentrated at Halifax and St. John, mainly at the former port. The Canadian Pacific Railway was not available for this work at that time. The road runs through the State of Maine, and the United States was still a neutral. The passage of troops or munitions through its territory would have been technically an act of war. So, for the first two and a half years of the war troops from all parts of Canada were handled exclusively by the Canadian Government Railways, on the last long leg of their railway journey to the port of embarkation at Halifax.

The troops brought from the west were delivered to the Intercolonial Railway—as it then was—at Montreal. After the United States entered the war, the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the seaboard became available, but its services were never called upon extensively east of Montreal. The Quebec Bridge, and the Transcontinental Railway between Quebec and Moncton, played an important part, as providing an alternate route, or second track, between the points named.

The Canadian Government Railways from Montreal to Halifax and St. John, now included in the Canadian National Railways system, have been compared to the spout of a great funnel, through which poured a vast and, as it appeared to those in charge, a never-ending stream of men and supplies. Some years ago a great Canadian railway man pointed out that one of the defects of our transportation system was that, as he put it, "the hopper was too large for the spout," hence, when traffic was poured into the hopper in great volume, there was liable to be congestion. The Canadian Government Railways section of the Canadian National System served as the outlet for half a million men, hauled from all parts of Canada (and latterly even from the United States) by other Canadian railroads, or recruited along its own lines.

All of the Canadian railways were absolutely new [illegible] work of military transport in any serious fashion. [illegible] no precedents to guide them. The demands [illegible] resources were unexampled, and were often [illegible] an excusable ignorance of the op[illegible] Canadian lines. In the work of mobilisation [illegible] was usually a vital consideration, second only to safety. And at all times all preparations had to be conducted with the greatest possible secrecy.

Although there was constant transportation of small [illegible] of men from one point to another from the time the war be[illegible] the real work of the railways in mobilisation may be said to have begun early in the winter of 1914-15. It was some little time before the duration and magnitud[illegible] the Canadian National Railways were to be called upon [illegible] was fully realised. Then the system of giving each [illegible] train a number was instituted. Serial No. 1, therefore, was given to the special train which ran from Toronto to Halifax on February 5, 1915. It carried nurses and military [illegible] There were 60 first-class and 126 second-class passengers on board.

Thereafter, specials were forwarded incessantly. By the end of that month of February 12 trains, carrying 4,195 troops, had been moved from Montreal to Halifax. During the remainder of the year 1915 113 special trains, with 44,000 troops, were operated; and this was only a mere foretaste of what was to come in the succeeding three or four years. In 1916 455 trains, carrying 195,524 soldiers, were moved to Halifax. In 1917 there were 309 special trains and 117,13 soldiers carried, in 1918 294 specials with 102,847 troops. The United States had then entered the war, and some American troops were being rushed through Canada. The movement generally was at its height. In one month 82 special trains, with 33,754 men, were moved from Montreal to Halifax. On one day of this month (April 26), 14,000 men were carried.

The total number of soldiers moved during mobilisation was 462,379, on 1,191 special trains, while on the regular trains 351,619 military passengers were carried—a total of 813,998.

When we tell how the Canadian National Railways carried half a million men to the sea coast to embark for the war, we must also remember that enormous quantities of supplies had to be carried, not only for them but for many other soldiers overseas, because a very large proportion of the food and ammunition used on the Western front by the Allied Armies during the latter part of the war was sent from Canada.

For the four and a half year war period, the Canadian Government Railways handled to St. John and Halifax about 1,000 tons of freight every day, or about 40 car-loads. This would total well over a million and a half tons, and consisted of food, lumber, munitions, rails, and the thousand and one things the soldier needed and which Canada could supply.

In addition to this overseas freight, the railway had also to handle daily the shipments of steel turned out by steel plants at Sydney and Trenton, N.S., which were working at capacity under war-time pressure. This tonnage was bound for various points in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario, to be made into munitions, which the Canadian Government Railways would eventually handle back to the [illegible] John or Halifax.

All this, it must be remembered, was war-work: [illegible] tion, the regular transportation work of the system had to be maintained, and it had greatly increased in volume bec[illegible] war activities.

When we recall what the National Railway accomplished, particularly that single-track portion of it east of Montreal and Quebec, and how its officers and men arose to the emergenc[illegible] of increased business, it would seem a favourabl[illegible] a guarantee of ability to handle successfully [illegible] may be made upon it.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg., 83⅞; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78¼; 4 p.c. Stk., 90⅛; 3 p.c., 1938, 78¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 83; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 100 9/16.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 83½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 83⅝; 4 p.c. Ins., 1936, 88; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1905, 76; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75⅞; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 75.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 74; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 89.

Ontario—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 81; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 106; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 106¼.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77; 4½ p.c. Reg., 91; 4 p.c., 1934, 93½.

Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Debs., 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 90½.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 83; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 107⅛; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 97; 5 p.c., 1953, 90.

Medicine Hat—5 p.c., 1934-54, 90⅛.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 83½; 3 p.c. Perm., 61½; 4 p.c., 1932, 89¾; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 87½.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 71.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 94½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 71.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 93⅜.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98⅛; 3½ p.c., 73; 4½ p.c., 1963, 88½.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 91.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 89¾.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 84.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 93; 3½ p.c., 1929, 90½; 4 p.c., 1936, 83½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89¼.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage—4½ p.c., 1954, 90; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 80; 1947-9, 81¾; 1950-1-2, 79; 4½ p.c., 1953, 87¾.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 74.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 89¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 89.

Railways.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 9⅛.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 76½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 72¾.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 92½; 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 3 p.c., 1953, 64½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; Ont. 3½ p.c. Dom., 76; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83⅝; 4½ p.c., 1950, 91; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 93½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 83⅜; 4 p.c., 1934, 91¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 94½; 5 p.c. Land, 97½.

Can. Pacific. 156½; Pref., 79½; Perp. Debs., 81⅝; Algoma 1st Mort., 98; Special Invest. 6 p.c. Notes, 111½

Can. N.-West. 4½ p.c. (Alberta) Guar., 90⅝.

Central of Canada. 73

Central Ont. 5 p.c. 1st Mort., 90½.

Dom. Atlantic.—1st Debs., 81.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 74.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 80½.

Grand Trunk Junct.—5 p.c., 1934, 95¾.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 75⅛; 4 p.c. 1955 B, 75⅛; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Debs., 25½; Br. 4 p.c. Sask., 87.

Grand Trunk.—27/6; 4 p.c. Guar., 72¼; 1st Pref., 14½; 2nd Pref., 6½; 3rd Pref., 72/6; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 95¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 76¾; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 96; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 75¾; Dollar Bds., 83½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 99; Perp. 4 p.c., 77½.

Ont. and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 97¼.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 90.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 73¼.

Que. and Lake St. John.—1st Mort., 65½.

St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 73½.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—1st Mt., 70½.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—77½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 96½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 109.

Bank of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 48⅞.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14/-; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 15/3.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—41¾.

Can. Nthn. Prairie.—36/3.

Can. Land and Irrig.—9d.; 6 p.c. Debs., 13.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅝; Pref., 96/10½.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—49½; 4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 50.

Royal Bank of Can.—45.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/7½.

Westn. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 22½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—Ord., 51½; 6 p.c. Pref., 93⅞.

B.C. Elect. Ry.—Def. Ord., 75½; Pref. Ord., 69¼; Perp. Pref., 75¼; 4½ p.c. Debs., 89; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 77½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 78.

Cities Services.—Com., 224.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 91½; 7 p.c. Pref., 111.

Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 1940, 81¼.

Montreal Trams.—5 p.c., 95½.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 116½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 108½.

Toronto Power. 4½ p.c. Debs., 91.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 76.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp., 73.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 60½.

Brit. Empire Steel.—Com., 13.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 97½.

Dom. Iron, Coal, and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—6 p.c. Debs., 76½.

Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¼

Westn. Dom. Coll.—6 p.c. Debs., 60¾.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 29/4½; 7 p.c. Pref., 21/9; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pf., 18/7½; 5 p.c. Debs., 94½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110½.

Miscellaneous.

Ames Holden.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 46¾.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 8/1½; 7 p.c. Pref., 8/9¾.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 105¼.

Can. Car. and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¼.

Can. W. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 66½; 5 p.c. Inc., 15½; Com., 6d.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 51.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/-.

Furness Withy.—30/-; 5 p.c. Pref., 9.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/-; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/7½.

Marconi of Canada.—10/9¾.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 96.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—7 p.c. Pref., 101.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Bank of Montreal.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter ending July 31, payable September 1.

Union Bank of Canada.—A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared on the capital stock for the period ending August 31, payable September 1.

Royal Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared for the three months ending August 31, payable on and after September 1 to shareholders of record August 15.

Forest Mills of British Columbia.—The Trustees Corporation, Ltd., trustees for the 5 per cent. Debenture stockholders of the Forest Mills of British Columbia, Ltd., notify that at the meeting held on July 13 a small committee of Debenture stockholders was elected to consider whether any steps can be taken for the protection of the Debenture holders.

London and British North America.—The profit for the year ended March 31 was £23,716, to which is added £14,238 brought forward, making available £37,934. The sum of £4,000 is transferred to reserve for taxation in Canada and London, and £246 is written off furniture depreciation. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 4½ per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares for the year, and to carry forward £15,707.

Western Canadian Collieries.—Profit on the operations at the mines during 1921 totalled £133,063, after writing off £22,557 for development work, £45,004 for depreciation and £13,796 for reserve for new works. Adding £6,724 received as interest, £137 transfer for fees and £20,899 profit on realisation of investments, etc., there remained £111,502, plus balance brought in, making £121,147. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 10 per cent., £40,000 added to special reserve, and £13,095 carried forward.

* *

Messrs. Aldred and Co., Ltd., incorporated in Canada, of 8 King William Street, London, E.C., removed to Royal Insurance Buildings, 24-28 Lombard Street, London, E.C., on July 22.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Wed., August 9. Thurs., August 10.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has not been large, but the general tone of markets has been satisfactory, and the low level of money rates results in a steady flow of money into investment securities, these groups being distinctly cheerful under the lead of gilt-edged issues. The immediate outlook does not encourage hope of expanding business.

Gilt-edged issues register some substantial gains on the week, and Home Rails have been strong under the influence of good initial dividend announcements and favourable forecasts of "grouping" results. Argentine Rails maintain a good undertone, and are tending forward again.

In the foreign market Continental issues have developed a better tendency on the announcement that the French Premier will shortly come to London to discuss German reparations and inter-Allied indebtedness in a broader spirit than has yet been displayed by Paris. South American loans have been spottily good.

The mining market has not been active, but Kaffirs are healthy and confident. Oil shares continue to seesaw in the absence of a good lead. There has been a slight improvement in rubbers in sympathy with the staple, while industrials have presented many good features.

Among Canadian securities there has been a moderate volume of business, and conditions have been staple. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion have ruled firm. The Fours at 89½ and the 3½ per cents. at 78 have each added ½. The 4½ per cents. at 100½ are steady without change. Municipal loans have been quietly hard.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics are rather better at 158, after narrow fluctuation, but dollar rails as a whole have been unsettled by labour conditions in the United States. Grand Trunks have ruled steadier after their recent setback on the Grand Trunk Pacific developments. The Guaranteed Fours exceptionally have fallen a point to 72½.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, are unaltered at 6 11/16, after being higher.

Industrials have been spottily firmer on light support. Dominion Steels remain at 36½, and Canadian Car issues are steady at previous levels. Canada Cements have risen 1 to 73½, and the Pref. at 105 is rather better, whilst Canadian General Electrics are unchanged at 93¾, after being easier. Shawinigan Water has jumped 3 to 118½, and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 103½ is 2 up.

Brazil Tractions show an advance of a point to 52, while Mexican traction descriptions have maintained previous levels.

There has not been much business to test values in Canadian mining shares

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 14.

I wrote you last week of the strength and activity which was inspired, as regards the paper stocks, by the increase in the price of newsprint announced by the International Paper Co. This optimism spread, and a demand sprang up for other special stocks, but the activity died down again at the end of the week, and the market reverted on Saturday to the condition of dullness which has characterised it generally for some weeks past. This week so far there has been little to report in the way of any special feature except a display of activity and strength by Consolidated Smelting. This is probably due to statements now current that the bond issue has been successfully floated, and that the company's business has improved. It will be remembered that these were the two considerations predicted by the president in his address at the annual meeting in connection with his suggestion that dividend payments might be resumed this autumn.

Canadian General Electric, which had steadily improved from the low point touched early in June, when the cut in the dividend was announced, fell back a couple of points on Monday, apparently for no special reason as it is reported now that the company has secured the contract for the fabrication and erection of the big new Gerrard bridge in Toronto, besides having received several other large orders. The paper stocks, after their advance of last week, have been quieter, though generally firm. Among the Steel stocks B.E. 2nd Pref. and Steel of Canada showed strength on Wednesday, rising respectively one and two points, but were somewhat easier yesterday, doubtless reflecting the general inactivity of the market. The Brazilian Traction annual statement was noticed with interest, but without much noticeable effect on the price of the stock.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday Abitibi was 54½; Ames-Holden, 2½, Pref., 7¼; Asbestos, 64 xd.; Pref., 79½ xd; Atlantic Sugar, 24; Pref., 37; B.E. Steel, 11⅛, 2nd Pref., 31; Brompton, 31¼; Can. Cement, Pref., 96; Can. Gen. Electric, 84; C.S.S. Lines, 20, Pref., 52; Cons. Smelting, 24¾; Dom. Bridge, 74; Dom. Canners, 35; Dom. Glass, 69; Dom. Textile, 159, Pref., 109 xd; Laurentide, 87; Mont. Power, 82; Mont. Tramways, 165; Nat. Breweries, 54; Ottawa Power, 86; Price Bros., 41½; Quebec Rly., 26½; Riordon, 10½; Shawinigan, 104¾; Span. River, 87½ xd, Pref., 95 xd; Steel of Can., 74 xd, Pref., 97¾ xd; Toronto Rly., 84; Wabasso, 77; Wayagamack, 53; Winnipeg Rly., 39.

The announcement is made of the retirement of another $100,000 of its first mortgage bonds by Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd. This leaves less than $1,000,000 outstanding, including bonds owned by the company.

The Province of Alberta issue of $3,500,000 of 5-yr. 5½ p.c. bonds, tenders for which were rejected last week, has now been awarded to a syndicate composed of Wood, Gundy and Co., Dillon, Read and Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, at the price of 99.14 Canadian funds. The principal and interest of the issue is payable in New York, Toronto, Montreal, or Edmonton.

An issue by the Province of British Columbia of $2,000,000 2-year 5 per cent. bonds has been purchased by Miller and Co., of New York, at 99.14. In the case of this issue also, tenders submitted some little time ago had been rejected as being too low. The price now obtained, which is the highest of several tenders, represents an improvement of nearly two points over the former best offer. The proceeds of the issue are to be used in connection with irrigation and land settlement.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, July 13.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .49; Atlas, .26½; Davidson Cons., .14½; Dome Lake, .10; Dome Mines, $30.50; Gordon Murray, .29; Hattie, .19½; Hollinger, $9.34; Kirkland Lake, .38; Lake Shore, $2.22; McIntyre, $16.05; Moneta, .14½; Newray, .19; Porcupine Crown, .23; Porcupine V.N.T., .16½; Schumacher, .74; Teck-Hughes, .54; Wasapika, .18; West Dome, .10; West Tree, .10¼; Wright-Hargreaves, $2.55.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .28½; Coniagas, $1.25; Castle Trethewey, .22¾; Crown Reserve, .16; Kerr Lake, $3.25; La Rose, .31; McKinley-Darragh, .24; Mining Corporation, $1.00; Nipissing, $6.00; Temiskaming, .25½.

* *

A report from Glace Bay, N.S., states that the output of the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries during June was 298,577 tons, being 92,000 tons in excess of the output for May. It was expected that the collieries would work steadily during July.

MINING NOTES.

It is estimated that the income of the Hollinger Consolidated for the first half of the current year was about $[illegible]. The mill treated about [illegible] tons per day, or about [illegible] tons during the six months. This would indicate a recovery of $[illegible] per ton. Allowing $5 profit per ton, it [illegible] out that the net return would represent about $2,[illegible] for the six months, which would represent earnings at the rate of 17 per cent. on the company's issued capital. Speaking recently, Mr. A. F. Brigham, general manager of the Hollinger mine, said that he had come to the conclusion that $150,000 for each foot of depth was a fair estimate of the value of the mine. He said that the mine had produced more than $150,000 per foot down to the 900-foot level, and that there was still considerable ore in reserve to that depth. He suggested a depth of 3,000 feet as a basis for calculating the value of the mine.

Recent development work at the 700-foot level of the Wright-Hargreaves mine has proved that the ore discovered during the sinking of the shaft is an entirely new ore body, quite distinct from the main deposit which hitherto has been worked, and that the mine has thus two big deposits instead of one. It is now suggested that the newly discovered deposit may prove to be a continuation of the rich No. 2 vein of the Lake Shore mine, and that the deposit already worked by the Wright-Hargreaves may be a continuation of the Lake Shore No. 1 vein instead of the No. 2 vein as hitherto believed.

Encouraging results are reported from the diamond drilling which is being carried out at the Davidson Consolidated with a view to the location of ore bodies at depth and the selection of the most advantageous position for a new main working shaft. In several drill holes, situated a considerable distance apart, ore bodies have been penetrated between the 800 and 1,020 foot levels, ranging from $7 to $10 in value per ton. It is estimated by the general manager that an average of $10 or $11 ore can be maintained without difficulty. It is anticipated that the ore discovered below the 1,000-foot level will be richer than that opened up above, and it is proposed to sink a drill hole to the 2,000-foot level very soon.

The famous Premier gold mine, in the Portland Canal district of British Columbia, has just paid its second dividend for this year, the amount being $800,000. Last December the company disbursed $400,000, and in March $500,000, making the total amount already paid in dividends $1,700,000. It is expected that another $800,000 will be paid in September next. The Premier Gold Mining Co. only commenced its corporate existence late in 1919. Since then much development has been accomplished, an aerial tramway, eleven and a half miles in length, constructed, a combination concentrating, flotation and cyanide mill erected and put in operation.

Preliminary estimates place the production of the silver mines of Cobalt, South Lorrain, and Gowganda during June at about 800,000 ounces. This is a considerable increase as compared with May owing to the resumption of operations by McKinley-Darragh and the larger tonnage treated by the Mining Corporation of Canada and Coniagas. As the Dominion Reduction Company has now resumed operations retreating sand tailings from the bed of Peterson Lake, a further increase is expected in July.

Production of silver from the Nipissing mine during June was approximately 265,000 oz. of silver, valued at $193,324. Production during first half of the year was 1,535,000 oz. of silver, valued at $1,050,201, figures which considerably exceed those for the first half of 1921.

The shaft which is being sunk on the Larder Lake property of Crown Reserve is to be continued to 300-ft. depth. By the end of the first week of July a depth of 40 feet had been reached.

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GARDEN PARTY AT HEATHERDEN HALL.

Speech by the Lord Chancellor.

Heatherden Hall, Iver Heath, Bucks, was the scene of a large political gathering on Thursday of last week, when Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., and Mrs. Morden entertained at a garden party some 1,400 guests, including about 800 of the constituents of Brentford and Chiswick, which Col. Morden represents in Parliament

In addition to the beautiful gardens being thrown open to the guests, numerous other attractions were provided, including a military band, dancing on the green, a Pierrot company, three fortune-tellers, and a broadcasating apparatus.

In the evening dinner was served in a large marquee, and afterwards speeches were delivered from a platform at the end, the principal speaker being the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Birkenhead), who roused enthusiasm by a spirited defence of the Coalition, and more particularly of its Unionist members.

In view of his birthday occurring on that day, Col. Morden's constituents took the opportunity of presenting him with a framed illuminated address, in the border of which maple leaves had a prominent place. It was in the following terms:

To Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P.

We, the constituents of the Parliamentary Division of Brentford and Chiswick, desire to offer you our sincere good wishes on the occasion of your birthday, and take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of your untiring efforts, both politically and socially, for the welfare of the district in general.

We trust that, for many years, you will continue to represent us in Parliament, and hope that your health will permit you to enjoy many happy anniversaries of to-day.

Lord Birkenhead, in his speech, which was on the subject of "The Conservative and Unionist Party," contended that the Unionist members of the Coalition had successfully maintained, during the whole of the time they had been associated with the Liberal members of the Coalition, every fundamental principle to which the Unionist Party had committed itself. Those were (1) the maintenance of the greatness of this country and of the Empire; and (2) the preservation within this country of that ordered system of life upon which depended the security of property, and assured to every man who had laboured that Socialistic hands would not be laid upon the proceeds of his toil. We had not, he said, as a country or an Empire, to be ashamed of any of the records of the last few years, and those who had travelled, as he had done, and had attended conferences in various parts of Europe, were able to say that there never was a period in English history in which the name of England or the claim to be an Englishman counted for more.

AT HEATHERDEN HALL.
LEFT TO RIGHT: Col. Grant Morden, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Sutherland, Mrs. Morden, Miss Barbara Morden.

Referring to Ireland, Lord Birkenhead said it seemed to the Government that it was a right and proper thing that the burdens of maintaining order in Southern Ireland should be borne by Irishmen, as they were borne in Canada, rather than that they should be borne by Englishmen and paid for in English treasure and English blood. In this connection he recalled the great Bolshevistic outbreak in Winnipeg a few years ago, in which the local Soviet seized upon and almost controlled the essential services of the municipal government. Supposing, he said, there had not been Dominion Government in Canada, supposing they had lived in the old days in which Canada was governed from Downing Street, they would have had to mobilise the fleet, and would have had to send thousands of their sons overseas, as for a distant campaign. Actually, the Canadian Government proved that it was strong enough to set its own house in order, and exterminated the pest from the great mid-west city of Winnipeg.

In concluding, the Lord Chancellor said it was due to the princely generosity of Colonel Grant Morden that so many from constituencies representative of the Conservative party were able to meet together and enjoy the hospitality and to exchange views upon political subjects. "We have sent," he said, "in the course of our association with the Dominion of Canada, many distinguished men to Canada, even if some were young when we sent them there. They have repaid us by sending a very distinguished Canadian gentleman, and not a very old one, to reside among us, and I make bold enough to say that you in this neighbourhood are not unfortunate in that he has selected his residence among you. How assiduous he is in his attendance upon the House of Commons is known to the Chief Whip, and I have no doubt he is assiduous. There is no constituent of Colonel Grant Morden's that cannot obtain access to him at any hour of the day or night, and that is a great deal to say of a Member of Parliament."

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Leslie Wilson, M.P., Chief Unionist Whip, and the Rt. Hon. Sir William Bull, M.P., responded—the former describing Colonel Morden as "a great Conservative Imperialist."

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., in proposing the sentiment of "The Empire," urged co-operation in Empire trade, Empire settlement, and Empire development; and Major-General the Hon. Sir Newton Moore, M.P., in replying, read the following message, which the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, had, during his recent visit to Canada, given him to take to England: "What we admire most in Britain is not her commerce, proudly sailing on the Seven Seas, not her literature, not even her deeds of valour on the battlefield, but that spirit of freedom, that ingrained sense of justice, permeating the whole of the constitutional fabric."

To "The Ladies" proposed by Viscount Ednam, M.P.—Mrs. Morden replied in a speech which led the Duke of Sutherland, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Chancellor, to describe it as one of the most eloquent of the evening, and to ask, "If Lady Astor can be in the House of Commons, why not Mrs. Grant Morden?"

Mr. T. Edwards Forster and Mr. Forrester Clayton, the respective Chairmen of the Chiswick and Brentford Conservative and Unionist Associations, also spoke.

In addition to those mentioned above, the guests present during the day included the Bishop of Birmingham (who proposed in eloquent terms the health of Col. Grant Morden), Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Lord Waring, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., Sir Alan Burgoyne, M.P., Colonel W. B. Du Pré, M.P., Colonel G. E. W. Bowyer, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Bowyer, Lady Brittain, Lady Bull, Lady Moore, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson, Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Sir John and Lady Cadman, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Bt., Sir William and Lady Savory, Sir Edmund Bartley Dennis, Bt., M.P., Sir William and Lady Berry, the Hon. P. C. and Mrs. Larkin, Sir W. Joynson Hicks, M.P., Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. A. Lorne Hamilton, Lieut.-Commander H. W. Chilcott, M.P., Col. Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., M.P., Lady Hulton, and Mrs. Edmund Bristol.

* *

CANADIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR.

The Canadian cricketers, under the captaincy of Mr. Norman Seagram, who arrived at Southampton on the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita* on Thursday, will make their headquarters while in London at the Hotel Cecil, and after a brief tour will return to Canada on the *Victorian*, sailing from Liverpool August 31.

The colours selected for Mr. Seagram's team are purple, black, and French grey. The team is as follows: Messrs. Dyce W. Saunders, Toronto C.C.; S. E. Harper, Toronto C.C.; and St. Catherine's, Ont.; A. M. Inglish, Toronto C.C.; W. R. Mustard, Westmount, Montreal; P. E. Henderson, Toronto C.C.; L. M. Rathbun, Toronto C.C.; S. R. Saunders, McGill and Montreal; C. R. Somerville, Ridley College and Toronto C.C.; H. S. Reid, Northern C.C., Toronto; H. G. Wookey, Northern C.C., Toronto; T. W. Seagram, Twin City C.C., Waterloo, Ont.; F. Biggar, A. Mix, R. D. Hague, Norman Seagram (Capt.), Toronto C.C.; H. Dean, Northern C.C., secretary and tour manager.

Six members of Mr. Seagram's team were members of the Canadian Zingari XI., which toured England in the season of 1910, under the captaincy of Mr. W. J. Fleury.

The schedule of the tour is as follows: July 29, v. K. T. Cox's XI., at Uplyme, Devon; August 1 and 2, v. Incogniti, at Wimbledon; August 3 and 4, v. Band of Brothers, at Chilham Castle, near Canterbury; August 7 and 8, v. Royal Navy, at Chatham; August 9 and 10, v. Free Foresters, at the Oval; August 11, v. Lords and Commons, at Lord's; August 14 and 15, v. Royal Artillery, at Woolwich; August 16, v. Hampstead C.C., at Hampstead; August 18 and 19, v. M.C.C., at Lord's; August 21 and 22, v. Gentlemen of Essex, at Brentwood; August 24 and 25, v. Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

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At the Mining Club, 3, London Wall, E.C., last Wednesday afternoon, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, gave an address on the minerals of the Province. Many specimens of gold and silver were shown, and also cinema views of mining operations in Northern Ontario camps. The Mining Club is associated with the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Reference was made in last week's [illegible] of the Beaver Hut, in the Strand. The framework [illegible] Hut has been bought by Miss Jeannette Dicks, of Upper [illegible] Street, W., with a view to having it re-erected at [illegible] Buckinghamshire. It is, however, suggested [illegible] turned into a Canadian clubhouse.

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A FEW FACTS
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Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
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C.N.R. REORGANISATION.

The whole of the directors of the National Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway have resigned in order to facilitate the Government's reorganisation of the system.

Mr. David B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, in a statement made in Toronto (according to Reuter's correspondent), said that his resignation from the directorate of the National Railways also included his resignation from the Board of the Canadian Merchant Marine, Ltd.

"These resignations," he said, "are preliminary to the appointment of the single board of directors which is to succeed the separate boards of the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk. This will afford the Government a free hand in the selection of the new directors. The present directors will, however, continue to act until their resignations have been formally accepted."

* *

WHEAT BOARD FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

A Bill to establish a Wheat Board has been introduced in a special session of the Saskatchewan Legislature. It clothes the Board with full powers to enter into contracts and agreements for the purchase, sale, storage, transportation, and insurance of wheat and to make regulations and provide penalties for their violation (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The Board will also have full power to make enquiry into the stocks of wheat, their situation and ownership, and all questions affecting transportation and elevator facilities.

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The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

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Whilst the immediate effect upon gilt edged investments of the return to a 3 per cent. Bank rate has been limited, it has acted as a reminder to those who have spare cash at their disposal that they would do well to study the lists of securities which are available in view of the improbability of current quotations remaining at their present level. With the Treasury obtaining over par for its 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, and the prospect of a 4 per cent. issue being substituted for these at an early date, sound securities will be eagerly sought after. Those who are not in the fortunate position of being able to take advantage of the attractive Canadian stocks referred to in last week's *Canada* will do well to study the merits of those dealt in on this market, many of which can still be obtained upon attractive terms. On the basis of latest marking, some of the Canadian Provincial 4½ per cents. are worth attention. For instance, Quebec 4½ per cent. Debentures at 91 show a yield of nearly 5 per cent., and Nova Scotia 4½ per cent. 1934-64, a little over, whilst New Brunswick 4 per cent. Registered 1949 gives about £4 16s. per cent., and Quebec 4 per cent. 1934, allowing for the profit on redemption, about the same yield. In the Municipal group Montreal Permanent 3 per cent. Debentures give about £4 17s. per cent., and Toronto 4 per cent. 1944-48 about 1s. per cent. more than this, whilst City of Quebec 4½ per cent. 1963 yield just about the round 5 per cent., and Ottawa 4½ per cent. 1932-53- on the assumption that the City takes advantage of its option to redeem at the earlier date—about 4¾ per cent., allowing for the profit on redemption.

* * *

Investment Merits of Railway Bonds.

Those who are not prejudiced by the unfortunate events in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway and its subsidiary will find numerous attractive openings in the list of Canadian Railway Bond issues, although they are not now obtainable at the attractive prices at which they were current twelve months ago when we were recommending their purchase. The premier Canadian Railway security, Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Perpetual Debentures, can now only be purchased to give about 4⅞ per cent., but Canadian Northern 4 per cent. Perpetual Debentures give the much higher yield of about 5⅞ per cent., and Canadian Northern Ontario 4 per cent. Perpetual Debentures about the same figure, whilst Ontario and Quebec 5 per cent. Permanent Debentures can be acquired on terms showing about 5⅛ per cent., New Brunswick Perpetual 4 per cent. Bonds a little more, St. John and Quebec 4 per cents. about £5 8s. per cent., Pacific Great Eastern 4½ per cent.—5 per cent., and Canada Atlantic 4 per cent., 1955, 5½ per cent., and Edmonton Dunvegan 4 per cent., 1942, the round 5 per cent. It is quite safe to assume that these relatively high yields will not be available for an indefinite period, for with the return on capital a diminishing quantity they must presently respond to the changing investment conditions which are the invariable corollary of a period of cheap money.

* * *

Bank Rate Variations Since 1914.

The decision of the Directors of the Bank of England to reduce their minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent. was, of course, generally expected, and was merely the official recognition of the changed conditions prevalent in the money market for some time past. Not since January, 1914, has the official rate stood at this level, and it is of interest to trace the course of the official minimum rate of discount during the past eight and a half years. At the end of July in the year that saw the commencement of the war the Bank rate went first to 4 per cent., and on the last day of that eventful month to 8 per cent., being raised on August 1 to 10 per cent., at which high level it remained for six days only, when it was changed to 6 per cent., being altered two days later to 5 per cent., at which it stood until the middle of July, 1916, when it was again raised to 6 per cent. In January of the succeeding year it fell to 5½ per cent., and was again altered in April to 5 per cent. Not until November, 1919, was the rate further changed, when 6 per cent. was put in force, and maintained until April, 1920, when it was again raised to 7 per cent. The process of forcible deflation accomplished, a year later (April 28), the rate was reduced to 6½ per cent., subsequent changes being as follow: 1921, June 23, 6 per cent.; July 21, 5½ per cent.; November 3, 5 per cent.; 1922, February 16, 4½ per cent.; April 13, 4 per cent.; June 15, 3½ per cent.; and finally July 13, 3 per cent.

* *

The Divorce Committee of the Senate has recommended the establishment of Divorce Courts for Ontario and Quebec.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is noteworthy that while the financial statements of Canadian commercial and industrial enterprises, which cover the operations mainly of last year, show losses as compared with previous years, current reports in many cases indicate that business is showing a marked improvement of late. A very great deal, of course, depends upon the success of this year's crops, as the receipts from agriculture and allied industries, which percolate through all the various business strata from the producer to the manufacturer and the banker, may be compared to the life-blood which keeps the whole body healthy. Fortunately, current reports justify anticipation that the crops of 1922 will be satisfactorily remunerative, and recent business reports suggest that most industries can look forward to results from 1922 which will show considerable improvement over those for 1921.

* * *

The financial statement of Tooke Bros., Ltd., the well-known Montreal dry goods manufacturers, for the year to May 31 last, strikingly reflects the shrinkage in values which occurred during the year. As compared with profits of $93,724 from the previous year, the company shows a loss of $58,618 on its operations of last year, and it was found necessary also to write off $174,982 for depreciation, and after paying preferred dividends for only half the year, there was a deficit for the year of $268,138, as compared with a surplus of $24,774 for the previous year, when the preferred dividends were paid in full. The company's working capital position, however, is still satisfactory, current assets at $1,218,550 exceeding current liabilities by $748,890.

* * *

While the financial statement of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Co., for the year which ended on June 30, will not be available until August, it seems already to be pretty well understood that the statement will be a very satisfactory one. It is stated that the company will be shown to have fully earned the regular dividends on its preferred and common stocks, and after making all allowance for depreciation of inventories, will show a full surplus and unimpaired working capital, despite the decline in the value of its raw material during the year. As regards the future, the company is reported to be manufacturing more newsprint than ever, producing over 650 tons per day, while it is assured of a market for its full output for the rest of the year at the present price of $70 per ton. With manufacturing costs on the present basis this is said to yield the company a fair profit, and this should improve as the cost of wood is now considerably below that of the wood which has been used for some time hitherto.

* * *

The deplorable condition of the Ames-Holden Company, which brought about recently a crisis in its affairs, has been more than once alluded to in this column. Last month it seemed as if the insistence of the company's creditors on liquidation of their claims in cash would bring the concern to final disaster. Reports now to hand, however, indicate that something short of this may be achieved after all. It is said that as a result of negotiation with the principal creditors a plan has been decided upon which, though it requires a substantial cash payment to creditors, seems to afford a chance for some general plan of reorganisation, and negotiations with a view to raising the money are said to be in progress. While in view of the condition of the company any reorganisation can only be possible by means of sacrifice on the part of the shareholders—the general estimation of which is indicated by the nominal prices at which the common and preferred shares are quoted in Montreal—even this would be vastly preferable to the closing down and liquidation of an enterprise which is of such importance to the community, especially as the company's business is said to be showing considerable improvement of late. It is stated that the monthly turnover for the past few months has averaged over $700,000, showing a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

In his letter this week our Montreal correspondent alludes to an improvement in the current business of the Canadian General Electric Company through several large orders having been secured. The P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company is another enterprise whose prospects seem to have undergone similar improvement for the same reason. In regard to the recent resumption of work by his company on the Esquimalt dry-dock, Mr. Lyall is reported as saying that the work will take over two years to complete, while the value of it will total about four and a half million dollars, of which well over $1,000,000 was done last year. The contract in connection with the Welland Canal, on which the company is now engaged, will, he said, occupy nearly four years, the total value of the contract being about $16,000,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

EX-SOLDIER.—Mr. "Tommy" Church is now an M.P. His successor as Mayor of Toronto is Mr. C. A. Maguire.

T.R.N.—The Provincial Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta are stated to be trying to arrange for setting up a Wheat Board, but it is not considered likely that it will be constituted in time for the handling of the 1922 crop.

INTERESTED.—Detailed information regarding the school system in the various Provinces can be obtained from the respective Deputy Ministers of Education in the several Provinces; or from the Agents-General in London of the Provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec.

INTERESTED.—We are aware of the statement to which you allude; it was mentioned in *Canada* some weeks ago. As far as it goes it seems to be reliable, but as it is not certain whether the option will be exercised, and even the terms of the option have not been divulged, there is not sufficient information available upon which to form any opinion.

S. H.—The following are the terms of the Canadian Tariff amendment passed in the closing hours of the session: "If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that natural products of a class or kind produced in Canada are being imported into Canada, either on sale or on consignment, under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers, the Governor-in-Council may, in any case, or class of cases, authorise the Minister to value such goods for duty, notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, and the value so determined shall be held to be the fair market value thereof."

INVESTOR.—We should not advise the purchase of the first stock which you mention, as it seems probable that some considerable time may elapse before it is found desirable to re-commence dividend payments. Meanwhile we believe there is more probability of capital appreciation in some of the dividend-paying stocks of some of the stronger companies. As to the second stock which you mention, this must admittedly be considered speculative at present. At its present price the yield is certainly very high, and we are informed that during the past year or two the company has gradually improved its financial standing. Its earnings, however, are largely dependent upon current conditions, competition is considerable and very keen, and though in the long run we imagine the company may be at least moderately successful, it may be a long time before it regains the confidence which formerly was reposed in it. Meanwhile the company may quite probably have to cope with fresh difficulties arising out of the changing conditions.

* *

The *English Review* contains articles by Austin Harrison, entitled "France Prefers Paper" and "The Moral of Horatio Bottomley"; by Violet Grantham, on the servant difficulty; by "A London Physician," on "The Drug Panic," and by "A Gentile," on "The Jewish Problem"; while on the more literary side is an appreciation of Shelley by "Prometheus."

In *Theatre Craft* are contributions from Hermon Ould, Horace Shipp, Halcott Glover, Constance Smedley, and "S.O."

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 864. July 29, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending July 14.

Canadian Northern.—$1,051,700; decrease, $129,8[illegible].

Canadian Pacific.—$3,185,000; decrease, $212,000.

Grand Trunk.—£445,407; increase, £34,756.

* *

THE CANADIAN CROPS.

The Bank of Montreal has received the following cable from the head office at Montreal:—

Prairie Provinces: Conditions generally favourable, wheat heading out well except few districts where insufficient rain. *Ontario:* All crops extraordinarily heavy. *Quebec and Maritime Provinces:* Heavy crops indicated. *British Columbia:* Hay and grains generally affected by continued drought; fruit prospects fairly satisfactory.

* *

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among the members of local Trade Unions stood at 7.4 as compared with 10.4 at the beginning of May and with 15.5 at the beginning of June, 1921 (states the official *Labour Gazette* for July). Many organisations, however, continued to report considerable short time. According to returns received from over 6,000 employers the volume of employment showed a marked increase as compared with April, and the situation compared favourably with that indicated by the concerns making returns for the corresponding month of last year.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was less than during May, 1922, but greater than during June, 1921. There were in existence during the month 25 strikes, involving about 10,155 workpeople with an estimated time loss of about 254,134 working days. Six of these strikes were reported as having commenced during June. Two of the strikes commencing prior to June and all of those commencing during June terminated during the month, leaving 17 strikes, involving about 9,609 workpeople on record at the beginning of July.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

DIVIDEND No. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.

2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 15th July, 1922.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 140.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital stock of the Bank, has been DECLARED for the three months ending 31st August, 1922, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Friday, 1st September, 1922, to shareholders of record, 15th August, 1922.

By order of the Board,

T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager.

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London,
E.C., 19th July, 1922

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

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Write or call The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, or branches and agents.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

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OTTAWA—

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TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, **Barristers and Solicitors,** 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied

G.T.P. STOCKHOLDERS.

Holders of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, at a meeting in London on July 19, passed a resolution appointing a committee (Sir Harry Samuel, Sir William Acworth, and Sir Francis Harrison-Smith) with authority to act in their interests, the stockholders being invited to agree to contribute towards the necessary expenses up to a maximum of 5s. per £100 stock hold.

Sir Francis Harrison-Smith said that the Canadian Government, by omitting to discover that somebody else in front of the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stockholders was concerned in the arrangement, had been led into a mistake which it was their duty, in the name of justice, to rectify. He had still enough faith in the Dominion of Canada to hope that it would either rectify the mistake or give a better reason for not doing so.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

G. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

C. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JULY

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The story of the growth, in beauty, comfort, and privacy, of the English home "castle," from Norman to Tudor times, is attractively told in this month's *Connoisseur*, by Haldane MacFall, in describing the famous old Tudor mansion, the "Old House," at Sandwich, which had the honour of entertaining the two greatest Tudor sovereigns. Eugene Gibson writes of Mr. Percival D. Griffiths' collection of Old English needlework, and also of some quaint bead work in the same collection. The opening article, by Maurice W. Brockwell, deals with "The Exhibition of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Paintings in Florence."

The July issue of *Pearson's*, which is a sports number, contains an amusing golf story, "Rubs of the Green," by Bernard Darwin, the famous amateur; and an excellent tennis article by H. Roper Barrett, in which he gives much useful information; while "The World's Games Master," by A. B. Cooper, shows the British Isles to be the pioneer in nearly every popular game. The humorous side of sport is depicted by leading black-and-white artists; and Barry Pain gives some amusing hints on "How to Make a Policeman Laugh." There is a variety of fiction, including another of R. Austin Freeman's detective stories.

The place of honour in the current number of the *Wide World* is given to "The Man Who Turned Thief," by Eugene Darling. It is a remarkable narrative based on personal experience. Capital pictures artistically arranged constitute the distinguishing feature of "With a Camera in Portugal," by A. W. Cutler. "Through the East by Air" provides good reading, Richard Carline, the author, being happy in his descriptions. There is a fascinating Southern treasure story which is really a romantic incident arising out of the war. "Big Game Shooting in Northern India," by Edward E. Long, C.B.E., is one of several interesting contributions.

* *

Mr. F. H. Palmer, one of Canada's Junior Trade Commissioners, has been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at New York.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, August 2.—**Empress of* [illegible]
Friday, A[illegible]
Friday, August 11.—*M*[illegible]
Friday, August 18.—*M*[illegible]
Friday, August 25.—*M*[illegible]
Thursday, August 31.—[illegible]

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg
Thursday, August 3.—*Melita*
Thursday, August 10.—**Empress of Scotland*
Thursday, August 17.—*Minnedosa*
Monday, August 21.—**Empress of* [illegible]
Thursday, August 24.—**Empress of* [illegible]
Thursday, August 31.—[illegible]
* Three-class steamer to Quebec only

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.
Thursday, August 3.—*Victorian*
Friday, August 11.—*Metagama*
Wednesday, August 23.—*Montreal*
Friday, August 25.—*Tunisian*

Vancouver to China and Japan
Aug. 10.—*Empress of Asia*
Aug. 24.—*Empress of Canada*
Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia*
Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22 *Niagara*; October 20. *Makura*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd

Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, August 5.—*Canadian Conqueror*

Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, August 5.—*Canadian Squatter.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, August 3.—*Albania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Tyrrhenia.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Ausonia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Antonia.*

Southampton to New York.
Saturday, July 29.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*
Saturday August 19.—*Berengaria.*

Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, August 3.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, August 10.—*Algeria.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 29.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, August 5.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 19.—*Regina*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, August 11.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.
Thursday, August 3.—*Manchester Producer.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are [illegible] direct from Canada by the *Melita* on July 27. *Canopic* on July 31. *Empress of Scotland* and *Andania* on August 1. *Montcalm* on August 5. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Homeric* on July 30. *Mongolia* on August 4. *Majestic* on August 5. and *Aquitania* [illegible] August 6.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Allward, Donald J. and Hugh L., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

Armstrong, E. S. and Mrs., Cobalt.—Overseas League, Vernon House.

B.

Barry, John J. and Mrs., Toronto.—1 Gordon Street, W.C.

Beal, W. P. and Mrs., Vancouver.—9 Taviton Street, W.C.1.

Bell-Smith, F. M., Toronto.—56 Bloomsbury Street.

Benning, Mary J., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel.

Biggar, O. M., Ottawa.—Curzon Hotel.

Bishop, Hon. R. K., St. John's.—Langham Hotel.

Boase, J. B. and Mrs., Toronto.—7 Tasman Road, S.W.9.

Boyer, Mrs. Fred J., Victoria, N.B.—63 Queensborough Terrace, W.

Bristol, Mrs. Edmund, Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

Britnell, Geo. W., Toronto.—63 Oxford Avenue, Southampton.

C.

Chapman, Florence L. and Andrew, Vancouver.—Mitcham, Surrey.

Clark, T. D., Toronto.—Worm'ey, Hertfordshire.

Clarke, L., Montreal.—Cavendish Club.

Clissold, Mrs. M. B., Toronto.—70 Lancaster Gate.

Cockburn, T., Vancouver.—24 Forest Drive West, Leytonstone, E.11.

Colley, Llewellyn, St. John's.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Conroy, C. O'N., K.C., St. John's.—Waldorf Hotel.

Cox, John R. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hayes Court, Hayes, Kent.

Crocker, Mrs B., St. John's.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Cunningham, C. S., Calgary.—Crandleigh Hotel, Inverness Terrace.

D.

De Sola, Mrs. and Miss, Montreal.—1 Duchess Street, Portland Place.

E.

Edwards, Lewis J., Nakusp, B.C.—Bonnington Hotel.

Everett, Isobel and Winifred, Fredericton.—63 Queensborough Terrace, W.

Ewart, Mrs. John S., Kathleen and Gladys, Ottawa.—Piccadilly Hotel.

F

Fairbank, C. O. and Mrs. and family, Petrolia.—Langham Hotel.

Fenn, D. A., Prince Albert.—15 Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale.

Findley, Allan T., Toronto.—39 Guilford Place, W.C.

Fiset, Miss Alleyn, Vancouver.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Forward, Miss N., St. John's.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Fraser, Margaret E. N., Toronto.—Thackeray Hotel.

Fullerton, C. P., Winnipeg.—3 Cork Street, W.

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G

Gahan, Frank, Guelph.—10 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.

Green, Lister M. and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Wood, Gundy, and Co., 14 Cornhill, E.C.

Gregg, Marjorie W., Toronto.—45 Norland Square, W.

Gordon, Ernest D., Ottawa.—Savoy Hotel.

H.

Harris, Theodore H. and Mrs. F., Montreal.—147 Upper Clapton Road, E.

Harris, Dr. Fraser, Halifax.—Authors' Club.

Harvey, Miss F. B., St. John's.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Hoare, H. G., Ottawa.—16 Charing Cross.

Hobden, Rev. J. D., Vancouver.—Shoreham-on-Sea.

Howley, Eng.-Cdr. R. A., R.N. (Attd.), St. John's.—York Hotel.

Howson, Alexandria, Peterboro', Ont.—63 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.

Hunter, J. H., Toronto.—Greenhead, Maybole, Scotland.

Hutchison, Geo. S., Toronto.—First Avenue Hotel.

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J.

Jones, A., Halifax.—North Cliff, St. Andrews.

Jones, Miss N. M., Toronto.—7 Tasman Road, S.W.9.

K.

Keele, Misses, Toronto.—20 Craven Hill Gardens.

Kenny, J. B. and Mrs., Halifax.—Goring Hotel.

Keys, Dr. and Mrs. David A., Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.

L.

Laidlaw, C., Ottawa.—45 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Laureys, H., Montreal. — Charing Cross Hotel.

Le Sueur, R. V. L. and Mrs., Sarnia.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Levell, Ermina, Toronto.—51 Dynham Road, N.W.6.

Lloyd, W. L., Halifax.—86 Burrows Road, Kensal Rise.

Lochead, M., Toronto.—Palace Court Hotel.

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Mac Mc.

MacKay, Rev. Principal, Winnipeg.—Waverley Hotel.

MacLeod, D. A. and Mrs., Calgary.—Langham Hotel.

MacWatt, Mrs., Winnipeg.—8 Gordon Road, Ealing, W.

McCall, H. A., Milton.—45 Tavistock Square, W.C.

McCann, W. S., Ottawa.—Kingsley Cottage, Stanford Road, W.8.

McLuckie, R. M., Vancouver.—Hotel Cecil.

McMartin, Belle, Calgary.—Crandleigh Hotel, W.C.

McNaughton, Jean, Weyburn.—Montague House.

McTavish, A. Lorne, Toronto.—12 Devonport Street, W.2.

M

Mason, George S., Victoria.—16 Elm Grove, Peckham.

Meredith, W. P. L., and Miss, London.—Jules Hotel.

Merry, Martin N. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Mitchell, Harold, St. John's.—Euston Hotel.

Moffat, Lt. L. B., R.C.N., Preston, Ont.—Water Orton, nr. Birmingham.

Moody, Edna M., Ottawa.—15 Campden Hill Court, Kensington.

Moore, F. H., Mrs. and Emily, Moncton.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Mulvey, Thomas, Mrs., and Eleanor B., Ottawa.—Goring Hotel.

N.

Northrup, Ida A. and Marjorie, St. John.—Cambridge Gardens Hotel.

O.

Oyler, Herbert, Kentville—Spitalfields Market.

P.

Page, Mrs. C. H. and Muriel, Toronto—25 Brunswick Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Potter, C. G. and Mrs., Toronto—Maldon Lodge, Wallington.

Powell, J. P., St. John's—Waldorf Hotel.

Pritchard, Jos. J. and Mrs., Harriston, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

R

Reid, H. D. and Mrs., St. John's—Carlton Hotel.

Riddell, N. M. and Mrs., Carleton Place—Strand Palace Hotel.

Robertson, Lieut. W. D., R.E., Victoria—c/o Bank of Montreal.

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Ross, Robert B., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

Rowell, Hon. N. W. and Mrs. and Mary, Toronto—Jules Hotel.

Ryrie, Ross, Toronto—39 Guilford Place, W.C.

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Saunders, Mrs. E. M., Toronto—Queen Anne's Mansions.

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Squires, Sir Richard, St. John's—Savoy Hotel.

Stuart, D. P., Guelph—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Swetnam, Mrs., Moncton—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

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Tucker, Rev. W. B., Montreal—Holt Grange, Friends Road, Croydon.

Turnbull, Capt. and Mrs. C. L.—22 Cavendish Road, N.W.8.

U.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1922.

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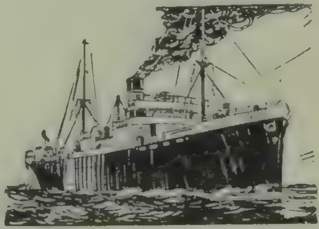

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An interview with the Prime Minister of Newfoundland appears on page 133.

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CARRYING OUT THE PLEDGE.

THE British Government had, of course, no choice but to accept the result of the division in the House of Commons last week on the cattle embargo. Mr. Lloyd George has at last been obliged to agree that the pledge given in 1917 must be carried out with the least possible delay. He stated in the House of Commons the other day that: "The Government accepts the decision taken by the House of Commons on Monday last as a mandate to deal at the earliest possible convenience with the problem on the lines of the resolution adopted by the House. His Majesty's Government, therefore, hope to take the decisions reached by this House and the House of Lords into consideration at a very early date, and to decide what action they require." "The earliest possible convenience" is, of course, an elastic phrase, but there are plenty of members at Westminster who may be depended upon to see that there is no further undue delay on the part of the Government in bringing forward the necessary legislation to remove the embargo against Canadian store cattle. It is well known that some of the opponents of this step in both Houses of Parliament are trying so to manœuvre matters that it will not be possible to introduce a Bill this year; but those who have succeeded so far are not likely to allow themselves to be caught napping in this way.

The conclusion of the debate in the House of Lords on Wednesday of last week has a direct bearing on this point. Rejecting both Lord Lincolnshire's amendment, declaring that it was incumbent on the Government to carry out their pledge, and Lord Chaplin's motion, declining to remove the embargo, the House agreed without a division to an amendment by Lord Long in the following terms: "That this House accepts the conclusions of the Royal Commission that the Dominion of Canada is free from cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease, and is of opinion that steers from the Dominions might be admitted as store cattle to Great Britain, subject to precautions, by means of quarantine, being taken."

In accepting responsibility for this amendment, Lord Long appears to have been placed in a somewhat anomalous position. His speech in favour of the removal of the embargo in the earlier stage of the debate gave the impression that he was in favour of its removal without qualification. He has explained that the resolution was not exactly on the lines that he would have favoured had he himself drawn it up, but he was forced by circumstances to accept the wording of Lord Harris, whose place he took almost at the last moment. He laid stress on the distinction drawn in the two parts of the resolution between Canada, whose immunity from disease is thus recognised, and the Dominions as a whole, some of whom have not the same record of health as far as their cattle are concerned. In speaking to the amendment, Lord Long said he could not accept a proposal that cattle imported into this country should be subject to at least thirty days' quarantine. At the same time, however, he stands up for the right of the Home Government to impose regulations of its own, through the Board of Agriculture, with a view to safeguarding the health of British herds.

Lord Long's explanation is not altogether convincing. The question is to what extent it meets the views of Canada in the direction of completely fulfilling the pledge. Lord Long says that he has every reason to believe that Canada will accept his proposal. That may be so, if, as he suggests, the British Government would regard the voyage across the Atlantic as a sufficient period of quarantine. The trouble is that, after their experience of successive British Ministers of Agriculture, Canadians have no great reason to trust the Board to look at the matter from the Imperial point of view. There must assuredly be no regulations imposed that would make the removal of the embargo a dead letter.

In the course of the Royal Commission's enquiry, it was shown that (in the Commissioners' words) "a system of quarantine, in the first place, would be extremely expensive, and, in the second place, would so impair the trade as to render the permission to import illusory," and they pointed to a statement by Dr. Tolmie, then Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, that quarantine "would make the store cattle business an impossibility." The conclusion to which the Commissioners came was that in the case of Canadian cattle quarantine was unnecessary, owing to the healthiness of the cattle and the undertaking given by the Canadian Government of thorough inspection before and during their transport to England; while "the sea voyage by itself could be rendered by suitable inspection equivalent to a period of quarantine." Much is being made by the embargo-ists of the quarantine imposed by Canada upon British cattle imported into the Dominion; but when the Mother Country has as clean a record of health as Canada has now been admitted to have, it will be time enough to talk about placing them on an exactly similar footing in that respect. In deciding on the exact nature of the legislation to be introduced, especially in view of the attitude of the House of Lords, Mr. Lloyd George will, no doubt, act in close consultation with the Dominion Government.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Grand Trunk Decision. There is little room for comment on the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dismissing the Grand Trunk appeal, until their Lordships give their considered reasons. Some of the remarks already made, both in the Mother Country and in Canada, are evidently based upon a misapprehension of the questions at issue. It must be remembered that the appeal to the Privy Council did not involve discussing, on its merits, the question of upholding, or otherwise, the verdict of the majority of the arbitrators that the junior stocks were of "no value." The company appealed on the grounds (1) that evidence of the value of the physical assets of the Grand Trunk and its subsidiary companies ought not to have been excluded as inadmissible; and (2) that undue weight had been given by Sir Walter Cassels to the report of the Drayton-Acworth Commission, appointed by the Government in 1916 to enquire into the whole situation. The Judicial Committee have decided that technically these submissions are untenable, and thus there can be no revision of the arbitrators' decision.

The judgment, of course, dashes the hopes of the holders of the Preference and Common stocks, which had been raised by the appeal. From a Canadian point of view it is satisfactory as upholding the legality of the course taken by the majority of the arbitrators, and acquitting them, by the voice of the Supreme Court of the Empire, from the malignant aspersions cast upon them in some quarters in England. As we have more than once pointed out, the strongest plea that the Grand Trunk shareholders can put forward is that of "equitable or moral considerations," mentioned by Sir Walter Cassels. The other way having failed, they have now to depend upon the sympathetic treatment of the Dominion Government to which the arbitrators commended them.

* * *

The House of Lords and the Senate. At a time when the reconstruction of the House of Lords is in the air, it is interesting to have the views of Sir George Foster on that august Chamber. Canada's ex-Minister of Finance can speak on the subject with the authority that comes from 40 years' experience in the Dominion House of Commons and a seat in the Senate. His impression of the cattle embargo debates in both Houses at Westminster last week, he told the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, was: "Whether you appreciate it or not, you have in the House of Lords a wonderful body of experienced and able men; you don't have the whole of it in the House of Commons by any manner of means."

Remarking that while his long time in the House of Commons had made him appreciate both the dignity and responsibilities of that Chamber, Sir George claimed that in the Senate they did have some experience and some ability, and that its members very freely placed those qualities at the disposal of their country and of the Empire. In Sir George's view, while the Senate, like the House of Lords, is said to confer a wonderful longevity, it is not necessary that either of these Upper Chambers should become "somnolescent or bereft of good qualities."

* * *

Canada and American Coal. As a result of the continuance of the miners' strike in the United States the American Government has assumed control of the production of both anthracite and bituminous coal. According to an intimation from Washington, in making an emergency distribution of the coal supply no consideration is likely to be given to Canada's requirements, which are considerable. The announcement, which is coupled by a recommendation to Canadian consumers to import coal "for their own safety," can hardly cause surprise. It is only natural that the Americans should consider themselves first in this matter, however good customers Canadians are in normal times.

Already the strike has resulted in great irregularity in the delivery of fuel supplies from across the international boundary, and this has given rise to the question whether it is necessary for Canada to be so dependent on the United States for so essential a commodity. It would be one satisfactory result of the strike if Canada were to be forced to develop her own resources in this respect. One difficulty lies in transportation facilities, but there is plenty of room for the development of the rich coal deposits of Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia, as well as of the hydro-electric resources of Quebec, Ontario, and other Provinces. One authority declares that Canada is no more compelled to secure coal from the United States than bread.

* * *

The Problem of Acoustics. The experience of the members of the London County Council in their palatial new hall on the south bank of the Thames has led to a discussion of the problem of acoustics in connection with public buildings. It is rather surprising to a layman to learn that architects, in designing a hall, have to proceed very much on haphazard lines so far as sound is concerned. It seems strange that long ere this more exact and scientific methods have not been applied.

At any rate, the unpleasant experiences of the London County Councillors and of the Pressmen who have to try to record the words of practical wisdom that fall from their lips are not singular. Complaints still continue to be made about the acoustics of the new House of Commons Chamber at Ottawa. Before the House adjourned in the end of June, there was loud applause when one of the Liberal members, Mr. Hance Logan, drew attention to the difficulty of hearing speeches both on the floor of the House and in the Press Gallery. According to Mr. Logan, about two-thirds of the time some of the members do not know what is going on; and when a member is so literally obedient to the rules as to address his remarks to the Chair, these remarks are in consequence lost to about half the members. The Minister of Public Works has promised to consider various suggestions during the recess, among them being the removal of the Speaker's Chair to the centre of one of the side walls, and the arrangement of the seats of the members round it in a semi-circle.

The Alberta Legislative Chamber suffers—or used to suffer—from a similar draw-back. However, heavy hangings which were put up for the reception of the Prince of Wales are said to have made so great an improvement on the acoustics of the place that they were allowed to remain.

* * *

Canadians and Export Trade. If Canadian manufacturers generally show little keenness in reaching out for overseas markets, there is, on the other hand (points out the *Canadian Export Pioneer*), a wide interest among importers throughout the world in Canada's growing capacity for export trade—an interest for which the exporters of the Dominion have reason to be grateful, for it is steadily bringing business to them.

While Canadian manufacturers fail to advertise abroad, it is plain that the buyer interested in Canadian goods has little material to guide him in placing his enquiries or orders. In this situation, fortunately, many important British importers—especially of foodstuffs—have appointed regular buying agents in Canada to execute their orders; a few British firms have their own buying offices in the Dominion. Outside the trades in foodstuffs, the overseas merchants generally employ agents in the United States for their purchases of Canadian goods, though some British export merchants have now branches in the Dominion, which buy and ship Canadian goods direct to clients in various markets. The *Pioneer* expresses pleasure at seeing Canadian houses coming forward as export buying agents.

There is plenty of room for them, and their services should be a valuable aid to the export movement. They should serve to give overseas importers confidence in placing orders in Canada, and relieve them of their dependence upon agents in the States. They will, furthermore, simplify matters for the Canadian manufacturer who is interested, but not experienced, in export trade, and by scouting abroad for new clients they will help to impress upon importers that Canadian industries are actively seeking export trade. The number of such Canadian export buying agencies is small as yet, naturally, for the business men possessing the necessary knowledge and experience are not many, but the opening for their service is recognised, and they will increase.

* *

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS.

The members of the Canadian cricket team, now in England, were entertained to dinner at the House of Commons on Monday night by Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., who had invited a large company, including several Ministers, to meet them. Mr. Austen Chamberlain proposed the health of the Canadian team, and Mr. Norman Seagram and Mr. Dyce W. Saunders responded. Lord Ullswater proposed "Cricket," and the Hon. F. S. Jackson responded.

In the first of the two days' match against the Incogniti at Wimbledon the latter were dismissed for 207, and the Canadians, after ten minutes' batting, made ten for one wicket (S. E. Harper). The match was unfinished when we went to press.

* *

OVERSEAS TEACHERS IN LONDON.

At the inaugural banquet of the City of London Vacation Course for Teachers (presided over by Lord Burnham), which was held at the Imperial Hotel, London, last Saturday, Major F. J. Ney was a guest of honour on behalf of the National Council of Education (Overseas Education League). On the following day he gave the inaugural address on "The Spirit of Education" before over 500 teachers drawn from all parts of Great Britain.

At a special meeting of the London Vacation Course held at the Guildhall on Monday, July 31, presided over by Lord Burnham, the members of the Overseas Education League, numbering over 200, were present by special invitation. The meeting was addressed by the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, Major Ney proposing the vote of thanks to the chairman (Lord Burnham) at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Major Ney sails for Canada by the *Empress of Scotland* on August 10. He is returning earlier than anticipated on account of work requiring his attention in Canada in connection with the National Council of Education.

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In the International chess tournament in the Central Hall, Westminster, J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion, drew with Tartakover in the first round, but was defeated by Rubinstein in the second.

Owing to the snapping of a rudder chain, the *Rapids Prince*, belonging to the Canada Steamship Lines, struck a reef in Lachine Rapids on Sunday evening. Her 200 passengers were safely landed in small boats on the following morning.

The leaders of the Canadian Railway Shopmen's Union announce that the ballot which has just been held on the question of reductions of wages, ranging from two to five cents an hour, has resulted in favour of a strike (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent). Some 40,000 men are involved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Jackson.—On July 8, the wife of Gilbert E. Jackson, of Toronto University, of a son (John Denison).

Mills.—On July 25, at a nursing home in London, to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Mills, of Toronto, a son.

Robinson.—At Argyll Farm, Newton, Ontario, on July 25, to Mrs. J. G. Robinson (née Nettie M'Pherson), a son.

MARRIAGES.

McCuaig—Black.—On July 17, at the Church of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, by the Rev. Father Rourke, Teresa Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Black, of Toronto, to Kenneth Lionel McCuaig, son of the late Colin M. McCuaig, of Montreal

Mitchell—Anderson.—At St. Columba United Free Church of Scotland, Helensburgh, on July 28, by the Rev. J. W. Walker, M.A., Harold Mitchell, St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Francis Lightbourne, Trimingham, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson, Inistore, Helensburgh.

Spengler—Dykes.—On July 27, at Christ Church, Southgate, by the Rev. C. F. Peploe, M.A., William Alexander Spengler, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Spengler, to Florence Mary, daughter of Mrs. Dykes, of Palmer's Green, and the late Wm. H. Dykes, of Leeds. Canadian papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

Robinson.—At Denver, Colorado, on July 9, in her 88th year, Harriet J. Whitten, widow of the Rev. Geo. C. Robinson, formerly rector of Clarendon and Aylmer, Que., and daughter of the late Rev. Andrew T. Whitten, formerly Rector of Waterloo and West Shefford, Que.

NEW MANITOBA MEMBERS.

Farmer-Progressives' 25 Seats.

Latest returns from Manitoba show that in the General Election on July 18 the Farmers and Progressives secured 25 seats; Independents, 8; Liberals, 7; Conservatives, 6; Labour and Socialists, 6. Polling has been deferred in three constituencies—Ethelbert, The Pas, and Rupert's Land.

The new members, with their majorities, are as follows:—

Farmers (25).

Arthur—D. L. McLeod, 306 (defeated, Hon. J. Williams); Beautiful Plains—George Little, 600; Birtle—W. J. Short, 414; Carillon A. Préfontaine, 402; Deloraine—D. S. McLeod, 397 (defeated, Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton); Dufferin—Wm. Brown, 133 (defeated, H. J. Robinson, K.C.); Fisher—M. V. Bachynsky, 245; Gilbert Plain A. G. Berry, 566 (defeated, Dr. Shortreed); Gladstone—A. McGregor, 837.

Hamiota—T. Wolstenholme, 408; Iberville—A. R. Boivin, 398 (defeated, H. A. Mullins); Killarney—A. E. Foster, 214; Lakeside—D. L. Campbell, 407; La Verandrie—P. A. Talbot, 361; Manitou—G. Compton, 31; Minnedosa—N. Cameron, 800; Morris—W. R. Clubb, 500; Mountain—Chas. Cannon, 558 (defeated, Hon. J. B. Baird).

Norfolk—J. Muirhead, 151 (defeated, Dr. R. J. Waugh); Rockwood—W. C. McKinnell, 650 (defeated, Dr. H. E. Hicks); Russell—I. B. Griffiths, 397; Springfield—C. Barclay, 182; Swan River—R. W. Emmond, 1,308; Virden—R. H. Mooney, 680 (defeated, Dr. G. Clingan); Winnipeg—R. W. Craig, K.C. (Progressive).

Independents (8).

Brandon—Dr. J. H. Edmisson, 1,120; Cypress—W. H. Spinks, 45; Emerson—D. Yakimischak, 393; Gimli—M. Rojeski, 400; St. Boniface—J. Bernier, 842; St. Clements—D. A. Ross, 483; St. R —J. Hamelin, 373; Winnipeg—J. K. Downes.

Liberals (7).

Dauphin—A. Esplin, 64; Fairford—A. W. Kirvan, 416; Glenwood—J. W. Breakey, 522; Lansdowne—Hon. T. C. Norris, 461; St. George—S. Sigfusson, 567; Winnipeg—Hon. Robert Jacob and Mrs. Arthur Rogers.

Conservatives (6).

Morden-Rhineland—John Kennedy, 330; Portage la Prairie—Major F. G. Taylor, K.C., 138 (defeated, Hon. C. D. McPherson); Roblin—F. Y. Newton, 7 (recount demanded); Turtle Mountain—R. G. Willis, 121; Winnipeg—W. Sanford Evans and J. T. Haig.

Labour and Socialist (6).

Assiniboia—W. D. Bayley, 868; Kildonan, St. Andrews—C. A. Tanner, 493; Winnipeg—F. J. Dixon, W. Ivens, John Queen, and S. J. Farmer.

In Winnipeg, where the voting was by the proportional method, there were 43 candidates for ten seats, and 30 lost their deposits. The poll was headed by F. J. Dixon (Labour and Socialist), the Hon. R. Jacob (Liberal) coming next. Among the Progressives defeated in the city were G. F. Chipman, C. K. Newcombe, and Mrs. A. G. Hample; Liberals, W. H. Trueman, K.C., and Dr. J. A. McTavish; Conservatives, W. J. Tupper, K.C., D. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Brown, and Mrs. James Munroe; Independents, Dr. W. C. Mordon; Labour Socialists, Mrs. Maud McCarthy.

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SIR DONALD MACMASTER'S ADVICE.

Sir Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £5,540, with net personalty £1,657.

In his will he advised his daughters "to avoid investing any part of their shares in his property in commercial or speculative ventures, but to be content with the revenue from old, well-tried institutions, like the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Trust Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway"; he further strongly advised them never to sign any contract or other document without understanding it and, if necessary, being fully advised in regard thereto, stating that he made these remarks after long experience of business affairs.

He desired that his wife and daughters should preserve his scrap-books, as they contained records of important historical events apart from personal records. As already stated in *Canada*, he left his law-books to his friend, George Archibald Campbell, K.C., of Montreal.

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TRIBUTES TO SIR GEORGE PARKIN.

In the August number of *United Empire*, the organ of the Royal Colonial Institute, warm tributes are paid to the late Sir George Parkin, one of its Vice-Presidents. Sir Charles Lucas says of him: "He preached holding together, and throughout his life made for union not for division. If the British Empire was composed of men and women of the Parkin type, it would indeed be 'a power for the peace and happiness of mankind such as the world has never known.'" The Editor, Mr. Edward Salmon, cites a number of passages from addresses given before the R.C.I., to illustrate "his superb courage, his splendid vision, and his confidence long before the testing time came that those who believed in the decadence of Britain were 'doomed to disappointment in their wailing prophecy,'" and says that "the best memorial the Empire can raise to his life's work is to keep his ideals ever fixed as the goal of patriotic aspiration and endeavour."

GRAND TRUNK APPEAL DISMISSED.

On Friday of last week (July 28) the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada from a decision of a majority of the members of a special tribunal which was created to ascertain the value of the appellants' Preference and Common stock on its acquisition by the Canadian Government.

Lord Cave said: "Their Lordships have considered this case, and they deem it convenient that they should announce their decision at once, and give their reasons later. Having fully considered the arguments for and against the appeal, they have come to the conclusion that the appeal fails, and should be dismissed. They will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly. There is no question of costs."

SATISFACTION IN CANADA.

There is general satisfaction over the rejection by the Privy Council of the appeal by the Grand Trunk shareholders against the award of the Canadian arbitrators (says the Montreal correspondent of *The Times*). There is some feeling in the Dominion that the attitude of the Canadian Government towards the Grand Trunk has not been fairly interpreted in England, and that the Government has been held responsible for the Grand Trunk's own mistakes in policy and practice. It is recognised as being of vital importance to the Dominion that its credit should be maintained in the Old Country, and that British investors should be fairly treated and public contracts held sacred. If the Privy Council had granted the appeal the natural conclusion would have been that the Dominion had dealt unfairly with British investors, and to that extent the credit of Canada would have been impaired in the world's financial centres. On the other hand, it is certain that there would have been an angry and unwise attack upon the Privy Council, as a mere protector of British financial interests, if a different decision had been rendered.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

"London financial papers will now have to turn their guns on the British Privy Council. Are Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues likely to be parties to the robbing and swindling of shareholders in the Grand Trunk? To that question there can be but one answer. They found before them for review a just award made by unprejudiced arbitrators. They have set their seal upon it, and, in doing so, admitted that Canada dealt honourably with the Grand Trunk shareholders and with the far greater body of Brtish investors who loaned money to that railway."—*Toronto Globe.*

"The task of the arbitrators was a difficult one. The Government did not buy the actual property and substitute itself for the company, but bought stocks which give control of the enterprise, paying not the value of the road and its appurtenances as might have been fixed, but such sums as the stocks which represented the investments of the proprietors might be deemed to be worth considering the returns received in the past and those that were likely or unlikely to be received in the future. The majority arbitrators decided that the Common and Preference stocks had no value, and the Government met the reasonable requirements of the case by guaranteeing the Bonded and Debenture securities. Had another policy been pursued it cannot be said what the award might have been. The case of the shareholders has some hard features, but the evidence given at the arbitration, and the remarks of the arbitrators, indicate that for this the actions of the directors are partly to blame. The end is satisfactory in one sense—that it limits the liability of the Government in connection with the acquisition of property that was unsuccessful under private control. The railway has not changed its character under indirect Government management.—*Montreal Gazette.*

"The confirmation of the Grand Trunk arbitration award by the Imperial Privy Council is another proof of how valuable this right of appeal is to Canada. The complaints against the award were largely British, because the disappointed stockholders lived in Great Britain. Their impact fell upon Canadian public men, because they formed the majority of the arbitration, and Canadian public men constituted the Government which accepted the award. So it is especially gratifying, not to say steadying, to have the Privy Council to confirm the Canadian arbitrators. If British stockholders have to quarrel with anybody in the future, it must be with the Lords of the Privy Council. This is a new variation of the old theory that the Privy Council is a sort of safety valve for reducing the pressure of dangerous Canadian problems. When the question gets too hot for our Parliament's Courts to handle with comfort, we send to the Privy Council. A sea voyage cools considerably, and the distance and detachment of the final Court of Appeal disarms criticism in the Dominion. This case disarms criticism of the Dominion."—*Montreal Star.*

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

"The unfortunate stockholders, remembering that the Grand Trunk Railway has received less financial assistance from the Canadian Government than either the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian Northern, will naturally compare their own case with the much more favourable result which attended the arbitration on the value of the Canadian Northern Common stock when it was purchased by the Government. None of this stock represented cash, but in the arbitration, evidence of physical value was admitted, and the holders received about 18 per cent. for their holdings. The majority arbitrators in their award said that 'any question as to compassionate consideration of the shareholders' case is for the Government and Parliament of Canada to deal with, and not for this Board,' and we are afraid that the stockholders must content themselves with the hope that this hint will be sympathetically considered by the Canadian Government."—*The Times.*

"As the reasons for the advice which the Judicial Committee will give His Majesty are withheld for the present, comment would be out of place, if, indeed, it can ever be worth while to criticise the decision of such an august and final tribunal. The presumption is that the Privy Council found that the majority arbitrators had sufficiently reasonable ground for arriving at their conclusion for the award to stand. Anyhow, the fortunes of holders of Grand Trunk First, Second and Third Preference, and Ordinary shareholders now depend on the grace of the Dominion Government, which has obtained a pretty adequate idea of what the sentiment of financial circles in this country will be if the grace be not exercised with a certain degree of liberality."—*Financial Times.*

"That investors of £37,000,000 in a great and vital public utility enterprise in a British Dominion should lose every sixpence of their money is not an event that can be regarded lightly, and it does not meet the case to stand upon strict technical rights. The amount awarded to the shareholders might have been small, yet even 1s. on the £ would have been very different from nothing. When, further, there is the judgment of Mr. Justice Taft to point to—and it is a great judgment by a great lawyer—the moral effect, there is no disguising, is the more grave. We think that, arising out of the temperament born of contest, there has been a succession of mistakes. They are to be regretted. Far-seeing statesmanship ought not to refuse the moral obligation. It would soften the sequence."—*Financial News.*

The Grand Trunk Shareholders' Committee met in London on Monday and adjourned until they are in possession of the reasons for the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

* *

CANADA AND RUSSIAN TRADE.

Canada's "commercial accord" with Russia is more of a private arrangement than anything in the nature of a treaty between Canada and Soviet Russia, according to information available at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade relations between the Governments of the two countries are in precisely the same state as between Russia and Great Britain, it is stated. There was, however, a project afoot by which the Russian Government was to deposit gold in Canadian banks, and against this gold was to purchase goods from Canadian exporters.

So far as the Department is aware, the "commercial accord" spoken of by M. Litvinoff, in an interview in London recently, apparently refers to the conclusion of that arrangement.

Since this is a private arrangement with Canadian exporters, the Canadian Government Departments have no knowledge as to the extent of trade which may result from it.

* *

CANADA ON THE EVE OF A BOOM.

Dr. George Adam, Chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, who arrived at Liverpool on Sunday on the White Star liner *Canopic*, is very optimistic as to the trade outlook in Canada. He considers the Dominion is on the eve of a great trade boom. Unemployment, he asserts, is rapidly diminishing, and with the prospects of a big harvest remarkably bright, at the moment agricultural workers are needed more than any other. If the wave of business prosperity continues there will be a great demand for mechanics also.

* *

CANADIAN ECONOMY SCHEMES.

In accordance with the economy schemes of the present Government there is a large cut imminent throughout the national defences force, including the Air Board, Naval Service, and the Militia, all three being merged into the new Department of National Defence (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Eight hundred retirements are involved, and there will be a practical saving without any diminution of effectiveness.

* *

TEACHERS FOR WESTERN CANADA.

A large party of teachers sailed on Friday of last week by the *Montrose* for schools in the Canadian West, under the auspices of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. They are going out, in the majority of cases, to prairie schools to help to build up the newer areas of the West of Canada. They are accompanied by Miss Dalbiac, who is going to Canada to confer on educational conditions with the various Provincial Governments. This may result in the placing of a large number of teachers from this country.

Other parties leave for the same destination on August 25 and December 15.

ENCOURAGING CROP OUTLOOK.

Conditions Reported as "Very Satisfactory."

Crop conditions throughout the Dominion are very satisfactory. The Prairie Provinces seem to be assured of more than an average crop, although the yield will not be so large as was predicted a few weeks ago. If conditions are unfavourable in some districts, over large areas the outlook is encouraging (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

Timely rains have improved the situation in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba will probably have one of the best crops in its history. In British Columbia the drought has been broken by local rains, but while the fruit is in fair condition, the field crops are below the average. All reports from Ontario and Quebec are exceptionally good, and the prospects in the Maritime Provinces are almost as favourable.

The Bank of Montreal received on July 28 the following cabled crop report from their head office in Montreal: Prairie Provinces: Prospects on the whole satisfactory; wheat-cutting begins within ten days. Ontario: Bumper crops promised. Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Prospects excellent. British Columbia: Local rains have partially broken drought; field crops below average; fruit fair to good.

HARVESTING ON THE PRAIRIES.

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WESTERN WHEAT BOARDS.

The Saskatchewan Legislature has adjourned after giving a third reading to the measure establishing a Wheat Board and granting each of its members a special indemnity of over $250 (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

In the Alberta Legislature the Wheat Board Bill was opposed only by Mr. Boyle, the Liberal leader, who described the measure as being the "most autocratic, arbitrary, and reactionary piece of legislation enacted by any British Parliament for 200 years." Under the Bill, the Provincial Government will retain discretionary powers whether or not the credit of the Province shall be pledged to the undertaking, and it must be satisfied with the personnel of the Board named by the Dominion Government.

* *

ROYAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

At the sessions of the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, held at Bournemouth, July 24—29, the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia were represented by their respective Agents-General, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Col. P. Pelletier, and Mr. John Howard.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Noxon said that the discussions had been of a most useful and informative character, though no definite resolutions were passed. Over 1,000 delegates were present, including representatives of Argentina. "For myself," continued Mr. Noxon, "the chief interest lay in the discussion on Child Welfare—a subject in which I have long taken an especial interest."

* *

METEORIC EXPLOSIONS IN THE WEST.

With an explosion that shook the district for twenty miles round, a giant meteor last week plunged into the Big Quill Lake, near Wynward, Saskatchewan (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). A fiery body was seen by many in the district to drop from a clear sky and clouds of steam rose from the lake for some time after it had sunk in the water.

Other meteoric disturbances are reported from Vanscov, Saskatchewan, south-east of Saskatoon. People in the neighbourhood heard five or six loud explosions, and the earth between Vanscoy and Pike Lake was shaken.

* *

Negotiations are proceeding between the Canadian and the British authorities with regard to the $20,000,000 of sequestrated German property that Canada holds, and which she desires to retain in name of reparations

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of July 29 you have some passages from a letter written by Professor W. Caldwell, of McGill University, which has been very ably answered by my Superintendent, but I would very much like to add a few words.

It used to be said, "Englishmen are not wanted," which was an absolute fallacy. Now, according to Professor Caldwell, it is those who have come from the South or the Midlands of England. Having been born in and emigrated from the former part, and homesteaded in Manitoba over 42 years ago, then the North-West Territories, and still farming there with another South of England man in charge since I came over here on emigration work for the Canadian Government, I would like to say I consider it an absolute slur on those coming from these parts, in any case as far as Western Canada is concerned.

Space will not allow, or I could give you names by the score of men in my own district in Manitoba who came from the very six south-west counties I am now working, and I note the vast majority have made good. Take, for instance, the district south-west of Rapid City, commonly known as the English settlement. The settlers, mostly South of England men, were brought out by the late Mr. C. J. Whellens in 1879, and you will find the same homesteads being occupied by them or by their children. A few miles to the south, on the way to Brandon, between Carnegie and Pendennis, there is a colony of nearly all Cornishmen, who have been there nearer a half century than a quarter century, and all are well satisfied.

Professor Caldwell seems to prefer the Scot or the "sheepskin coats." Where amongst them can he beat the case of four brothers who left Cornwall in the latter part of the 'eighties with practically no more than sufficient money to take them to Manitoba, where they found work, and who now own a farm of five sections of land in the Province of Saskatchewan, with all the most up-to-date machinery. Two of them are able, every other year, to spend nine months out of the 24 in their native county for a holiday.

There are hundreds in the South-West Counties who, with some assistance, would make the very best of Canadian citizens in any part of Canada, and who are only too anxious to go there and farm.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN CARDALE,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.
52 Baldwin Street, Bristol. July 31, 1922.

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OBITUARY.

At Toronto.—Mr. R. S. Hudson (79), Vice-President of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and director of the Canada Permanent Trust and other companies; Mr. Charles F. Miles (82)—grandson of Sir E. L. Miles—who went to Canada in 1857; Mr. John W. Hayden (51), cable editor of the Canadian Press; Mr. William J. Commins, father of the late Captain W. Commins, M.C.

At Ottawa.—Mr. John Courtney (77). At Hamilton.—Mr. Charles Bell Montizambert (36), stockbroker.

At Portage la Prairie.—Dr. Samuel B. Cowan (53).

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"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

"The C.M.A. and Export Trade" and "Buy Well in Canada" are the titles of the editorials in the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. Among other articles of practical interest are: "Canadian Timbers in U.K.," "Boots and Shoes for India," and "Imports from Canada Through the Port of Hull," and there is an interview with the London Home and Foreign Produce Exchange on the grading of Canadian dairy products. The usual features will be found as useful as ever.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd., 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

* *

Omer Perrault, the Montreal swimmer, intends to attempt to swim the Channel this year.

Canada is likely to receive a further $500,000 from the Expeditionary Forces' Canteens Fund, from which $2,000,000 has already been received.

La Presse, of Montreal, urges Liberals and Conservatives to unite against the Farmers' Party, which it describes as "a manifest menace to the future of Canada."

The Y.M.C.A. beat the London Canadians at baseball at the Crystal Palace last Saturday by 11 to 9. The American Universities Club beat the United States Shipping Board at Stamford Bridge on Sunday by 6 to 4.

It is estimated that 41,000 workers will be required for this year's Western harvest. Of these, 37,000 will be drawn from Eastern Canada and 4,000 from British Columbia. The wages will be $3.50 a day for harvesters and $4 for threshers.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Rev. Canon Cody, of St Paul's Church, Toronto, has received a Royal command to preach at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

* *

The Prince of Wales received His Honour MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, at St. James's Palace on July 28.

* *

Lord and Lady Byng and their suite are expected back at Government House, Ottawa, from their long tour in the West on November 1.

* *

Chief Justice Robert E. Harris, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Administrator of the Province in the absence of His Honour MacCallum Grant in England.

* *

Among the guests at a garden party given at Highgate on July 28 by Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, to meet Mr. Lloyd George, were Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, and Sir Duncan and Lady Orr-Lewis.

* *

The High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin and Sir George and Lady Foster were among those invited by Viscount and Viscountess Astor to meet the Earl of Balfour at dinner on July 28.

* *

The Hon. Peter C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, and Mrs. Larkin have left the Ritz Hotel and taken up their residence at Garden House, 42 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, W., formerly occupied by Mrs. Charles Van Raalte.

* *

Sir George and Lady Perley have left Ottawa to visit Sir George's daughter, Mrs. I. G. Robertson, who is spending the summer at Biddeford Pool. Lady Perley expects to go to St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea later to visit Mrs. Robert Gill.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, is expected back in London from his visit to the Province about the middle of this month.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe entertained a number of friends over the last week-end at their beautiful house at Clewer Meade, Windsor. On Saturday night they gave a dance for their daughter, Miss Anstice Ashe. There were about 100 guests present.

* *

Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, of Toronto, general manager of the Dominion Bank, accompanied by Mr. F. L. Patton, of Winnipeg, assistant general manager, returned to Canada by the *Empress of France* on July 27. Other passengers by the *Empress of France* were Mrs. S. and Mr. H. C. Alward, Mr. C. H. Booth, Major J. J. Cawthra, Miss J. D. Fleet, Mrs. Glen Broder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langlois, Mr. J. A. Leduc, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macleod, Mr. H. M. Molson, Mr. J. P. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. T. Howard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, and Mr. T. H. Wood.

Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been appointed to represent Canada at the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference to be held in Honolulu in October.

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The Hon. J. A. Robb, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Robb, arrived from Ottawa by the *Empress of Scotland* on Tuesday last. The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Cabinet, also arrived on the same steamer.

THE HON. J. A. ROBB.
Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is now in London.

* *

The Hon. L. A. Lapointe, the Dominion Minister of Marine, who is leaving in August for Europe, will not return until December. He will attend the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva, and go to Paris for the deliberations on the Franco-Canadian Treaty. Afterwards he will accompany the Canadian Exhibition Train on its tour of the Continent and deliver addresses in France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

* *

Sir Richard and Lady Squires, the Hon W. R. and Mrs. Warren, the Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Ryan, and the Hon. R. K. Bishop—all of Newfoundland—were the guests of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at lunch on Wednesday, and afterwards visited the grounds of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park

* *

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, is leaving Southampton by the *Empress of Scotland* next Thursday *en route* to Ontario, to attend a conference with the Hon. Manning W. Doherty, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and officials of the Ontario Government regarding emigration and other business relating to his office.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pope are returning to Ottawa by the *Montcalm* on August 11.

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Mr. E. R. Peacock returned from a visit to the United States and Canada by the *Homeric* last week.

* *

Mr. C. D. Schurman, of Toronto, superintendent of branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is now in London.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Macleod, of 1, Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, will be at Walton-on-Naze during this month.

* *

Mrs. Duff Frazier, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, left London on Wednesday for a visit to Stockholm.

* *

Mrs. A. D. MacTier and Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, arrived by the *Empress of Scotland* on Tuesday, and will remain in England until September.

* *

Dr. Howard B. Jeffs, of the Canadian Emigration Offices in London, has returned to London from an official medical inspection trip to Antwerp and Hamburg.

* *

Mr. C. Price-Green, Commissioner, Industrial and Resources Department, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

* *

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, after a tour of the agricultural districts in Scotland, returned to Ottawa by the *Melita* on Thursday.

* *

Mr. E. P. Hungerford, one of the New York agents of the Bank of Montreal, who has been in London since June 30, returned to New York via Montreal this week.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Baumgarten, Mrs. Frederic N. Nichols, Mr. C. L. Norsworthy, and Mr. Charles Russell, jun., left Southampton for Canada, via New York, by the *Berengaria* last Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram and Miss Perris Seagram and Mr. and Mrs Thomas Seagram are staying at the [illegible] Cecil, which the members of the Canadian cricket team are making their headquarters.

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Mr. Alfred Price, General Manager Eastern lines, Canadian-Pacific Rail[illegible] for over 40 years, who has relinquished his duties with the railway for an indefinite period, has arrived in England, [illegible] panied by his daughters, the [illegible] and Grace Price, and will spend [illegible] at Torquay, Devonshire, where it is hoped Mr. Price's health will be rest[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

August 5.—Cricket: Surrey v. Notts, at the Oval.

August 7.—Bank Holiday.

August 7.—Royal Aero Club Aerial Derby, at Waddon Aerodrome.

August 7 and 8.—Cricket: Canadians v. Royal Navy, at Chatham.

August 7.—Croquet Tournament at Hurlingham.

August 7.—Welsh National Eisteddfod, at Ammanford.

August 7.—Watford Horse Show.

August 9 and 10.—Cricket: Canadians v. Free Foresters, at the Oval.

August 10.—Agricultural Society's Annual Show, at Tring Park, Herts.

August 11.—Cricket: Canadian v. Lords and Commons, at Lord's.

August 14.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Finals.

August 14-15.—Cricket: Canadians v. Royal Artillery, at Woolwich.

August 16.—Westerham Hill Horse Show, Westerham, Kent.

August 17.—Berkshire Horse Show, Maidenhead.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued*.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Hewitt and Mr. Donald Hewitt, of Ottawa, arrived by the *Melita*. Mr. Hewitt will return to Ottawa in September, but Mrs. Hewitt and her son expect to remain in England for the winter.

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Among the departures for Canada by the *Montrose* on July 28 were Mr. and Mrs. K. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Knowles, Mr. A. L. Nicoll, Mr. H. P. Rossiter, Mr. G. S. Richardson, Mr. Justice R. J. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roden, Dr. H. Sanders, Mr. T. L. Small, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Turner, Mrs. H. H. and Miss Woods, Mr. J. S. Ashworth, Mr. C. Bender, Mr. F. Byrom, Dr. H. A. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Buchanan, Mr. R. H. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gwynne, Mr. J. Hawkins.

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Mr. William Kerr, assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal, London, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and their son, has gone to Scotland for a short holiday. Mr. Kerr, jun., has passed the recent London University Matriculation Examination in the First Division. He has been educated at Harrow, and in the term just ended has been awarded the following prizes: Fortescue prize for French, second for Crawford mathematical problem prize, Upper School Science prize, Non-Specialist's prize, two prizes for good general work and leaving prize.

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The arrivals at Southampton by the *Melita* on July 27 included Sir Herbert Ames, Mr. F. Biggar, Mr. R. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bomford, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cohen, Mr. A. E. Coxon, Mr. R. G. Defries, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fitch, Mrs. M. F. and Major G. R. Geary, Major L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, Mr. J. H. Ince, Mr. F. G. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lavington, Mr. A. Mix, Captain and Mrs. H. Moat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morton, Mr. J. G. Moxley, Mr. Fred Nation, Mr. A. Page, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pearce, Mr. Charles Perot, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pootman, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seagram, Mr. A. E. Short, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wookey, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wilson.

Countess Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beckett, Mr. A. Laliberté, Mr. J. R. Thomson, Mr. Joseph McCandless, Dr. and Mrs. F. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Bagshaw, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Wright, and Rev. L. E. Wilkinson were among the arrivals by the *Andania* from Montreal on Tuesday last.

* *

The arrivals by the *Empress of Scotland* on Tuesday last included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adams, Mr. Lewis Brimacombe, Messrs. C. and R. Colville, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Garrow, Mr. L. A. Herdt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewison, Mrs. A. D. McTier, Dr. A. B. Sinden, Mr. T. N. Vincent, Mr. W. G. Yielding, Mr. William Levy, Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Mr. Joseph Barnaby, Mr. L. G. Cuthbert, Mr. H. Gaffney, Mr. A. Leslie, Mrs. Duncan McIntyre.

* *

The departures for Canada by the *Megantic* on July 29 included Mr. Newton Crane, K.C., Mr. Alexander Crundall, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hayes, Mr. J. W. Hubbard, Mr. J. D. Hutchins, Sir Edward and Miss Kathleen Iliffe, Mr. G. L. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Mackenzie, Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Tayler, Mr. H. P. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. George Vipond, Col. and Mrs. F. G. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Woods.

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The departures for Canada by the *Melita* on August 3 included Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Armstrong, Mr. Frank Bowerman, Mr. E. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Glover, Major L. F. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodgson, Mr. J. Hose, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lucking, Mrs. R. H. Paget, Mr. G. Pope, Rev. J. D. Paterson, Mr. J. G. Swift, Mr. J. Summers, Mr. A. W. Spurgeon, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. A. W. Wardill, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Webb, Mr. W. G. Corrigan, Mr. J. S. Brayton, Mr. A. Bardsley, Mr. C. Christie.

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The arrivals from Montreal by the *Canopic* on July 30 included Mr. Adam, Mr. P. E. Card, Mr. A. J. Cook, Mr. A. L. Cole, Mr. H. A. Crofts, Mr. Frank Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fletcher, Mr. G. B. Hamburg, Mr. A. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hodgson, Mr. W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Leyland, Mr. Downer McCord, Mr. H. G. Murrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Mr. C. M. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robertson, Mr. S. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Charles Connell.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Dr. Henri Béland, Dominion Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, was married at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ottawa, on July 20 to Miss Van Laethem, who came to Ottawa from Belgium after the war, and has assumed Canadian citizenship. Mme. Béland was active in war relief service, and lost several relatives in action. It will be recollected that Dr. Béland's first wife died in Belgium during the war while he was interned as a prisoner in Germany.

* *

The marriage of Mrs. Rose, widow of Captain Winter Rose, M.C., Essex Yeomanry, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foot Mitchell, Quendon Hall, Essex, to Mr. Arthur W. M. Ellis, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., assistant director of the Medical Unit, London Hospital, London, England, and son of the late W. Hodgson Ellis, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, and Mrs. Ellis, will take place in September in England.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Adelphi, Strand.—"The Way of An Eagle."

Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Listening In"

Criterion, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

St. James's, King Street.—"The Bat" (Arthur Wontner, Eva Moore).

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson, Leslie Henson).

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

Alhambra, Charing Cross Road.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

At St. Mary's Church, Victoria, on July 12, Miss Yvonne Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Cox, became the bride of Mr. Harold George Kennaird, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kennaird, of Kent, England.

* *

The marriage of Miss Helen Tudor Pemberton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Pemberton, to Lieut.-Colonel Walter Norcross Moorhouse, D.S.O., will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, on August 17.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Reids Reid, granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Reid, to Mr. A. Nelson Curtis, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Curtis, both of Montreal. The marriage will take place in September.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Clarke, Montreal, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Gretchen, to Major Alfred H. Cowie, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cowie, of Liverpool, England. The marriage will take place early in September.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September in the country, between Lambert William Middleton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Middleton, of Lowood, Melrose, and Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey and of Alice Countess Grey.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Manhire, daughter of Mrs. F. Charles Manhire, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., to Mr. Gordon A. Aird, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Aird, Westmount, P.Q. The marriage will take place in the latter part of August.

* *

At the Church of Our Lord, Victoria, on July 4, Ida Eurydice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Greig, of Rosemore, Tayport, Fife, was married to Captain Everard Lynne Laundy, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Laundy, of Sellindge, Oak Bay, and grandson of the late Bishop Cridge.

* *

The marriage of Miss Eleanor M. Adams, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, Rosemount, to Mr. George Tresh, youngest son of the late Mr. John T. Tresh, of Bridlington, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Tresh, of Rosemount, took place at St. Augustine's Church, Rosemount, on July 15.

OPTIMISM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Interview with the Prime Minister, the Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., M.P.

THE HON. SIR RICHARD SQUIRES, K.C.M.G., M.P., Prime Minister for Newfoundland, is paying a visit to London, extending over some two or three weeks, in connection with a scheme for the development of the Humber Valley and other matters, legal and commercial, connected with the Dominion. In an interview with a representative of *Canada*, he said:

"Post-war conditions in Newfoundland were somewhat difficult. We shared with Great Britain and Canada and the United States in the general, commercial, and labour depression. We were particularly affected by the adverse foreign exchange. We sell our fishery products—principally cod fish—to a very large extent to the European market—Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece. We do not get a return of their products from these markets; we have to take their depreciated currency in payment. We make our purchases in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada for the most part, and that means a transfer of that depreciated currency into sterling exchange to represent our English purchases, and into American and Canadian exchange to represent our purchases in the United States and Canada. The natural result has been a serious financial stringency.

ON THE HUMBER RIVER, NEWFOUNDLAND.

"The business conditions have improved very considerably during the past year. The 'disaster-vendor' is happily disappearing, and a spirit of optimism has replaced the feeling of depression to which so much emphasis was given two years ago. The savings bank deposits in Newfoundland reached their maximum in 1919, when the *per capita* deposit for every man, woman, and child in the island amounted to the sum of $88.70. The period of depression, due to the fact that the producing classes were to a very large extent thrown upon their own responsibility for the financing of fishing and other operations, has meant a reduction from that maximum to only $84.37.

"In the last Session of the Legislature a contract in relation to telegraph business was formed between the Newfoundland Government and the Commercial Cable Company, as a result of which that company opened an office in St. John's for the transaction of trans-Atlantic cable business, and has the advantage of handling its messages through the entire Newfoundland post and telegraph system. The English and general European business is handled by the Commercial Cable Company by direct cables from Newfoundland to Great Britain and Europe, and business for the Continent of North America is handled direct from St. John's to Canso, Nova Scotia, and thence to the various United States and Canadian systems serving the various points to which messages are destined. The Newfoundland Government telegraph business with Britain and the Continent of North America has consequently been transferred to the Commercial Cable Company.

"The railway system in Newfoundland is at present being run under a temporary operating agreement between the Government and the Reid Newfoundland Company. This temporary agreement expires on November 15. The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.) is at present in England in conference with eminent English counsel in connection with certain legal matters involved in the contractual relationships of the railway with the Government. The Newfoundland Government has declined to take any steps in the matter of a settlement of the railway problems, either by way of arrangement or by way of arbitration or litigation, except upon the advice of eminent English counsel."

Asked with regard to immigration prospects, Sir Richard said: "At present Newfoundland is not in a position to handle unskilled labour. It is, however, in a position to take a very considerable number of English farmers, men of experience with some capital. These men could get land for practically nothing, the charge being the nominal sum of 30c. (about 1s. 6d.) per acre. These farmers would have a market at their doors. They would not have to compete in the export of their produce. Newfoundland at the present time is importing large quantities of beef, pork, mutton, ham, cheese, hay, oats, cattle feeds, vegetables, eggs, etc., but where these can be locally bought the local produce is generally preferred to the imported article."

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BIG NEWFOUNDLAND PROJECT.

Hydro-Electric Development on the Humber River.

The arrangements relative to the extensive project of hydro electric development on the Humber River, Newfoundland, which, it is understood, have been under the consideration of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., for some months past, are reported to be nearing completion

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice are in London in the interests of Newfoundland relative to the closing of negotiations, while Mr. H. D. Reid, president of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and several of that company's executive officials, are also here.

The initiation and introduction of the business was carried through by the Newfoundland Banking and Trust Corporation, Ltd., of London.

The original scheme (already described in *Canada*) was abandoned last winter, principally owing to the unwillingness of the Newfoundland Government to guarantee the principal and interest of $18,000,000 required. Under the present plan it is proposed that the Imperial and Newfoundland Governments should each guarantee one half of that amount.

In the House of Commons at Westminster, on Monday, in reply to a suggestion that a subsidy in connection with the enterprise should not be granted before taking the views of members, Mr. Hilton Young said an application had been made to the Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee for a guarantee in respect of £2,000,000, being part of a loan of $18,000,000 for the enterprise. In accordance with the pledge which he had given on several occasions, he did not propose to interfere in the Committee's consideration of the application.

The proposed electrical plant at the head of Deer Lake will, it is estimated, generate 235,000 h.p. The full development of the manufacture of pulp, paper, sulphite, carbide, and other by-products in the valley of the Humber, at Bay of Islands and Bay St. George and other points along the west coast will (says the *Trade Review*, of St. John's) result in the establishment of a series of allied industries providing employment for thousands of workmen.

Much of the great electrical power to be generated in connection with the Deer Lake scheme can be transmitted the 75 miles between the site of the plant and the great copper areas of Notre Dame Bay, where it will be employed for smelting purposes. Newfoundland will then be in a position to compete with any copper-producing country in the world. This electrical power will be the cheapest developed in any country, and the copper deposits are right on the sea-board, two factors of prime importance in the copper industry. The Gull Lake deposits are situated about midway of the line between Hall's Bay and Deer Lake, and the opinion has been expressed by at least one reputable engineer that this copper belt extends from Little Bay to Gull Lake. The surplus of the electrical energy possible of development from this Deer Lake water-power can be disposed of in connection with this and other mining, etc., industries.

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GENERAL ELECTION IN THE YUKON.

The Yukon Legislative Assembly, elected in February, 1920, has been dissolved, and an election will take place some time in September. The Yukon Legislative Council consists of 31 members, elected by popular vote, presided over by a Commissioner appointed by the Federal Government

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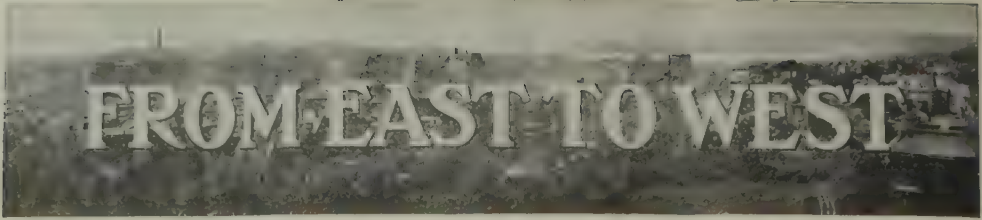
The Newfoundland Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is advertising for designs for a series of twelve stamps to replace those now in use in that Dominion

The Canadian exchange is practically at normal strength, due to enormous shipments of liquor to the United States, says the Montreal correspondent of the Central News

Mr. Mackenzie King states the position of the Domi Government to be that the Canadian National m independent of the Government, but that employees should be as free to take part in politics as private en



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—An increase of $9,526,785 is reported in the value of brewery products in 1920 over the preceding year. The quantity of beer, ale, etc., in barrels shows a decrease, though there is an increase in value. Bottled liquors increased by 5,199,635 gallons, and the value reached $20,227,059 in 1920. The total value of beer, ale, stout, and porter was reported at $19,122,837 in 1919 and at $28,588,622 in 1920, an increase of $9,465,785. The total value of all products increased from $20,169,074 in 1919 to $29,695,859 in 1920.

TORONTO.—In settlement of 45,191 accident claims, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board last year paid out $6,189,263. In 1920 $7,780,145 was paid out on 54,851 claims as a result of accidents. In 1921 there were 386 fatal accidents, as against 452 in the previous year. During the seven years of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act $27,947,653 has been awarded on 271,807 claims.

—Norfolk County, which but a few years ago was considered to be one of the poorest in Ontario, has now land the value of which per acre runs into three figures. For 20 acres of sandy loam planted with Baldwins, Greenings, and Spys just in bearing the Agricultural Representative, Mr. G. G. Bramhill, reports $20,000 as having been paid recently. The farm was located near Simcoe. For a 50-acre block of orchard in the same locality, planted 10 years ago with cherries and apples, the former commencing to bear, $40,000 was refused. Land along the ridge section in Kent County cannot be purchased for less than $1,000 per acre, and very little is available at that figure. $40,000 was refused for a 19-acre farm in Essex County, which is used for the production of flowers, early tomatoes, and bright tobacco.

HAMILTON.—The Harbour Commission and Board of Control have approved the plans of the Commission for harbour development. Permission was granted the harbour officials to build a ship canal at Stipe's Inlet, owned by the municipality, and the City will receive in exchange land east of the inlet at Depew Street, which is to be reclaimed.

ST. CATHARINES.—Among recent incorporations, that of Dent, Griffin, Limited, with a capital of $100,000, is the first indication of the establishment here of a working connection of the great English glove manufacturers, Dent, Allcroft and Co. Mr. H. P. Pearce, President of Dent, Allcroft and Co. (Canada), Limited, Montreal, and President also of Dent, Griffin, Limited, is now in England to complete arrangements in connection with the new firm. The Dent, Allcroft and Co. (Canada), Limited, are already operating an important kid glove factory at Lorette.

GUELPH.—On July 12 the Battle of the Boyne was commemorated by the greatest demonstration of Orangemen ever seen in this city, and there were similar demonstrations in other parts of the Province.

KITCHENER.—The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, at their annual convention here, elected officers as follows: President, Mr. H. Wright, Montreal; vice-president, Mr. H. F. Galloway, London; secretary, Mr. L. J. Ellis, Hamilton.

STRATFORD.—On August 1 the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, of Toronto, acquired all the interests in the Canadian Edison Appliance Company, Limited, of Stratford, and the latter company ceased to exist as a separate corporation.

SIMCOE.—At the business meeting of the Ontario Historical Society here, Mr. Rowland B. Orr, of Toronto, was chosen President of the society for 1922-23, and Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Belcher, of Toronto, and Mr. Fred Landon, of London, vice-presidents.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The Canadian National Parks Branch is making arrangements to recognise the old lock here as an historic site suitable for preservation among the historic memorials of Canada connected with discovery and exploration on the Upper Great Lakes. The canal was surveyed by the North-West Fur Company in 1797, with the object of providing a canal for canoes and *bateaux*, and was the first experiment in canal construction in the West.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—A revenue which will exceed by a wide margin any in the history of the Province is anticipated by the Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer. Receipts for the year to June 30, 1921, were $15,914,521, but the four millions from the liquor revenue for the current year will help to swell the figures.

MONTREAL.—Mr. J. Demers, K.C., M.P., and Mr. T. Rinfret, K.C., have been appointed Judges of the Superior Court in this city. The appointment of Mr. Demers will cause a by-election in St. Johns-Iberville, the county which he has represented in the House of Commons since 1906.

—With a score of 303 for the seventy-two holes over which the event was decided on the Mount Bruno Links, Montreal, on July 29, L. A. Watrous, of the Bedford Club, Michigan, won the Canadian open golf championship.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, is making a tour of inspection in the Province, and will go on to Nova Scotia.

—On July 12 the corner stone of the new Memorial Hall, which is being erected by the Anglican diocese in memory of the 373 members who gave their lives during the great war, was laid by Sir J. Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick. A special service was conducted by Very Rev. Dean Neales.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of the Interior, has been here to confer with representatives of the New Brunswick Government on the subject of immigration.

The Maritime Wholesale Hardware Association has elected new officers as follows: President, Mr. A. W. Morton, Halifax; Vice-President, Mr. P. D. McAvity, St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Miss F. Eulalie Herkin, of Lockeport, N.S., recently passed the final examinations here of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Canada, being the first woman to be admitted as a chartered accountant.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—The key of Old Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, taken from French hands in 1710 by British forces, and subsequently finding its way to Boston, will be presented to the Government of Canada by the Massachusetts Historical Society, which has had it since 1789.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., has been re-elected President of the Board of Trade here. Mr. S. W. Miller was elected managing secretary.

Building construction has been increased by $300,000 by the issue of a permit for three additional stories on the Grain Exchange. The work is to be completed by November 1. Permits issued this year to date total $4,710,000, or $1,200,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—With nearly 800 entries for livestock, including cattle 225, horses 200, sheep and swine 340, field sheaves, flowers, and plants 150, and poultry 600, and with 260 exhibitors from distant points, the 1922 exhibition here last month far transcended in point of numbers and quality anything that has previously been seen here.

Subscribers who take an interest in "CANADA," and who would like their friends to see the journal, are invited to communicate with the Publisher. If the addresses of friends are supplied we will gladly forward specimen copies.

FROM EAST TO WEST

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Department of Telephones is keeping abreast of the times by the installation of a radio apparatus at the Parliament Buildings. Several receiving sets of great power have been purchased and installed.

——The famous Matador ranch, comprising 120,000 acres of Federal grazing lands, north of the Saskatchewan River, is being acquired by the Provincial Government on leasehold terms for community grazing purposes.

——The Provincial Legislature met in special session to deal with the wheat-marketing question.

—— Mr. William L. Wallace has been elected President of the Board of Trade, to succeed Mr. E. B. Gass; Mr. Charles J. Watson, vice-president; Mr. J. J. McRae, treasurer; and Mr. Charles A. Cooke, secretary.

——Mr. W. M. Martin, former Premier of Saskatchewan, has resigned as member in the Saskatchewan Legislature for this city. His resignation creates a vacancy, which will have to be filled at a by-election. Mr. Martin has been appointed to the Provincial Appeal Court.

SASKATOON.—The Rev. W. T. Hallam, D.D., has resigned as editor of the *Canadian Churchman*, the official organ of the Church of England in Canada, in order to become Principal of Emmanuel College here.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Revised figures of the crop average in Alberta give the following areas for the main grain and root crops: Wheat, 5,232,000 acres; oats, 2,832,000; barley, 523,000; rye, 280,000; peas, 24,000; mixed grains, 101,000; flax, 25,000; hay, 450,000; alfalfa, 30,000; potatoes, 49,000. The increase in wheat acreage, according to these figures, is 4 per cent. over last year's acreage, and rye has increased 26 per cent. Mixed grains also show a gain of 2 per cent. All the other crops have decreased as compared with the 1921 figures, oats having fallen off 3 per cent., barley 8 per cent., and flax 12 per cent. The acreage in potatoes shows a decrease of 4 per cent.

——There recently passed through here a sawmill equipment destined for Ellesmere Island, on the Arctic coast of Canada. Its purpose is to supply timber for the construction of posts for the Mounted Police in far northern portions of Canada. The engine is built to use either fish oil or the crude oil from the Fort Norman well in the Mackenzie district.

——The addition of 19 square miles to Elk Island Park, at Lamont, which brings the present area of this enclosed animal reserve to 35 square miles, is announced by the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks. The new area will not only provide additional grazing grounds for the buffalo, elk, deer, and moose in the park, but will supply further opportunities for recreation in this district. Owing to its proximity to the new highway the park will now be more accessible to the public and provide a new centre of interest for tourists.

CALGARY.—Lady Byng and Lady Mary Boscawen paid a visit to the soldier settlement farms at Priddis, and there met a number of soldier settlers and their wives, during their stay here.

BANFF.—Park wardens at the National Park have been instructed to capture eight Bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, six ewes and two rams, to be presented to the people of South Dakota.

——On July 18, in all the glory of paint and feathers, about 600 Stoney Indians came down from the mountains to greet Lord Byng. After the chiefs had greeted His Excellency, they rode in review order to the Buffalo Park, where they held their annual pony races and athletic contests. The Governor-General later summoned Chief Hector Crawler to a conference, and Mrs. Hector Crawler accompanied her husband, wearing a chief's head-dress and ornaments.

LETHBRIDGE.—Southern Alberta farmers plan [illegible] acreage of grain this season. Wheat alone will occupy [illegible] 1,000,000 acres. The farmers are optimistic over the prospect in view of the heavy precipitation of last month. Fall rye, which wintered in very good shape, is said to be a certain crop with the moisture already in the ground.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—British Columbia municipalities will receive as direct revenue a share of the last six months' profit made by the Provincial liquor administration, equal to about $1.50 a head. Under the Liquor Act municipalities received one-half the net profits from the liquor control after reserve fund has been provided for. From June 15, 1921, when the Liquor Act took effect, to March 31, 1922, the administration made $1,772,971 in profits. Of this sum $400,000 was distributed last autumn. $772,971 has been placed in reserve and about $600,000 of the balance will now be distributed to the municipalities.

VANCOUVER.—While the *Empress of Canada* was in port on her first trip from the Orient she was visited by thousands of persons.

—The apple crop in the Okanagan will be 84 to 85 per cent. of that of 1921, with an estimate of 2,281,000 boxes, or 3,271 cars, as against two and three-quarter million boxes in 1921, according to the crop report issued on July 17 by the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. A. J. Bancroft, who resigned the chair of Metallurgy in McGill University a year ago to take the post of assistant general manager of the Anyox plant of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company, will return to McGill University in the autumn, having resigned his position at Anyox.

— More than 60 million feet of green timber, alone valued at approximately $200,000, was destroyed by forest fires during the last month. It is the worst season from the viewpoint of fire loss that the coast district has experienced for many years.

In memory of David Thompson, the noted explorer of British Columbia, after whom the Thompson River was named, a monument will be erected on the shores of Lake Windermere, 40 miles west of Banff. The Hudson's Bay Trading Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will jointly erect the monument, the appearance of which will closely resemble the old Hudson's Bay post, with stockades and bastions, erected on the same spot in the year 1807.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has agreed to open the Vancouver Exhibition on August 21.

NELSON.—That British Columbia's share of the mineral wealth of the Pacific highland would in future generations be proved to be equal to that of the United States and Mexico, was the prediction of the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, in an address before the International Mining Convention. He said the tide had turned in mining, and referred to the survey of the Province's iron ore resources now in progress.

PORT MOODY.—Mr. John Murray, game warden, reports an abundance of game in his district and prospects of a splendid hunting season. Willow grouse and blue grouse show a notable increase; pheasants are plentiful; deer appear to have increased slightly, and a considerable number have migrated to the low grounds where there is much feed and cover. There have been good catches of trout in Deer Lake, behind Ioco. Bear are seen constantly near Nickson's construction camp, between Coquitlam Lake and Port Coquitlam.

PRINCE RUPERT.—On July 10, the Hons. A. M. Manson, E. D. Barrow, and Dr. Sutherland, Mr. F. C. Wade, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, M.L.A., and Mr. Fred Stork, M.P., left for Stewart and Anyox. They were the guests of the Board of Trade at a banquet. Mr. Wade referred to the importance of strengthening the British connection in Canada, and gave an outline of the development of B.C. trade in lumber and fisheries, praising Prince Rupert's strategical position in commercial affairs. Dr. Sutherland said that it would not be long before Prince Rupert would become the outlet to the interior. They had come to study the situation with a view to the location and estimate of cost of a road. There would be 90 miles to build.

TORONTO HOLIDAY-MAKERS AT KEW BEACH.

Summ
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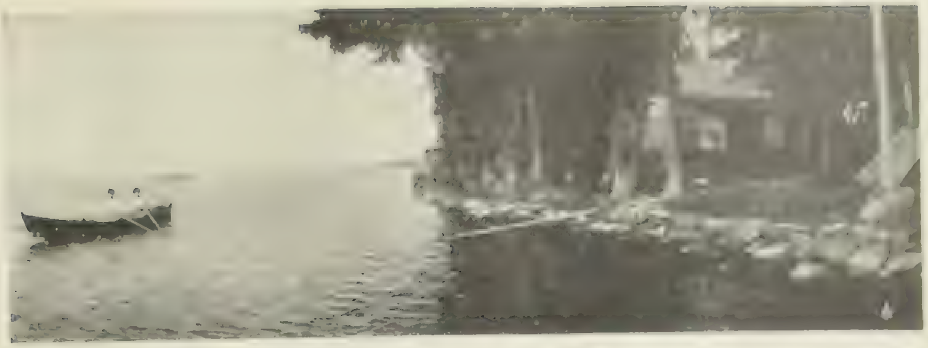
CANOEING IN SUMMER WATERS.

CRUISING OF

A MORNING'S FISHING IN WOLF LAKE, ALGONQUIN PARK



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TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Sir George Foster on Imperial Development.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER, ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, addressed the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London on Thursday of last week at a meeting held in British Columbia House. Sir George was cordially welcomed by Lieut.-Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber, who presided, and by Mr. H. B. Thomson, ex-Food Controller of Canada.

In the course of his address Sir George said that there was a remark made by Mr. Bonar Law recently at a Parliamentary luncheon at Westminster, which seemed to have been translated by the newspapers into rather a negation of business with the Continent of Europe and the replacement of that with the overseas Dominions. "I do not think," said Sir George, "that Mr. Bonar Law at all had the idea, or expressed the sentiment, that the United Kingdom was not to continue to do business with European countries, and was not to regain its former position as circumstances rendered it possible so to do; but he did emphasise, and gave some rather picturesque figures to emphasise, the importance of trade as it is now with the British Dominions Overseas, including all the dependencies of the Empire, and that is a thing which I think needs very strong emphasis to be placed on it.

"Many years ago I conceived the idea, in a distant part of the Empire Overseas, from some source or other, that the Empire itself, with its almost immeasurable Dominions, in respect of resources for development, should look upon itself as the trustee of a great estate which had been acquired by the British Power, which thereby shut out, to a certain extent, other Powers from developing it, and therefore added to the responsibility of seeing that it did not lie waste under the dominion where Providence appears to have placed it. Ever since that time that idea has strengthened with me, and has strengthened, of course, within the Empire itself. We are quite a distance yet, however, from conceiving here in the Mother Country of the British Dominions as so intimate and integral a part of the Empire that there should be no more rivalry, but just as much intimate interest on the part of the people in the United Kingdom as to the development and trade of the more distant parts of the Empire, and *vice versa*.

Rivalry of the Right Kind.

"A manufacturer or producer in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand should be really, in the heart of the people here, looked upon as in exactly the same position as a manufacturer or a producer in the United Kingdom itself, and within easy distance of London. There is really only a matter of distance which differentiates the one from the other, and the fact that these Overseas Dominions and dependencies have local administrations, more or less completely, does not render them any the less part of the British Empire than if they were, as in the old days, administered immediately and directly from Downing Street itself. There is rivalry between traders in Lancashire and Yorkshire and Scotland or Ireland, or other parts of the United Kingdom. Rivalry and competition are really a good impetus to method of organisation and reasonable development, so if a Canadian comes in here and cuts a little into the trade of some person trading in the United Kingdom, it ought not to be looked upon as an interference; it is rivalry of the right kind. In the same way, if a manufacturer comes from Lancashire to Canada and puts his goods in competition with the manufactures of Canada, it is fair rivalry, just as would be the case with Ontario and Quebec producers. We approach more nearly to the perfect standard in my mind when those in the centre of the Empire come to look upon those outlying Dominions as intimate parts of themselves, and when those who are living in the outer circle look upon the United Kingdom as a part of themselves as well. And what a wonderful field it is for development! One who travels over it comes to know more about its vastness and its richness, and as we come to know its resources a very proper impulse should take hold of all of us, and particularly of the central portion of the Empire here, the United Kingdom.

The Forward Look.

"Those in the older parts of the Empire," proceeded Sir George, "sometimes forget to look forward to the future. We will take a country which has 30,000,000 people. We go to great trouble to make commerce there. Those 30,000,000 people in some portion of Europe will become greater in succeeding years; but in the dependencies of the British Empire you have fields for a population far beyond anything that the older parts of the inhabited world provide. If Canada has 9,000,000 people to-day and gives you the trade that she does, do not forget that 20 or 30 or 50 years from now that 9,000,000 will have grown up towards the 100,000,000 number. Canada is abundantly able to support 100,000,000 of the most enterprising people of the world and give them plenty to do in developing, and plenty of comfort in living upon the products of that development. And when you take New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Rhodesia, and all the dependencies, you will have a continuing British trade and British commerce, which must not be limited by what will take place in 10 or 20 years, but must look forward to what will take place in two or three centuries ahead."

Referring to a book which he had been reading on his [illegible] across the Atlantic, which raised the question as to whether this civilisation of ours was to pass away in collapse or ruin, in similar manner to that which came upon the great nations of the past, Sir George remarked that he believed that immortality was possible for Empires, though it was not for individuals. He believed that the British Empire, if it would do its duty by its race, mentally, physically, and morally, and also in the way of organisation and development, need not fall into a period of collapse and decay, but would keep its manly vigour, fibre, and tone of to-day, as well as its place in the civilisation of the world. "If it does collapse," he said, "it will be because we failed in our duty."

In conclusion, Sir George congratulated the Chamber on the progress it had made so far. He remarked that certainly there was a place in the City of London for a Chamber of Commerce interesting itself in the development of commerce and trade between Canada and the United Kingdom; it could form a very advantageous *liaison* between the new young country and the wealth, organisation, and experience of the Old Country.

Colonel A. Lorne Hamilton, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir George for his address, said that to his mind he was one of the greatest forces that had ever lived within the borders of Canada. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. G. Trethewey, and the vote was warmly accorded.

* *

SIR THOMAS FISHER ON CANADA.

Sir Thomas Fisher, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, delivered a successful lecture on Canada on July 20, at the Albert Hall, Portsmouth, under the auspices of the British Legion. Over 1,500 people filled the hall, and many others had to be turned away. The Chair was taken by Mr. J. Grant, who referred to the very notable war record of Sir Thomas Fisher, and his intimate connection with Portsmouth, where he was for some time a lecturer at the Naval College. Mr. Grant said that these illustrated lectures on various Overseas Dominions were of great educational value in bringing together the people of the Empire.

Previous to an exhibition of coloured slides and films, Sir Thomas Fisher outlined the history of Canada from its discovery down to the present day. He emphasised the very vital necessity of maintaining a constant flow of settlers from Great Britain to the Dominion, and pointed out the great opportunities Canada offered to young people who were prepared to work hard with both their hands and brains—stressing the fact that in farming to-day science and education played a very important part. Referring to present conditions, Sir Thomas mentioned that since peace the Government of Canada had naturally contended with the resettlement difficulties which had arisen in all countries. The present outlook was bright, and granted a good harvest, such as reports indicated, he expected that it would not be long before Canada brought forward a scheme in connection with the British Government for Overseas Settlement. When, and if, that happened, said Sir Thomas, he would advise every young man in Portsmouth to study very carefully the offer made, and see if it were not possible to take up farming in Canada, in preference to remaining in England, where the prospects were so uncertain. With the very rapid increase of population in the United States it would not be many years before that country ceased to be a great exporter of foodstuffs, whereas in Canada millions of acres of very fertile land simply awaited the advent of the British settler to be brought under cultivation and yield splendid crops. To those parents wondering what they could do with their growing boys, Sir Thomas recommended a careful study of the literature issued by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific.

The lantern slides and films shown, illustrating a journey to and through Canada, were very popular with the audience.

Addressing the Portsmouth Rotary Club last week, Sir Thomas Fisher told how Capital and Labour in the shipping industry had overcome their difficulties, and suggested that other branches of trade might proceed along similar lines, with advantage to employers and employed.

* *

There is a new farmers' movement in Western Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Its object is to ensure the farmers' remuneration for their product equal to the cost of production. A convention is now meeting at Saskatoon to complete the organisation, which will be known as the Farmers' Union.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 90¾; 4 p.c., 1922, 107⅜.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79⅛; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 59¼; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1930-50, Reg., 83; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 89½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 86½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100⅞.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 84½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 93⅛; 5 p.c., 1888, 100¼.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1923-38, 85; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 93⅜; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 75¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 80¼; 3 p.c., 1947, 59.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., Ins., 1954, 74; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 89.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 110; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 109.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77⅜; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 90¾.

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91¾.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 93.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 106½; 1923-53, 92; 5 p.c., 1953, 89.

Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 81½.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934 54, 85.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 84½; 3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 90; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 89; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 102.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 86.

Nth. Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 80¾.

Nth. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 89½.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 80½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 95.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1961, 73¼.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 93; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 92.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 91; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 91.

Sherbrooke.—4½ p.c., 1933, 72½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 97½; 4 p.c., 1936, 82¾; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 82; 4½ p.c., 1948, 90.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79½; 4 p.c., 1953, 88½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 71.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 88⅝; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82¾; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 89

Railways.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.—5 p.c., 10; St., 9.

Algoma Cent. Termls.—5 p.c., 20; St., 18½.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 29½.

Atlantic and North Western.—5 p.c., 98.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 9.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c. Debs., 77½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 72¾.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 92¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 68; 3 p.c., 1953, 65⅝; Ont., 3½ p.c., 79½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 81; [illegible]; 3½ p.c. Dom., 76; Pac., 4 p.c., 83½; 4½ p.c. Termls., 91; [illegible]; 4 p.c., 1930 Man., 94; 4 p.c. [illegible]; 4 p.c. Sask, 83; ½ p.c. Dom., 76½; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 92¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36½; 5 p.c. Land, 97⅛; Western, 4½ p.c. Alta., 90½.

Can. Pacific.—158½; Pref., 79⅛; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 80; Algoma, 5 p.c. Bds., 98½; Spec. Inv., 6 p.c. Notes, 111½.

Central Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 89.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 73½.

Gd. Trunk Junct.—5 p.c., 1934, 94½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c. 1955 A, 73¾; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 75⅜; Br. Sask., 1939, 87; Alta., 87½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 78¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 24½.

Grand Trunk—11/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 71¾; 1st Pref., 100/-; 2nd Pref., 40/-; 3rd Pref., 75/-; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 94½; Perp. 4 p.c., 76½; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Perp., 94; Western 4 p.c. Dollar Bds., 83; 4 p.c. Gld., 75.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 99; Perp. 4 p.c., 77⅞.

Ont. and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 111; 5 p.c. Perm., 99.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 90½.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c. Debs., 67.

Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 95¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 77.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Income, 13.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Mt., 107½.

Bank of Montreal.—Lond. Rg., 49.

Brit. Empire Land.—1/10½.

British Empire Trust Perp. Pref.—15/4½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41⅞.

Can. Nthn. Prairie.—35/-.

Can. Land and Irrig.—1/1½.

Hudson's Bay.—6 9/16; Pref., 98/1½.

Royal Bk. of Canada.—Lond. Rg., 44½.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/9.

West. Can. Land.—1d.; 5 p.c. Debs., 21½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 96.

Can. Collieries.—Pref Stk., 1/-.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 86½.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 74.

Nova Scotia Steel.—6 p.c. Debs., 76½.

West. Dom. Collieries—6 p.c. Dbs., 61½.

West. Can. Collieries.—Ord., 16/4½.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—50½; 6 p.c., Pref., 93⅜.

B.C. Electric.—Def. Ord., 74; Pref. Ord., 67; Perp. Pref., 75; Perp. Debs., 74½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 82.

Can. Gen. Electric.—Com., 92.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 105.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 74.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien., 94½.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Cap., 120; 5 p.c. Bds., 110; 5½ S.F.G. Bds., 108½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 88¾.

Toronto and Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 81½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 75.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 74.

Mines.

Mond Nickel Ord.—28/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24/3; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18/6; 8 p.c. Debs., 110.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 41½.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—24/6.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 7/10½; Pref., 9/3.

Benson and Hedges.—8½ p.c. Debs., 93½.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 68½.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Prefs., 105¼.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 106¾.

Can. Steamships.—Com., 21.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Deb., 67¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 14½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 47.

Dom. Glass.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 104¾.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/.

Furness, Withy.—30/6; Pref., 8⅜.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—20/10½; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/9.

Marconi of Can.—10/6.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bonds, 96.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Union Bank of Canada.—Mr. J. B. Waddell, of Montreal, Vice-President of the Sir Mortimer Davis Co., of Montreal, has been elected a director.

Royal Mail Steam Packet.—The directors have appointed Mr. John Allsop, until recently the company's general representative for Canada, to be an assistant manager of the company.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—This company announces a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended December 31 last of 1 per cent. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since April, 1917.

Western Canada Land.—Notice is given that a further cash distribution of 10 per cent. on account of the principal due on the Debenture stock will be made to all holders of such stock registered in the books of the company on August 10 next. The payment will be made by the Paymaster, Chancery Division, High Court of Justice, and holders will be notified in due course how and when such payment can be obtained. After August 10 new certificates will only be issued for 80 per cent. of the nominal value of the issued stock.

Anglo-Canadian Explorers.—The Anglo-Canadian Explorers was registered in London on July 21 as a private company, with a nominal capital of £65,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of a prospecting, exploring, mining and financial associations. The subscribers (each with two shares) are Mr. Malcolm Low, D.L., J.P., 22 Roland Gardens, S.W.7; the Hon. Lionel Holland, 14 Buckingham Street, W.C.2, barrister. The first directors are the Hon. Lionel Holland, Major-General A. C. J. de Lotbiniere, and Mr. Vere H. Smith. The company or companies managed by John Taylor and Sons, of 6 Queen Street Place, E.C., which may for the time being hold shares in this company, may appoint not more than four directors. The registered office is at 6 Queen Street Place, London, E.C

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. Wed., August 9.

Pay Day. Thurs., August 10.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has only been a moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and the tone of markets has been hesitating. Holiday influences are increasing. Further disturbances in the Continental exchanges, resulting from another slump in the mark, have had some unsettling effect, but the general undertone is not unfavourable, and the low level of money rates is still helpful to the investment groups.

Gilt-edged issues have fluctuated, but have met no important selling pressure. Home rails, after a further improvement, have turned irregular, and are meeting less attention and support. South American rails are also inclined to droop in the absence of a steady volume of buying.

The foreign market has been very unstable with the exchanges, but the tone is now better on the definite announcement that the British and French Prime Ministers are meeting next week to consider financial questions. Kaffirs maintain a very confident tone among mines, and have often worked forward. Oils are lacking in firmness, and have weakened from neglect. There is quiet steadiness among rubbers, and industrials are a spottily cheerful market.

Among Canadians there has been a very moderate volume of business, but conditions have been steady in the main. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are practically unaltered. The Fours hold at 89½, while the 3½ per cents. at 78 and the 4½ per cents. at 100½ are also without material change. Municipal loans have been steady with a fair amount of business passing.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have see-sawed around the previous figure of 158. There has been a further violent fall to nominal levels in Grand Trunk junior stocks on the dismissal of the company's appeal to the Privy Council. The 1st Pref., at 7½ is 8½ down. The 2nd Pref. is now nominal at 3, and the 3rd Pref. at 2; while the Ordinary is called ½. The Guaranteed Fours have further weakened to 71, though they are unaffected by the decision.

Hudson's Bays at 6⅝ are slightly weaker, in the land group, and lower-priced shares are about the same.

Industrials have remained irregular. Dominion Steels have not varied, but Canadian Cars have advanced 1 to 25½ and the Pref., at 50½, is 2 up. Canadian General Electrics hold at 93½, but Canada Cements have fallen 1 to 72½. Lake Superiors at 10½ are also 1 down. Shawinigan Water show a jump of 4 at 122½.

Brazil Tractions are steady at 50½ ex. dividend. Mexican traction junior stocks are occasionally a point lower.

Canadian mining issues generally have been idle.

* * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 21.

As I wrote you in my last letter, there was no resumption last week of the outburst of strength and activity which in the previous week had been inspired by the strength of the paper stocks. At the end of last week the dullness of the market was only relieved by activity and strength in Asbestos, whose Common and Preferred stocks rose on buying, attributed to the belief that both have for some time been standing well below the value justified by their dividend yield, and the probability that the company will be able to maintain its present dividends on the Common stock. The company's bonds also rose 2 points.

Commencing this week, the quietness continued generally, though Toronto Railway and Quebec Railway were active and strong, and among the bank stocks Molsons and Nova Scotia were both noticeable, rising 5½ and 3 points respectively. However, on Tuesday an accession of strength and a considerable increase in the volume of transactions led to a general advance in prices. Montreal Power was the most active stock and gained 2 points, and Lyall, though comparatively quiet, gained 2½; the greatest gain of the day was 3½ by Detroit Railway. The paper group were mostly strong, Span River, Laurentide, Abitibi, and Price Bros. all improving. Atlantic Sugar moved up 1¼. Any losses on the day were only fractional. Among the bank stocks, Dominion Bank was marked up 2. The same conditions continued on Wednesday and Thursday, with Montreal Power leading the way in point of activity, though without much change in price.

On Wednesday the Canadian Car stocks made noteworthy gains, the Common rising 4 and the Pref. 3 points, the paper stocks were actively strong, Wayagamack rising 2, Howard Smith 1 and Brompton 1, while most of the others were firm. Toronto Rly. continued its advance by rising 1¾, and both Steel of Canada and B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. improved fractionally.

Yesterday investment interest was again shown in Asbestos Pref., which rose 7 points, and Lyall also continued its advance, gaining 5 points on the day. Montreal Power was the most active stock of the day, but closed unchanged, while Steel of Canada, on a turnover of 680 shares, improved ⅜. The papers were fairly active, and mostly firm, Abitibi, the most active of the group, improving ½, Ames-Holden Pref. lost 1 point of its now almost nominal price.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 57; Ames-Holden 2½, Pref. 5; Asbestos 66¾, Pref., 90; Atlantic Sugar 24¼, Pref. 37; B.E. Steel 11, 2nd Pref. 31; Brompton 32½; Can. Car. 27, Pref. 55; Can. Cement, 68, Pref. 96; Can. Gen. Electric 84; C.S.S. Lines 20, Pref. 51; Cons. Smelting 25; Dom. Bridge 77; Dom. Canners, 37; Dom. Coal Pref. 77¼ xd; Dom. Steel Pref. 74¾ xd; Howard Smith, 69⅜; Pref. 92½; Laurentide 87½; Lyall 53½; Mont. Power 95; Ogilvie 244; Price Bros. 41¼; Quebec Rly. 28; Riordon 10½; Shawinigan 108; Span. River 88¼, Pref. 97; Steel of Can. 74⅞ xd; Toronto Rly. 87⅞; Wayagamack 54; Winnipeg Rly. Pref. 83½.

It is currently reported that negotiations are being commenced in preparation for a flotation of a Dominion Government loan of $200,000,000, by which Victory Loan maturities and temporary borrowings will be met. It is stated that despite the success and satisfactory conditions of the loan recently floated in New York, the new loan will, if possible, be a domestic one, so that the interest may be paid to Canadians instead of being sent out of Canada.

The City of Moose Jaw, Sask., has accepted a tender from Wood, Gundy and Co. for three issues of bonds of a total value of $182,470 at the following prices: $150,000 5-year 6 per cent. bonds, 97.8; $30,000 6 per cent. 30-year bonds, 97.34; $2,470 6 per cent. 10-year bonds, 96.08; the prices are in American funds.

It is announced that the $200,000 6 per cent. 20-year Prescott and Russell bonds secured recently by Gardiner, Clarke and Co. at 101.528 were all sold immediately, and that the firm acquired another $100,000 at the same price.

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending July 21.

Canadian Northern.—$1,014,600; decrease, $166,927.

Canadian Pacific.—$2,991,000; decrease, $372,000.

Grand Trunk.—£442,193; increase, £53,898.

MINING NOTES.

During June the mill of the Dome Mines handled an average of 1,066 tons of ore per day, or an aggregate of 31,991 for the month, the recovery from each ton of ore being $10.98. For the first half of the year the Dome Mines' production amounted to $1,973,000, and, including income from other sources, the total income of the company for the half year was well over $2,000,000.

It is announced that the Hollinger Co. has decided to exercise the option which it recently secured on the Schumacher Gold Mines, Ltd., whose property adjoins that of the Hollinger on the east. The second payment, amounting to $90,000, was made in the middle of July, and a firm contract has been made for the purchase. The balance of the purchase price, which totals [illegible], is to be paid in four quarterly instalments. It is understood that the first distribution, amounting to about 20 cents per share, will be made to the Schumacher shareholders at once.

At the Lake Shore mine the main shaft, which is to be continued from its present depth of 600 ft. to the 800 ft. level, is being enlarged from the 400-ft. level to the surface. It is expected that the enlargement of the mill will then be undertaken at once, and will be completed by early next summer. It is stated that sufficient tonnage of ore is already assured to warrant a mill of three times the present capacity.

At the King Kirkland Gold Mines the shaft was down to 170 ft. by July 19. A station is to be cut at 300 ft., and the shaft is then to be continued to 500 ft. Good ore is said to have been encountered, and good results are expected from the deep mining now in course of progress.

It is stated that a valuable strike of ore has been made on the Sherlock claim of the London Exploration Co. at Elbow Lake. The vein has, it is said, been traced for some distance, and remarkably rich ore has been revealed, a spectacular showing of free gold having been encountered in one of the pits.

A vein, presumed to be one of the Hollinger system, has been discovered during exploration work on the Porcupine Crown. It is proposed to explore this and several other veins by diamond drilling.

At the Blue Quartz Gold Mines, near Matheson, the shaft is now down below 200 ft., and at the 100-ft. level about 600 ft. of lateral work has been done. A station is being cut at the 200-ft. level, preparatory to lateral work at this depth. A number of veins were cut at 100 ft. A shipment of high-grade ore selected during recent development work is being sent to Cobalt. It is said that this ore shows about $394 per ton in gold and 9.7 ounces of silver per ton.

Early in July the Castle Trethewey Co. made its first shipment of ore to Cobalt since the reorganisation of Trethewey into the present company. The shipment contained about 25,000 ounces of silver. Development work underground in the mine is said to be still continuing satisfactory.

A discovery which, it is believed, will have a very important bearing not only on the future of the mine itself, but of the development of an iron and steel industry in British Columbia, is reported from the Sullivan Mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. It is stated that by using an electrolytic process the company has been able to produce high-grade iron. Speaking of this product, which he called a stainless iron, the general manager said that it can be rolled cold to the thousandth part of an inch and then rolled like paper. It resembled wrought iron except that it was the purest form known. It will be a great thing for the Province as well as for the company if it has really solved the problem of producing high-grade iron from the deposits of pyrrolite, of which there are said to be plenty in the Province to support an iron and steel industry, even if the magnetites and hematities are not found to be sufficient.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

GENERAL MANAGER, EASTERN LINES

Mr. Alfred Price's Retirement.

The temporary retirement of Mr. Alfred Price, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Eastern Lines, will be heard with sincere regret by many people on both sides of the Atlantic. For 40 years he has given of his best to the service of the Canadian Pacific, and now, while yet a comparatively young man, he is compelled by illness unwillingly to accept extended leave. That he will be greatly missed both by the executive of the company and the many officers and employees with whom his early duties brought him into intimate contact goes without saying, for his experience and his ability are high and his popularity widespread. Mr. Price is now in England.

Born in Toronto on December 6, 1861, he was educated in the public schools and the School of Practical Science. He began his business career as a telegraph messenger for the Montreal Telegraph Company, and four years later he became telegraph operator and clerk in the service of the Credit Valley Railway, and two years afterwards was taking charge of car accounting and records. When the Credit Valley was taken over by the Canadian Pacific, promotion continued to dog his efforts, and in the following year he became despatcher, then car distributor, and finally chief despatcher.

In 1898, he became superintendent for the Canadian Pacific Bruce Division and Toronto Terminals, then superintendent at Fort William. From the lake head he moved to Winnipeg as superintendent of transportation, Western Lines, and in 1907 he was appointed to the superintendency at Calgary. In July, 1913, he was advanced to the position of assistant general manager of Eastern Lines at Montreal, and in 1918 became general manager, holding this position until his recent retirement.

Mr. John J. Scully.

Mr. John J. Scully, who has just been appointed general manager for the Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a typical example of railway men who climb to the top of the ladder. On January 4, 1887, when in his 15th year, young Scully embarked on his railroading career by joining the Canadian Pacific as office boy in the offices of the car accountant at Montreal. In February, 1888, he became a clerk in the same office. Moving to Farnham, Quebec, in June, 1888, he became clerk there to the assistant superintendent. In August, 1890, he returned to Montreal headquarters as clerk to the superintendent. April, 1891, saw him return to Farnham to his former position in that town.

Mr. Scully joined the mechanical department of the railway at Montreal in March, 1893, as clerk. In September, 1894, he was transferred to Toronto Junction as clerk in the mechanical department there, and in March, 1898, he was appointed assistant to the master mechanic. In August, 1901, he was promoted to be assistant to the master mechanic at Winnipeg.

Mr. Scully gained wide experience in Western Canada. In August, 1902, he became chief clerk in the general superintendent's office at Winnipeg. In June, 1903, he became assistant superintendent for the Western Division. Promotions following were: July, 1903, chief clerk to assistant general manager, Winnipeg; April, 1904, assistant superintendent at Brandon; August, 1904, superintendent at Brandon; November, 1906, superintendent at Kenora; May, 1910, superintendent of Western Division; July, 1910, general superintendent of Saskatchewan Division; April, 1922, general superintendent at North Bay for Algoma Division.

* *

IN THE ORIENT.

Mr. Allen Cameron, Superintendent of the Lands Branch of the Natural Resources Department of the C. P. R., Calgary, has been appointed Oriental manager of the Canadian Pacific interests, with headquarters in Hong Kong, the appointment to [illegible]

AST
CANADIAN PACIFIC
DOMINION EXPRESS Co
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NEW MANCHESTER OFFICE, CANADIAN PACIFIC AND DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NEW MANCHESTER OFFICE.

Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express.

The Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express Company have removed from 1 Mount Street, Manchester, to larger premises at 31 Mosley Street, where the freight, passenger and Express interests are carried on.

The photograph of the interior shows a portion of the office, which is very tastefully arranged, the decorations being carried out in the scheme of mahogany and buff walls.

The office, which is in charge of Mr. J. W. Maine, agent for Manchester and district, is equipped with a very competent staff, to handle all questions in connection with the booking of passengers to all parts of the world, the exchanging of money, the selling of money orders, drafts and travellers' cheques, and the handling of the freight and Dominion Express shipments from Manchester and the surrounding districts.

Here, also, information in regard to opportunities in Canada can be obtained from the Colonisation and Development Department.

* *

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC PASSENGER AGENTS.

As from August 1 Mr. Wm. Stewart has been appointed Glasgow passenger agent, with office at 25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow; Mr. J. H. Webb, Southampton passenger agent, with office at 7, Canute Road, Southampton; and Mr. A. L. Rawlinson, Antwerp passenger agent, with office at 25 Quai Jordaens, Antwerp.

SECTION OF INTERIOR OF NEW MANCHESTER OFFICE, CANADIAN PACIFIC AND DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANIES.

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GOLD	709,509 ozs.
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Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
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City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

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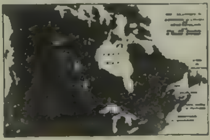

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Failure of the Grand Trunk Appeal. Shareholders in the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada may well be pardoned for regarding a Friday as unlucky, for on that day the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the company against the award of the Arbitration Board, and in effect upheld the decision that the Ordinary and three Preference stocks of the company, which have done so much to develop the Dominion of Canada, are valueless. In announcing the decision of the Judicial Committee, Lord Cave stated their Lordships considered it convenient to give their decision at once and would state their reasons later. Whilst the unfortunate stockholders affected by this not altogether unexpected decision will derive a melancholy interest in following the reasoning by which the Judicial Committee arrived at their judgment, it cannot be gainsaid that the decision will have caused deep disappointment to those who had not closely followed the hearing of the appeal, and recognised the possibility of the company's failing to upset the majority award of the arbitrators on a purely legal and technical point.

* * *

Collapse of the Market in the Securities. The effect of the announcement of the dismissal of the appeal on the market was the automatic extinction of securities of the nominal value of £34,000,000 and the suspension of all operations in the different stocks. The Ordinary fell like a stone to 10s., and the First Preference closed no better than 10, the Seconds 4, and the Thirds 3. Quotations have, in fact, become quite nominal, the latest markings, as recorded in our security tables elsewhere, being: Ordinary, 11s. 3d.; First Pref., £5; Second Pref., £2; and Third Pref., 75s., the last-named not having been dealt in since July 26, to which this transaction applies. As we have said before, the last word in the event of an adverse result to the appeal to the Privy Council rests with Ottawa, and the stockholders can only place themselves in the hands of the Dominion Government and hope to receive as an act of grace that which up to the end they had regarded as their legal right. Whilst it would be unwise—especially in the case of the junior issues—to rely upon any monetary payment from the Dominion Government assuming anything approaching what was originally confidently expected from the results of the arbitration, we yet think that in view of the heavy losses incurred by the unfortunate stockholders, many of whom looked to the future to recoup them for the years in which they went dividendless, and the feeling which has been aroused in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway affair, the Canadian Government might recognise that the present is an occasion when "an act of grace" should be conceived in a spirit of generosity.

* * *

Chastened C.P.R. Dividend Prospect. Holders of Canadian Pacifics will be cheered by the prospect of a bumper Canadian crop making up for the disappointing figures so far reported for the current year. In commenting upon this prospective improvement for the rest of the current year, the Toronto *Globe* reminds us that there has been some adjustment in freight rates, but points out that to offset this "there is the tendency of the railway companies to effect economies in operation charges to the greatest possible extent, consistent with service to the public, as exemplified by the recent cut in shop employees' wages on the other side." A well-known financial firm, in an interesting analysis of the position of the C.P.R., which is quoted by our contemporary, shows that the maintenance of the dividend in the past four difficult years is "a remarkably good showing," especially when it is borne in mind that very few American railroads were able to earn their dividends on actual operations in that period, "most of them being dependent on the Federal guarantee for the continuance of payments." In the past year, however, the American roads have, as a result of wages reductions and a marked improvement in operating efficiency, enjoyed a splendid increase in net earnings, which has not been shown by the C.P.R., due to the smaller proportionate increases in rates allowed in the Dominion. This authority goes so far as to say that unless there is a marked improvement in results in the rest of the year the C.P.R. may not earn its usual dividend this year, and that "it may also be difficult to maintain the special income at the high level of the past few years."

* * —

The Westminster Palace Hotel, in Victoria Street, London, S.W., where the preliminary meetings in connection with the framing of the British North America Act were held, is being converted into shops, offices, and flats. The Canadian Room, in which there is a commemorative tablet, unveiled by the late Lord Strathcona, is being retained intact as part of a restaurant.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The British Columbia Fruit Lands, which has now issued its scheme of financial reconstruction, has not been much in the public news for some years past, the reason being that those in control of the company during the past difficult period when land sales were improbable have been steadily developing the estate and ascertaining by practical work its potentialities for successful settlement. As originally promoted, the company depended for its success upon a continuation of the period of development, of immigration, and of high prices for land, which was first damped down by the depression which commenced in 1913, and then for a time extinguished by the conditions following the outbreak of the war. The company then fell into serious difficulties, which might well have proved insuperable but for the intervention of the British Canadian and General Investment Company, the trustees for the debenture stock holders (whose chairman is now chairman of the Fruit Lands Company), which has carefully nursed the undoubtedly valuable estate near Kamloops, British Columbia, and has from time to time advanced the essential finances. The company has thus kept its head above water, and now, when conditions are again improving, it is again coming in for considerable attention as affording one of the most attractive projects for British settlement in Canada. Of this it is sufficient to say here that the company, which has installed and is operating an efficient irrigation system, and which is in a position to assist settlers by demonstration, by advice, and in marketing produce by means of its canning factory, carefully guards against misconception or disappointment of settlers by inviting and advising them to inspect and personally investigate on the spot before purchasing the land.

* * *

The main provisions of the reconstruction scheme are the creation of £100,000 5 per cent. Prior Lien Debenture Stock, which will enable the existing prior lien loan to be repaid and will provide working capital. This stock will be issued at 70 and will be repayable July 1, 1932, at 110 per cent. The existing First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be converted into an 8 per cent. Income Debenture Stock repayable at par and remaining a charge on the assets subject to the new Prior Lien Debenture Stock. In consideration of the present debenture stockholders agreeing to the scheme, 30,000 preference shares of 1s. each will be created and issued to them as fully paid. These shares will entitle the holders to 75 per cent. of all surplus profits and assets after providing for the debenture stocks. The first £10,000 raised by the issue of prior lien debenture stock is to be available for working capital, the British Canadian and General Investment Company receiving payment of the amount due to them out of subscriptions in excess of that amount, or, if cash is not available, in Prior Lien Debenture Stock at the issue price. The debenture stock holders and shareholders will have the first right to subscribe for the new Prior Lien Debenture Stock, and, in view of the attractive terms of the issue, it is probable that many of them will see in subscribing for the new stock the best means of indemnifying themselves for past disappointments.

* * *

The recent rise in the market value of the shares of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, reported by our Montreal correspondent in his letter on another page, is attributed to a realisation that the company should be able to maintain its dividend at the present rate and that, therefore, the stocks had been selling at lower values than were warranted by the dividend yield. In this connection it is pointed out that for the four years from 1918 to 1921 inclusive the average net profits of the Corporation have been over $850,500 per year, representing over 12 per cent. on the company's issued capital stock. Even in 1921, which was a year of acute depression, the company's net profits were well over $500,000. It is stated that the company's new business is now reflecting the general improvement in industry, particularly the revival of building and the improvement in the automobile business.

* * *

It is encouraging to note that the directors of the Russell Motor Car Company, who three months ago found it necessary to defer declaring a dividend on the common stock, have now announced the declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on the preferred shares and a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common, both dividends being payable August 1. The passing of the dividend last May was due to bad trade conditions; it is now stated that the company is doing satisfactory business. Comment on the present dividend declaration assumes that the improvement since May has been such as to justify the stock being again placed on a regular dividend basis, but, in this regard, it is announced that the directors intend in future to deal with dividend declarations on the common stock at the end of the fiscal year instead of quarterly as hitherto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SCOTTISH READER.—No; the question of Prohibition v. the sale of liquor for beverage purposes was not an issue of the Manitoba General Election. The Progressives, however, made clear their intention of seeing that a referendum should be taken on that issue by June, 1923.

R. F. S.—We think that any prospects for the Ordinary shareholders are so far off as to be practically invisible at present. A succession of good crop years, with the immigration and demand for land which would of course follow, would probably greatly improve the position of the company, but there is so much in front of the Ordinary shares that the equity cannot be regarded as very valuable at present.

J. D.—We are informed that the position was correctly indicated to you in our recent letter, and that little or nothing more can be said at present. The principal proprietors maintain their confidence that the property will presently be saleable at a profitable price, but cannot suggest how long the period until then may be. Meanwhile, the property is carrying itself, and no charges are being accumulated against it.

ORDINARY.—The business of the company is one which prospers or suffers from current conditions more than most industries. In fat years the company gets plenty of business and earns high profits, in lean years its earnings sink to a minimum. Thus we should not recommend the Preferred shares for investment purposes. At the moment, however, we should not advise you to get rid of your holding, as prospects seem to be on the up grade. The company is well managed, and, having conserved its working capital, should be able to handle orders to good advantage when they come along, and would probably be able to resume dividend payments after a comparatively short period of active operations. If, or when, that takes place, it would probably suit you better to transfer your capital into some more dependable investment.

CALGARIAN.—The Alberta Government has just decided on an investigation into the entire natural gas situation in the Province by Judge A. A. Carpenter, of the Public Utilities Board. Information is sought on the following points: (1) Present production of gas in the Province, existing wells and capacity, and owners; (2) present volume of consumption by municipalities for domestic and for industrial purposes; (3) industrial concerns using gas now and minimum amount required by such, and price and terms on which they are supplied; (4) agreements now existing between municipalities and corporations; (5) effect of transporting gas out of any field on municipalities now using the gas; (6) methods of greater conservation of gas; (7) ability of those now distributing gas to give adequate supply; (8) agreements now existing affecting supply to any municipality; (9) present methods of regulation elsewhere than in Alberta; (10) methods of treating pipe lines as common carriers elsewhere.

* *

The White Star liner *Canopic* reached Liverpool on Sunday from Montreal and Quebec, having crossed in 6 days, 17 hours.

The summer number of *Punch* (1s.) is, as usual, full of good things. The subjects dealt with by some of the best known humorous artists of the day include "Maxims for Minxes," "A Day in the Country," "The Servant Problem," and "Personal Paragraphs of the New Poor"; and, in a coloured supplement, "How to Brighten 'Brighter London,'" and "The Academy Brightens Cricket."

JAMAICAN TRADE WITH CANADA.

An Agricultural Convention, which is being held in Kingston, and over which the Governor is presiding, has resolved (says the Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent of *The Times*) that in view of the fact that trade relations have been established with Canada, it is necessary that they should be placed on a working basis in order that the colony may derive full benefits; and that the Government and people of the island should use ever means to encourage the investment of Canadian capital in agriculture and other enterprises which may tend to help the island generally.

* *

"QUARTERLY REVIEW."

The current *Quarterly Review* covers a wide scope in its contents. The Conferences of Paris and Washington are dealt with by H. W. C. Davies and Sir John N. Jordan, and "Mexico and World-Reconstruction," by Dr. E. J. Dillon; and international relations generally are also treated of. Sir Valentine Chirol writes on the outlook in India, and F. A. W. Gisborne on the problem of Australia's northern territory. The *Review* reminds Ireland that she cannot take her proper place in the comity of nations until she learns to distinguish between the things that are only of sentimental and those that are of vital concern; and the Irish leaders that it is by their actions and not by their words that they will be judged in future by the civilised world, from whose judgment there is no appeal. On the literary side there are studies of Walter de la 'Mare, by John Freeman, and Marcel Proust, by J. Middleton Murry. S. L. Bensusan discusses "Education and Research in Agriculture."

* *

Algoma Eastern Railway.—In view of the failure of the company to meet the instalment of interest on the 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage 50 yr. bonds, which fell due on March 1 last, a committee has been formed for the protection of the bondholders' interests.

North Saskatchewan Land.—Notice is given to holders of the 6 per cent. bonds, who have not yet presented them for payment of either or both the instalments which have been so far made payable, that on presentation of the bonds to the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London, or the National Trust Co., Toronto, the payments will be made.

Coupons Due.—Coupons falling due on September 1 on the Dominion Iron and Steel Company 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, the City of Regina 5 per cent. Debenture Loan and the City of St. John 4 per cent. Debenture Loan, may be presented on and after August 14 between 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

British Columbia Breweries.—Sales of bottled beer during May were $85,261, a decrease of $22,902 from May, 1921; net profit, $32,503, a decrease of $71,186. The net profit for May last year was exceptionally high, being nearly double the amount earned in any previous month of that year. Bottled beer only is now being sold, therefore these figures do not represent a true comparison with the corresponding month of last year. During the month 2,688 barrels were sold, compared with 7,347½ a year ago, the average selling price being $31.72, compared with $43.13 in May, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 865. August 5, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

LADY desires post as Nurse or Nursery Governess; Eastern Canada; experienced.—Write, Z., 14 Dene Road, Guildford, Surrey.

PARTNERSHIP.

RETIRED Officer, Indian Army, mixed farming Moricetown, Bulkley Valley, B.C., desires partner with a little capital. Station ½ mile.—Cooper, c.o. *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but **also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors,** Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally **in Great Britain make use of this Directory.**

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

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G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
W. R. L. Shanks.
G. P. Vanier
G. A. Coughlin.
F. B. Common.
L. H. Ballantyne

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.
H. E. Walker, K.C.
T. S. Stewart.
H. Crepeau.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN TRADE.

Increasing exports and decreasing imports are the feature of Canada's trade returns for the three months ended in June (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The increase in domestic exports over the corresponding quarter of 1921 amounts in value to $11,414,000, while the decrease in the imports this year as compared with the same period last year amounts to $15,971,000.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio do Janeiro; Office Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

MINING PRICES

Toronto, Jul[illegible]

Gold Mines.—Argonaut, 48; Atlas, [illegible]; Davidson Consolidated, 12; Dome Lake, 10; Dome Mines, $[illegible]; Gordon Mann[illegible] 28; Hattie, 17½; Hollinger, [illegible] Kirkland Lake, 40; Lake Shore, $2.42; McIntyre, $15.65; Moneta, .16½; Newray, 23½; Porcupine Crown, .2[illegible]; Porcupine V.N.T., 19; Schumacher, 75; Teck Hughes, 62; Wasapika, .16¼; West Dome, 10½; West Tree, .09; Wright Hargreaves, $2.66.

Silver Mines.—Beaver, .31¾; Coniagas, $1.25; Castle Trethewey, .22; Crown Reserve, .17¼; La Rose, .30¼; McKinley Darragh, .22; Mining Corporation, $1.00; Nipissing, $6.00; Temiskaming, .24½.

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ANGLO CANADIAN TRADE.

For the twelve months ending with June imports from the United Kingdom amounted to $110,000,000, being a decrease of $60,000,000, compared with the corresponding period last year (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to $300,000,000, representing a decrease of $5,000,000, as compared with the previous year.

* * *

A sketch of the author of "If Winter Comes" (Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson) is given in *Great Thoughts* for July, other features of which are an interview with Miss L. M. Faithfull, on "The Education of Girls To-day," and an article on "Toll Bars of London.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC THREE per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager,
47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 1st August, 1922.

CITY of WINNIPEG FOUR per CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1922, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1922, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager,
47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 1st August, 1922.

DOMINION of CANADA FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, and TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1922, on the abovementioned Loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1922, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager,
47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 1st August, 1922.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
DIVIDEND No. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 15th July, 1922.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, August 5.—*Victorian.*
Friday, August 11.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, August 18.—*Montclare.*
Friday, August 25.—*Montrose.*
Thursday, August 31.—[illegible]
[illegible] September 1.—*[illegible] Britain.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, August 10.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Minnedosa.*
Monday, August 21.—**Empress of India.*
Thursday, August 24.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Melita.*
Thursday, September 7.—**Empress of Scotland.*

* Three class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, August 11.—† *Metagama.*
Wednesday, August 23.—*Empress of India.*
Friday, August 25.—† *Tunisian.*

† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan

Aug. 24.—*Empress of Canada.*
Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia.*
Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia.*
October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara*; October 20, *Makura*; November 24, *Niagara.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, August 5.—*Canadian Conqueror.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, August 5.—*Canadian Squatter.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 31.—*Ausonia.*
Thursday, September 7.—*Albania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 10.—*Andania.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 5.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*
Saturday August 19.—*Berengaria.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, August 10.—*Algeria.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, August 8.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 19.—*Regina*
Saturday, August 26.—*Megantic.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, August 10. — *Manchester Shipper.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Manchester Division.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Montcalm* on August 5, *Canada* August 6, *Metagama* August 7, *Empress of India* August 10, *Antonia* August 13. Letters only are due via New York, by the *Mongolia* on August 4, *Majestic* August 5, *Caronia* August 6, and *Aquitania*, August 7.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that a well-known Cana[illegible] firm of retailers of fancy goods, toys, [illegible]ture, and wall papers, in a considerab[illegible] of business, are proposing to start an [illegible] clothing department, to handle all ty[illegible] clothing, with the exception at present [illegible] boots and shoes, for children up to [illegible] of age. Information can be obtain[illegible] the Department of Overseas Trade, [illegible] Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—Hon. P. C. Larkin, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Argall, F. J., Mrs. and Miss, Three Rivers.—Belgravia Hotel.

Armstrong T. J. and Mrs., North Sydney.—De Vere Hotel, Kensington.

B.

Barron, Mrs. John, Toronto.—R.A.F., Eastchurch, Sheppey.

Beaudry, M. P., Quebec.—Waldorf Hotel.

Belcher, Miss N. T., Toronto.—Grantleigh Hotel, 14 Inverness Terrace, W.2.

Blight, A. and Mrs. P., and Miss, Toronto.—28 Bedford Square.

Bollert, Miss F., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Bremner, Brig.-General A. G., Halifax.—United Services Club.

Brigden, Mrs. Geo. and Mr. G., Toronto.—113 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate.

Brock, W. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Bruce, Alex., St. John's.—62 Queensboro' Terrace.

C.

Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J., Winnipeg.—Holdenhurst, Hendon Avenue, Finchley.

Capp, Mrs. C. J., Toronto.—Norland Hotel, Granville Place, W.1.

Chidley, A. E., Toronto.—Jermyn Court Hotel

Chown, Miss H. L., Kingston.—Palace Gardens Hotel.

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Conybeare, H. B., Lethbridge.—48 Grafton Street, W.

Cook, Lorna M. and Mary, Winnipeg.—11 Claverton Street, S.W.

Cottingham, Miss J. A., Toronto.—Holdenhurst, Hendon Avenue, Finchley.

Cox, Capt. F. E., Ottawa.—70 Addison Gardens, W.14.

Cruickshank, H. C., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Cuthbertson, Mrs. George J., Montreal.—Shelbourne Hotel.

D.

Dow, Miss J., Montreal.—Almond's Hotel, Clifford Street, W.

Duncan, Miss F. B., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel, W.

E.

Elliott, Miss Essie, Toronto.—3 Wellington Road, Bow, E.3.

F.

Fitzgerald, Mrs., Toronto.—Norland Hotel, Granville Place, W.1.

Fraser, Miss M., Quebec.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel, W.

G.

Glass, Miss M. Hope, Quebec.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

H.

Hart, Lt. F. G., Halifax.—H.M.S. *Malaya.*

Hector, R. G. and Mrs. and M. S., Toronto.—Mills Hotel, Gower Street, W.C.

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Henderson, J. E., Hamilton.—c/o Royal Colonial Institute.

Hickson, Miss A. B., Montreal.—Almond's Hotel, W.

Hobden, Rev. J. D., Vancouver.—Shoreham-on-Sea.

Holbrook, Mrs. Drysdale and Misses G. and P., Ottawa.—2 Granville Place, Portman Square, W.1.

Hume, Miss M., Toronto.—Palace Gardens Hotel, W.

Hunter, Grace H., Toronto.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

I.

Ince, John H., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

J.

Joseph, Mrs. H., Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

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K.

Kenny, J. B., Halifax.—Goring Hotel.

Kent, Helen, Truro.—20 Kensington Gardens Square.

Kilne, Mrs. M. B., and Eugenia, Sarnia.—Artillery Mansions Hotel, Victoria Street.

L.

Lamont, Mrs. and Miss K., Regina.—Hotel Metropole.

Lockey, A., Mrs., and Miss, Winnipeg.—28 Guilford Street, W.C.

Lyons, W., London, Ont.—Hotel Victoria.

Mac Mc.

MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J., Montreal.—Lower Farm House, Halton, Bucks.

McClaim, Mrs. and Clara, Regina.—97 Denbigh Street, Victoria Station.

McEwan, Matthew and Mrs., Winnipeg.—15 Albert Place, Stirling.

McLuckie, J. M., Vancouver.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

McQuillan, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses E. and M., Toronto.—28 Bedford Place.

M.

Mack, Col. J. C. O., Montreal.—Netley, Hants.

Mullen, Miss E. B., P.E. Island.—Langham Hotel.

Murray, J. H., Toronto.—Cranston's Waverley Hotel, W.C.

N.

Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. A. G., Halifax.—Thackeray Hotel.

P.

Patterson, Anne W., Toronto.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

Pirey, W., Toronto.—34 Shirland Road, W.8.

Purvis, Miss O. J., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

R.

Raley, A., St. John's.—Warminster Theological College, Warminster.

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'Phone: **AVENUE 2024.**

Rashleigh, Donald S., New Westminster.—Lowicke, Newton Abbott.

Richardson, John, Montreal.—22 Purley Rise, Purley.

Robinson, Miss J., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada, 19 Victoria Street.

Rooke, W. Mason, Vancouver.—13 Woodville Gardens, Ealing.

Ross, Miss G. D., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Ross, Miss C. E., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

S.

Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. and Miss N., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Silk, Rev. Claude, Penticton.—5 Provost Road, N.W.3.

Slothers, Miss M. E., Ottawa.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Smith, Miss Lily L., Montreal.—Shelbourne Hotel.

T.

Trees, Misses, Toronto.—Norland Hotel, Granville Place.

W.

Weir, Mr. Justice and Mrs. W. A., Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Whitney, Miss N., Toronto.—Pembridge Gardens Hotel.

Wilson, R. R. and Mrs. W., Winnipeg.—Langham Hotel.

Wilson, R. E., Winnipeg.—Langham Hotel..

Wilson, Miss F., Winnipeg.—Langham Hotel.

Winter, Brig.-Gen. C. F., and Mrs. and Miss, Ottawa.—76 Guilford Street, W.C.

Wurtele, A. C., Ottawa.—H.M.S. *Malaya.*

Y.

Young, Rochester, Winnipeg.—Royal Automobile Club.

* *

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due October 1 on the Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1940-1960, and 2½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1947, the Province of Quebec 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1937, the City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1940, and the City of Saskatoon 4½ per cent. Consolidated Stock and 5 per cent. Consolidated Stock, 1941-1961, the balances will be struck on the evening of September 1, after which date the stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage.—The accounts for the year to May 31, 1922, show balance available, including £1,409 brought in and refund of E.P.D. £470, and after allowing for interest on borrowed money, management, Canadian and home taxes, and Preference dividend of 5 per cent., of £9,042, less sum carried to reserve (increasing it to £24,000), £1,500, leaving £8,442. The directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, subject to tax, carrying forward subject to corporation tax and directors' and auditor's fees, £2,442. The sum invested on mortgages at the close of the accounts amounted to £332,501, spread over 771 loans on security of farm lands in Saskatchewan, and investments amounted to £66,332.

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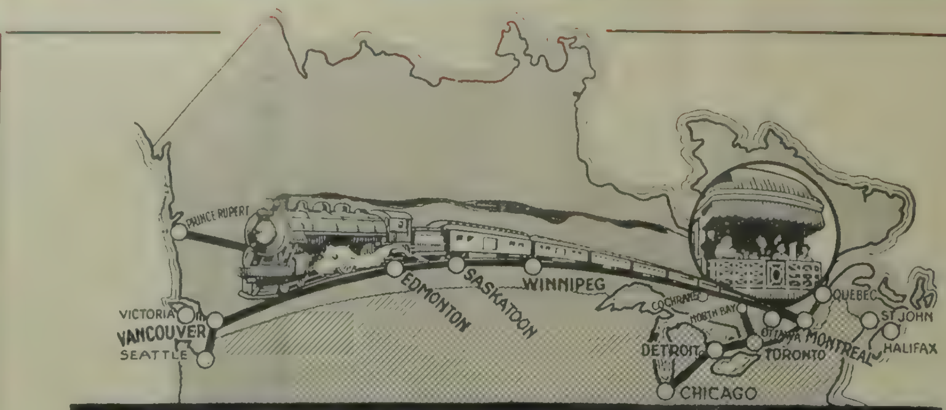

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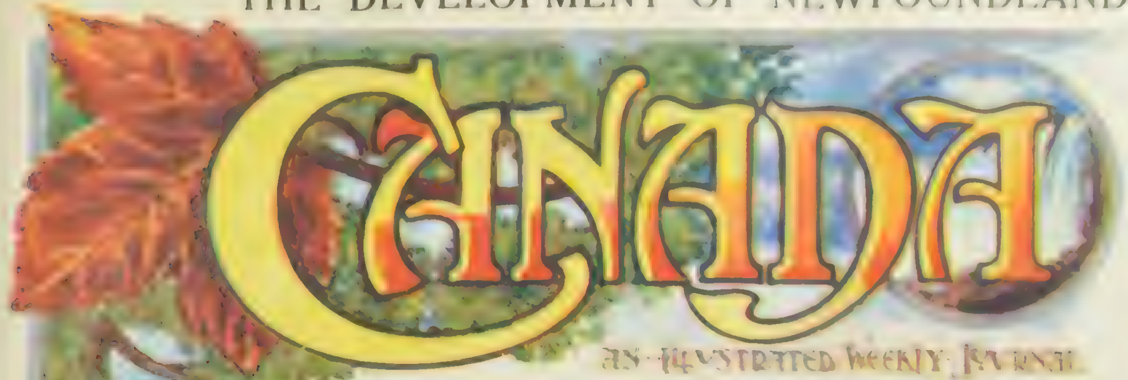
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



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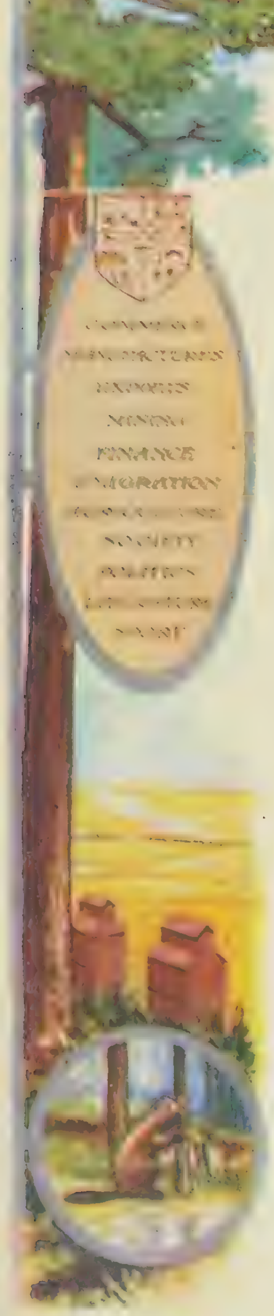
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CANADA

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THE HONEY HARVEST IN CANADA.

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

THE development not only of Newfoundland in particular, but of the Empire in general, was the leading topic in the speeches made at the dinner of the Newfoundland Club in London, of which we give an account this week. And in this connection fitting tributes were paid to that great Imperial figure, Lord Northcliffe. Mr. Amery discussed the subject of Empire development in one of those speeches of his, full of quiet eloquence and persuasiveness, which have proved so potent a force in Imperial matters during the last few years. As he said, in the past we have neglected too much the extent of our Empire and the opportunities of our Empire. If we can only set our hands to the task at once the present generation, or the generation that is ahead of us, will deserve to go down in history as those who developed in earnest the great heritage handed down to them by their forefathers.

As has been more than once reflected in these columns of late, the question is very much in the public eye just now. We have previously referred to the efforts of Lord Long to bring it to the front, and the formation, under his presidency, of the Empire Development Union. A memorandum issued by the Union shows that it is concerned not only with the promotion of the trade of the Empire, but also with the development of the Oversea Dominions in other directions, as laid down at the Imperial Conferences of 1917 and 1918. The recent Empire Settlement Act is a welcome indication of what can be done by joint action, and signs are not wanting that we may look for the extension of that principle along some, at least, of the other lines. The Trade Facilities Act has not yet been taken advantage of to a large extent Overseas, but—as the Newfoundland Club speeches indicate—its possibilities are not being lost sight of. It is understood that the Cabinet Committee which has been appointed to review the whole question of trade and employment will pay special attention to this aspect of the matter.

All this has, of course, a direct bearing on migration within the Empire, and it will be watched with still more interest generally when this is realised. It may be confidently asserted that it will be regarded in a broader and fairer light than the Empire Settlement Act has been in some quarters. *Justice*, which is described as "the organ of Social Democracy," with characteristic short-sightedness, sees in it only a measure of uncalled-for extravagance. While scoffing at the Government and its advisers for setting their faces against "any expenditure whatever upon social measures, no matter how beneficial to the nation as a whole," it objects to this spending of £3,000,000 annually for fifteen years "on removing from this island the best and most virile of its useful citizens." *Justice* sees in the scheme only a means of forcing Great Britain to part with "the very workers she most needs to develop the land now going rapidly out of cultivation," and asks: "What future does such emigration provide for our miners and our engineers, faced with the gradual loss of foreign markets?" The question, in all its crudity, is an unexpected argument for the framing of a broad scheme of Empire development, although the only conclusion at which *Justice* is able to arrive is that "£45,000,000 could be better spent in putting our own affairs in order at home"! Such a remark, coming from such a source, is a reminder of the clamant need there is for education in the Empire's opportunities, as well as for their development.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's Minister of Trade. Considerable importance attaches to the present visit of Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Mother Country. This is Mr. Robb's first official visit, and it is made at a time when his presence can be of a good deal of service. His principal object, we understand, is to inspect for himself the machinery of his Department on this side of the Atlantic, with a view to increasing its efficiency. In no other way can he see that it is adapted to the needs of the times, which at the present moment require such careful attention.

A further purpose of Mr. Robb's visit is to present to British business men the facts of the situation as far as Canadian trade and commerce is concerned. Mr. Robb is (as the *Montreal Gazette* points out) an experienced and successful business man, and is competent to deal with practical business questions in a practical way and to remove "misunderstandings which interested parties have been diligently converting into grievances, to the prejudice of Canadian business and Canadian credit." The *Gazette* says of Mr. Robb that "few men are better equipped than he for giving, when and where needed, a clear, straightforward and convincing representation of Canadian conditions and of the problems with which Canadian shippers and importers have had to deal."

* * *

Canada and Honours. The recent debates in the Imperial Parliament on the granting of honours have been followed with considerable interest in Canada, where the same subject caused some searching of heart a few years ago. If the Canadian Press is to be taken as any indication of public opinion in the Dominion, the state of things disclosed in the Mother Country has left Canadians with a feeling of self-congratulation, not to speak of self satisfaction. The Toronto *Globe*, for instance, after declaring that "there is no prospect of Canada asking for the restoration of the practice of conferring knighthoods and similar titles," says: "Fortunately in Canada it was nipped in the bud before the plant had struck its roots deep into the soil." The Halifax *Chronicle*, too, declares that the difficulties connected with the system "once more emphasise the wisdom of the course adopted by the Canadian Parliament and approved by the great majority of Canadian people, to put an end to the bestowal of titles of honour in this country."

On the other hand the Ottawa *Journal* accuses its contemporaries—or some of them at least—of making "smug comparisons," and says:—

> It may be too early yet to say whether Canada is fortunate or unfortunate in this regard. We are well without hereditary titles; but it is questionable whether the Canadian Parliament, when it adopted a petition to the King, gave sufficient consideration to the possible value to the public at large of the opportunity for conferring life rewards on men who had gratuitously given good service to the State. . . . Canadian Parliaments are too apt to be led by a hastily formed public opinion which is oftentimes merely a multiplication of individual error.

The Montreal *Star*, too, holds that: "The parts of the Empire which have their own advisers to the Crown will make a colossal mistake if they deliberately cut themselves off from this source of patriotic inspiration—to say nothing of cutting at their end this tie to the other British communities." It is, perhaps, useful to have such reminders that this side of the question is not lost sight of in Canada.

* * *

A Pioneer of Science. The late Dr. Graham Bell was not a Canadian by birth, but, like so many others hailing from Scotland, was later identified with Canada. It was in the Dominion that the greatest of his inventions was first demonstrated, when he used his telephone between Brantford—his father's home—and Paris, also in the Province of Ontario, six miles away. In aeronautics, too, he was a pioneer, and his experiments in this line were carried on near Baddeck, his Nova Scotia home by the waters of the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes.

In spite of his close connection with the United States, Dr. Bell always had a great love for Canada. It was fitting that his death should have taken place at his Nova Scotia home, and that his body should have been laid to rest in Cape Breton rock, on the summit of a hill—appropriately to the music of Stevenson's "Requiem."

* * *

The Call of the City. In the discussion of emigration and immigration problems, stress is always laid on the need for farm workers; and the difficulty of retaining settlers on the land is often referred to. There is, however, it seems, another side of the picture, of which there is seldom anything heard. A rather unusual note was struck recently by an authority of the standing of Professor Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The suggestion that rural depopulation is a serious factor in agricultural economics he curtly dismisses as "nothing of the sort." "Owing to improved methods," he declares, "men on the farm are now able to produce more than they did 60 years ago. The demands from growing industry call the surplus people from the farm to their proper place. Since fewer are needed on the farm, the others have educated themselves for other callings." While Professor Leitch admits that this *may* have gone too far, he is not inclined to think so.

* * *

Training Boy Emigrants. Particulars of another interesting experiment, aiming at the training of city-bred boys for farm life Overseas, comes from Glasgow. Chiefly owing to the initiative of Dr. G. C. Cossar, owner of the Cossar Farm in New Brunswick, the estate and mansion of Craigie Linn, on the Glenniffer Braes, has been acquired by a body of public-spirited Glasgow people for £2,000, and a further £2,000 is to be spent upon equipping it as a training establishment. It is intended that some twenty boys should be placed in training at a time, their average stay on the farm being from three to four months, so that about eighty would pass through the institution in the course of a year. By vegetable-growing, cattle-raising, and pig-rearing it is expected to make it self-supporting in little more than a year.

The scheme—which is deserving of every success—arises out of Dr. Cossar's interest in social and religious work among the boys in the East End of Glasgow, and the success of his New Brunswick farm, to which reference has been made. Since he acquired it thirteen years ago, some 500 Glasgow boys have passed through it to earn their livelihood in different parts of the Dominion. Presumably there will be co-operation between these two training farms.

* * *

Canada's Population. Various points with regard to the recently issued Census figures are being discussed in Canada. On the whole, it is recognised that while there has not been any spectacular increase of the population, there has been a steady growth which may be regarded as an encouraging sign. Special satisfaction is expressed at the comparative rates of increase in Canada and the United States. The Census return for the United States in 1910 was 91,972,266; in 1920 it was 105,683,108—an increase over 1910 of 13,710,842, or 14.9 per cent. The Census return for Canada in 1911 was 7,206,643; for 1921 it was 8,788,483—a gain of 1,581,840, or 21.95 per cent. It appears further that in no part of Canada has the gain been less proportionately than in the adjoining parts of the United States.

Another striking set of figures are those relating to the French-Canadian population. Whereas in France alarm is being expressed over the decline of its population, in Quebec—which is three times as large as France—the population has more than doubled itself in 50 years. The original 65,000 French settlers in Canada have increased to nearly 2,350,000. The population of the Province of Quebec—whose non-French inhabitants may be taken as approximately balancing the French population in other Provinces—was 1,191,516 in 1871, 1,359,027 in 1881, 1,488,535 in 1891; 1,648,898 in 1901, 2,003,232 in 1911, and 2,349,000 in 1921.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN.—At the Grace Maternity Hospital, Winnipeg, on July 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan (née Rosie Wilson, of 6 Percy Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow), a daughter.

CARSLEY.—On July 18, at Fernie, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. William Early Carsley, a daughter.

CHALLENOR.—On July 30, at Kelowna, B.C., the wife of Leicester Challenor, Esq. (née Hilary Edgcumbe), of a son.

KINDERSLEY.—On August 5, at 15 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1., to Nancy, wife of Hugh K. M. Kindersley, a daughter.

ROGERS.—At the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on July 18, to Colonel and Mrs. J. Bartlett Rogers, a son (Charles Brown).

MARRIAGES.

BARFORD—LYALL.—On July 28, at Bushey Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Maskew, Vicar of St. Paul's, Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Parkin and the Rev. G. M. Hall, Vicar of the Parish, William Geoffrey, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Barford, of Gayhurst, Peterborough, to Christina Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lyall, of Winnipeg.

BONNEY—HUBBELL.—At Smith's Falls Methodist Church, on July 19, by the Rev. J. D. Ellis, Hazel Janet, daughter of the late Wm. H. and Mrs. Hubbell, to George Alexander Bonney, of Saskatoon, son of Prof. Bonney, of Aberystwyth University, Wales.

FRASER—ROELOFSON.—At Brantford, on July 15, by the Rev. Albert Carr, of Riverdale Baptist Church, Brantford, Birdie, only daughter of the late James and Mrs Roelofson, Mt. Pleasant Road, to Geoffrey Chaucer, second son of the late John Fraser, LL.D., and Mrs. Fraser, of Kirkhill House, Keith, Scotland.

TANNAHILL—MOFFAT.—At the Chapel of Knox College, Toronto, on July 22, the Rev. R. B. Ferris, M.A., James Arbuckle Tannahill, Moose Jaw, Margaret Hyslop (Madge), daughter of John Moffat, postmaster, Coatbridge.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON.—On July 20, at St. John's Hospital, Toronto, Jeanne Ross, widow of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson, in her 83rd year.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEALE.—In constant and ever loving memory of my son, Captain Philip Neale, M.C., 44th Batt. Canadians, killed in action, August 10, 1918.

HEALTHIER CANADIAN CONDITIONS.

Hon. J. A. Robb's Confidence.

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in an interview on his arrival at Liverpool that trade conditions and prospects throughout Canada were now healthier than at any period since the war.

The demand for leading industrial and public utility stocks indicated, he said, a confidence that was justified by the promising outlook for a good crop of all cereals and increased supply of dairy produce throughout Canada. Lumber merchants reported greater activity and enquiry for their products. Labour was more reasonable, and there was considerable building under way. The prolonged coal strike in the United States, so close to Canada, was becoming rather disturbing to those parts of Canada depending upon United States anthracite for winter fuel, but the shortage of supply from the States had resulted in a greater demand for Nova Scotia and Alberta coal. Indications were that Canadian railways and transportation companies would be taxed to capacity to move Canadian products during the approaching fall and winter months.

While the increased Customs tariff proposed by the United States might, and possibly would, reduce exports to that country, Canada was not worrying, remarked Mr. Robb.

Mr. Robb, who will be over here till about September 1, intends looking into the work of Canadian trade agencies in Britain and on the Continent. He is considering the possibility of a working plan between the Trade Commissioner and Emigration Services, especially in the European centres where visé stations are being established. No Trade Commissioner is to be appointed to Russia at the present time; but Mr. Poussette and Mr. Wilgress, who are both in England at present, will make a tour of the Continent, in order to ascertain the trade position in other countries not covered by the Trade Commissioner Service.

Buoyant Hopes of the Harvest.

Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while at Winnipeg, on his way back from an inspection trip in the West, expressed buoyant hopes of the harvest (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). While he was not unduly optimistic, Mr. Hall stated that after meeting many business people, bankers, and farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces, he would return to Montreal possessed of the feeling that a good time was coming, and that the worst of the Dominion's depression had passed.

Everywhere throughout the West, Mr. Hall said, he found general confidence with the harvesting of this year's crop, and better business coming to the relief of the difficulties which had caused the prolonged depression. Although some areas are unpromising, he expressed confidence that the general crop results would give substantial returns to the grain growers, resulting in improved business throughout the whole Dominion.

* *

NEW MANITOBA CABINET

Sworn in on Tuesday.

The Winnipeg correspondent of *The Times* announces that the new Manitoba Ministry was sworn in on Tuesday as follows:—

Hon. John Bracken	Premier and Minister of Education.
Hon. W. R. Clubb	...Minister of Public Works.
Hon. — Black	.Provincial Treasurer.
Hon. D. L. McLeod	..Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Neil Cameron	Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C.	.Attorney-General.

The New Ministers.

Mr. Bracken, who is 39, is a native of Leeds County, Ont., and has been President of the Manitoba Agricultural College for the past two years. He is without a seat, as also is Mr. Black.

Mr. Clubb, member for Morris in both the present and the last Parliament, is 37, and has spent the whole of his life on the banks of the Red River.

Mr. McLeod (Arthur) was born in Glen Huron, Simcoe County, Ont., in 1875, and went to Manitoba in 1902. He has a farm at Broomhill, and is reeve of Albert Municipality.

Mr. Cameron (Minnedosa) was born in Grey County, Ont., in 1864, and went to Manitoba at the age of 10. He farms at Basswood, and is also engaged in grazing and cattle-trading. He has had much experience in local government.

Mr. Craig is the one representative of the Winnipeg Progressives, and is the only lawyer supporting the Farmers.

* *

The women teachers from Canada, New Zealand, and Australia were welcomed in Paris by the "Bienvenue Francaise" and received at the Sorbonne and the Institut.

Twin suns, stated to be 52 quadrillion miles from the earth, have been discovered by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., through the observatory's big 72-inch reflector telescope.

A LAND OF "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY."

British Columbia's Minister of Lands Interviewed.

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, who arrived in London last week, said in an interview with a representative of *Canada*:—

"Conditions in Canada in general, and British Columbia in particular, are very fair. While we are bound to feel the reflex of conditions elsewhere, it must always be borne in mind that a young and resourceful country is much like the young and hardy human—it can recuperate quickly. While we have our problems, they can all be comparatively easily solved. We have the natural resources; what we need is people and money to develop these resources. The only real value of natural resources is use, and there must be people to create use.

"In British Columbia there are splendid opportunities for those desirous of going on the land, while in other fields of endeavour there is always an opening for those who are able to see.

"One ought to be prepared to do some pioneering in a new country. America has been built up in a comparatively short time by the hardihood and endeavour of the early settlers. These early settlers were not of the milk-and-water variety; pioneering to-day, in comparison with those times, is a summer holiday. Those who have the grit will make good anywhere. A man should always be prepared to pull his own weight. Too many expect to be wafted into affluence by Act of Parliament. For the self-reliant, resourceful, and persevering man, a new and undeveloped country like British Columbia offers golden opportunity."

The Department of Lands of British Columbia was the first Government Department on the other side of the Atlantic to make use of the aeroplane for forest survey purposes, and Mr. Pattullo recently made an inspection trip by this means, being the first Minister to do so.

THE HON. T. D. PATTULLO (right), WITH MR. F. C. WADE, AGENT-GENERAL.

A photograph taken during their visit to Scandinavia last year.

* *

WESTERN WHEAT BOARD DIFFICULTY.

In consequence of the refusal of Mr. James Stewart and Mr. F. W. Riddell, who were the chief members of the old Federal Wheat Board, to accept appointment to the new Board, an emergency session of the Saskatchewan Legislature has been called to consider the situation created by their action (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments are urging Mr. Stewart and Mr. Riddell to accept the positions offered to them, but they are not likely to do so. In the meantime the Western Legislatures are to be asked to nominate other candidates for the Board.

* *

NOVA SCOTIA MINES BUSY.

The shortage of coal in the United States is a "bonanza" to the Nova Scotia mines (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) and Sydney Harbour, which is the great coal distributing centre, is crowded with ships from every part of the world seeking cargoes and bunker coal. The mines and harbour are working 24 hours a day to meet the demands, while the long-closed Louisbourg piers have been opened to relieve the congestion.

* *

CANADIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH WALES.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., is about to start an augmented freight service with the object of encouraging further exports of tinplates from South Wales and imports of goods into South Wales from Canada. Shipments will be made from Swansea and Cardiff, and, if sufficient inducement is offered, also from Newport (Mon.). One advantage of the new service will be the saving of the heavy railway rates from Liverpool and Avonmouth.

DEVELOPING NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir R. A. Squires and the Hon. W. R. Warren at the Newfoundland Club in London.

THE development of Newfoundland was the main theme of the speeches at a dinner given at the British Empire Club by the Newfoundland Club in London on Wednesday of last week in honour of the Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., and the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., M.P., respectively Prime Minister and Attorney-General of that Dominion.

CAPTAIN VICTOR GORDON, the Acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland, presided. In proposing the toast of "Newfoundland" he referred to the absence in the Dominion of Sir Edgar Bowring and Lord Morris, and paid a tribute to the work done for the Empire by Lord Northcliffe—a member of the club—whose serious illness prevented the attendance of his brother, Lord Rothermere. Similar tributes were also paid by other speakers later in the evening.

Newfoundland, proceeded Captain Gordon, was only a small country, with a sparse population, and it was often obscured by the glare of the larger Dominions; but it had this distinction—that it was the eldest child of the Empire, and as the first-born of the Imperial family had a rightful claim to some portion of the family inheritance. It had always been, and would continue to be, first in upholding the best traditions of the British race overseas, and first in endeavouring to preserve all the high principles upon which the British Empire was constituted.

"THE NARROWS": THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR OF ST. JOHN'S.

In coupling the toast with the names of Sir Richard Squires and Mr. Warren, Captain Gordon said the many and varied problems with which he had had to deal had been faced by their Prime Minister with fearlessness, resourcefulness, and courage beyond all praise. No movement designed for the advantage of Newfoundland had ever been presented to him that had not received his most enthusiastic support. Newfoundlanders in London were proud to welcome him. Mr. Warren was one of the original members of the club and no stranger to Newfoundlanders in London, and he felt sure that it was the wish of all the members of the club that the important duties of his office would necessitate his visiting London often.

Newfoundland Pre-eminently British.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES, in responding, said Newfoundland was pre-eminently British. It was an admixture of English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh, almost without foreign admixture; consequently, it might ever be depended upon in an Empire or British emergency as a loyal and enthusiastic self-sacrificing Colony. Those English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh ancestors of theirs set out from these shores and the shores of the neighbouring island of Ireland to Newfoundland, braving the stormy seas, to develop a people of natural sturdiness, hardihood, courage, and independence. That stock, making their home in Newfoundland, undaunted by the tempestuous waves, the fog, and the adverse climate, and earning a livelihood on a rugged soil under adverse conditions, or wresting it from the seas and the ice floes, had naturally developed a sturdy race.

After expressing earnest appreciation [illegible] in Great Britain who had been identified with the [illegible] Newfoundland Regiment during the war, Sir Richard said Newfoundland, insular as it is, was a stepping-stone between the Old World and the New in more senses than one—in settlement, in the Atlantic cable, in aviation, and in [illegible] and telephonic communication.

"Newfoundland," he went on, "has possibilities, Newfoundland has probabilities. We have been known as a fishing country, and fish with us, as you know, is one fish, viz., cod, though it is with particular delight that I am told to-night that the salmon served is Newfoundland salmon. Our agricultural produce is of as great value as—if not greater than—our fisheries. We have immense timber, mineral, mining, and water resources, and we trust that as Great Britain is recovering so rapidly as it is from the financial depression which naturally resulted from the war, British capital will ere long be available for the immensely profitable industries which will develop and increase the industrial capacity of the island, and as the years go by, the gloom of the last few years will have been translated into the much rosier hue of the sunshine of prosperity from British capital. The last two years have certainly been years of substantial depression, but many of the gentlemen in Newfoundland who were talking depression two years ago have now changed to a much more optimistic tone. The town of St. John's is now a hive of industry. Shipping is returning to our port; the fishing has been a success, so also has the seal fishing; the agricultural possibilities for this year are very encouraging, and Newfoundland to-day is not the gloomy Newfoundland that it was reported to be two years ago, but it is a land of buoyant expectancy, with the sun-rise of prosperity again upon it."

The West Coast Development Project.

Referring to the question put in the House of Commons at Westminster concerning the development of timber resources on the West Coast, Sir Richard said it was a matter of great regret that the gentleman who asked the question alleged the facts without taking the trouble to ascertain whether these were so or not. No influential body of officials had in the past approached, or would in the future approach, the Imperial Government on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, asking for a guarantee of £2,000,000 for any enterprise. There was a proposition in which it was quite probable that there would be co-operation between the Imperial Government and the Newfoundland Government in connection with large developments in Newfoundland; but if there was such co-operation, the Imperial Government and the Newfoundland Government would be pledging themselves to like amounts. There would be no obligation from the Newfoundland Government to the Imperial Government, or from the Imperial Government to the Newfoundland Government; it would be purely a business proposition, and would have no relation at all to the alleged facts given publicity by Mr. Tickler in the House.

What Newfoundland Offers to the British Investor.

"We have," continued Sir Richard, "within the near future to develop in Newfoundland some of our wonderful enterprises and industries. Newfoundland has a population scattered around its coast, primarily fishing and farming, also engaging in the natural industrial enterprises associated with our timber resources and such like. We have minerals, gold perchance, oil-bearing shales perchance, wonderful iron-bearing deposits already being developed, copper being developed, and timber and water powers in enormous magnitude. British capital has on many occasions visited Newfoundland, not always successfully, but where there has been a failure, it has not been a failure of the resources; it has rather been a failure of the management of the enterprise. Newfoundland can to-day give to the careful investor—to the investor who is prepared to take the trouble to make the necessary preliminary scientific enquiries and to put in sufficient experienced management for his undertaking—a good return for the capital invested. Such an invitation Newfoundland extends to the British investor to-day. Newfoundland is famous for its enterprises. Here in this island you have enormous wealth—a wealth enormous first by your bank accounts, second by your assets, but still more by the ability of your enterprises and the industry and successful record of your citizens. To that capital we offer every inducement which can reasonably be offered by my Administration. For that capital we feel absolutely confident that Newfoundland, [illegible] the wealth of its resources, can return magnificent dividends. I earnestly trust that the small particle of suggested truth which is behind this mis-statement of the alleged facts in the question I have referred to may develop, and that within the next year or two the water powers of Newfoundland, which have been running wasted to the world since the wild Indians first observed them in centuries past, will become available for the world's industry and primarily for the profitable investment of British capital."

"Fogs, Dogs, and Logs."

The Hon. W. R. Warren said the Newfoundland Club was a great asset to Newfoundland, and its success was very strongly due to the energy of their chairman that evening, and not only to him, but also to the enthusiastic Newfoundlanders whom he had gathered round him--some of whom never knew Newfoundland until they met Victor Gordon. (Laughter.)

So far, he said, Newfoundland had offered no inducement to immigrants. Heretofore they had been known entirely as a fishing country, but they had other products that they might sell to the people of Great Britain, and they might find room for more Britishers than they had there at present. He recalled that when Newfoundland was discovered, Great Britain, in order to build up her Navy, did not allow anybody to live in Newfoundland in those days. They were liable to six months in jail if they lived there during the winter—(laughter)—and until quite recently there had been some Newfoundlanders out in Newfoundland who thought that that law was not at all a bad one. (Laughter.) It was a law of Great Britain that nobody should settle in Newfoundland—that people who went out there to fish should only fish, and only be allowed to fish on the condition that they took out what were called two "youngsters" every year. In other words, Great Britain wanted to find seamen for her Navy, and passed a law that nobody could go to Newfoundland fishing unless they took out two men who had never crossed the Atlantic before, because that was the only way to make seamen of them. That continued until, comparatively speaking, quite recent date, and it was hardly to be wondered at that, on the one hand, the fisheries of Newfoundland had doubled, while her internal resources had been very seriously neglected. That day had now passed. Lord Northcliffe was the first to establish in Newfoundland and prove that Newfoundland was not a land of fogs and dogs, but was a land of fogs, dogs, and logs. They proposed to utilise the logs to develop Newfoundland as she ought to be developed, and the development of the internal resources would mean considerable immigration.

"The Chairman," proceeded Mr. Warren, "has referred to the fact that we are proud of being the oldest colony. We are, and as far as the majority of Newfoundlanders are concerned—and I quote from the Prime Minister speaking at the House of Commons' luncheon to-day—we prefer to call ourselves the oldest Colony rather than the newest Dominion. But we have, for some reason of our own, never joined with Canada. We have never joined Confederation. I do not need to go into the question—it is not a live question to-day—but the whole of Newfoundland is absolutely opposed to the question of Confederation with Canada. We would much rather stay where we are. We would rather be a bit of the old bone that bred us. I hope that will continue to be the policy as far as I am concerned, and I am sure it is as far as most Newfoundlanders are concerned. We are proud of the fact that we are the oldest British Colony. We have sometimes given the Mother Country a little bit of trouble, but it has been got over, and I feel sure that in later times the people of Great Britain will thank the people of Newfoundland that they decided to become the Gibraltar of North America."

Empire Development.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. (Financial Secretary to the Admiralty), in proposing the toast "The Development of the Empire," said Mr. Warren had just given some reasons why Newfoundland was not altogether inclined to join herself in intimate partnership with one of the younger members of the family. He did not know whether she had considered the possibilities, after certain recent constitutional happenings in this country, of taking the place within the United Kingdom recently vacated by Southern Ireland. (Laughter.)

"What," asked Mr. Amery, "are we going to do during the generation that lies ahead of us? How are we going to recover from the difficulties and burdens that the war has left behind? Well, I think sometimes we should look not so much at our duties and our burdens, as at our assets. I think when we look at our assets and realise what our resources are, we need not be too pessimistic about even the burdens of our great war. What, after all, are our assets? We have in the first place—and as the greatest asset of all the finest people in the world—people great in history, but greater still to-day than they ever were before greater for the tremendous experience through which they have passed. Sir Richard Squires spoke of the hardening and steeling effect upon the British race of the northern climate and the tempests and storms. I think the great world-storm through which we have passed had an intensive and steeling effect upon the British race. I believe that we are better fitted to-day than ever before for the great tasks of life. I don't think a great nation ever comes through a great experience like this war—ever puts out a moral or intellectual effort, such as we put out—that is not greater and stronger for that effort. And if we have got that greatest of all assets we have also got the field of opportunity. We have an Empire four times as great as the United States, and I believe four times as great in every natural request for the building-up of a mighty civilisation. All that is needed is to wed those two things together, to wed this great people of ours I am speaking of the British people throughout the Empire—with the moral effect of these wonderful resources. What we have neglected too much in the past is the extent of our Empire and the opportunities of our Empire. We have looked too much to the trade, the immediate gains lying there, and not half enough to the building-up of that which is our own. We have fought through a great fight to preserve conditions under which we live as a free commonwealth of nations. Our task is to make good the breaches made in the fabric of our economic life by the war, but to do something much greater—to build up a new edifice of civilisation and prosperity on the wonderful foundations that our fathers have won for us and for that great people to which we belong."

Sir Glynn H. West (Vice-Chairman, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.), in responding, said he hoped the development of our Dominions and Colonies would not be in any way in the background; it indeed must be in the very foremost place if we were to succeed and to reduce the great army of unemployment that we were now faced with in the whole of the Empire. Altogether there was no doubt that there were great natural resources undeveloped in the Empire, which must be developed. Just as, in our great industries in this country, the success of a great firm was really dependent upon the development of its own resources and the resources of its associated companies, so the whole of the Empire's resources must be developed as quickly as possible, and in the most efficient manner. In this connection he reminded them that the prosperity of the shipping industry meant the prosperity of the Empire generally. He felt that with such men as Sir Richard Squires and Mr. Warren at the head of our Dominions and Colonies, and with the technical assistance of the Mother Country, and the financial assistance of the business men of this country, very much of the great difficulty that was before us now in the way of unemployment would, in the very near future, be overcome. We might rely, in the development of the Empire, on always having before us a very sound proposition, whereas in other directions it was not always so certain.

Major John A. MacDonald, in proposing the health of the Chairman—which was honoured with great enthusiasm—alluded to his popularity, and his work in connection with his official position and with the Newfoundland Club; and Captain Gordon, in responding, said: "If you feel interested in us in Newfoundland, join the Newfoundland Club, and spread the gospel of Newfoundland to the people of the United Kingdom."

Those Present.

Those present, in addition to the speakers, were as follows:—

J. M. Alexander, Sir James Allen, R. M. Andrews, J. de B. Arnaud, R. J. Arnott.

A. K. Ball, James Ballantine, F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C., H. M. Beamer, R. Murray Bell, Sir Thomas Berridge, Hon. R. K. Bishop, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, C. Burn.

Charles Cambie, Surgeon-Comdr. H. J. Chater, J. G. Colmer, Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, Lawrence Currie.

Sir Howard D'Egville.

H. W. Ely, J. E., J. N., and J. H. Evans-Jackson.

T. J. Finnie, J. E. J. Fox.

H. R. Gooderham, His Honour MacCallum Grant.

George Hall, Sir Charles Hanson, George Hawes, Colonel C. F. L. Haszard, Somers Holmwood, John Howard, E. P. Hungerford, W. Hutchings.

Basil R. Jackson, Major D. C. Jennings, Vincent Jones.

Sir Richard Linthorne, Hon. Sir Edward Lucas.

Colonel R. H. MacKenzie, Sir J. Masterton-Smith, Dr. J. S. Maynard, W. McGuinness, E. C. McLeod, Hon. John McWhae, Sir William Meyer, W. T. Monckton, J. J. Moore, Sir Newton Moore, E. R. Morris, J. L. Murphy, C. Freeman Murray.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Nangle, William C. Noxon.

Major R. H. Parkinson, J. H. Pangman.

A. S. Rendell, W. A. Rolfe, H. F. Russell, H. F. Ryan, Hon. J. D. Ryan.

Harry Smith, Douglas Spencer, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Timewell, H. B. Thomson.

Harry Weber, R. G. E. Whitney, Sir John Wimble, L. B. Wimble.

—* *

In spite of the charge against him having been dismissed at the preliminary hearing in Montreal, the Department of Justice at Ottawa has decided to submit the case of Sir Montagu Allan, former President of the Merchants Bank, to a Grand Jury.

At the Congress of the Alliance Française (according to Reuter's Marseilles correspondent), a Canadian delegate said: "Three million Canadians speak French—not a *patois*, but a language still impregnated with the perfume of the seventeenth century. They still live the whole intellectual life of France."

PURELY PERSONAL

[illegible]

The Duke of Devonshire has accepted a seat on the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the distribution of honours.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire opened, as a war memorial, on Monday a cottage hospital at Bakewell, Derbyshire. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Rachel and Lady Anne Cavendish, Lord and Lady Hartington, and Lady Drummond.

* *

Lord Morris, who has arrived in Canada from Newfoundland, will return to London at the end of the month.

* *

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who, with the High Commissioner, are Canada's delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, are expected to arrive at Southampton by the *Empress of Scotland* on August 29.

* *

The Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, was the preacher at the evening service in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of the London *Times*, curtailed his visit to Canada and arrived at Southampton by the *Aquitania* on Tuesday.

* *

The Hon. J. D. Cameron, Justice of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba (formerly Attorney-General for the Province), is at the Savoy Hotel, London.

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown has been re-elected President of the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, and Mr. R. B. Stewart hon. secretary. Messrs. J. Obed Smith and C. W. O. Rochs (Marconi Telegraph Co.) have been elected to the Council.

* *

Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., A.D.C., has been promoted to the rank of Major-General on the retired list of the Canadian Militia as from April 1 last in recognition of his 40 years' connection with the R.C.M.P.

* *

Lady Drummond, Sir Howard and Lady Frank, and Mr. W. C. Noxon sailed from Southampton for Quebec on Thursday by the *Empress of Scotland*.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, expects to arrive back from Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Wade, by the *Empress of Scotland* on August 29.

* *

Mme. Anna Pavlova, the dancer, sailed for Canada by the *Empress of Scotland* on Thursday *en route* for Japan and China.

* *

Among the passengers by the *Empress of Australia* from Vancouver on her first trip from Canada to the Orient were Mr. P. D. Sutherland, general passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., Hong Kong; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Braden, Toronto; and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cameron, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Obed Smith left London for Antwerp on Thursday.

* *

The appointment of Sub-Lieut.-C. Lee, R.C.N., to H.M.S. *Clematis* is cancelled.

* *

Captain Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, M.P., sailed for Canada by the *Albania* on August 3.

* *

Mr. W. S. Allward, the sculptor, who has been on the Continent in connection with the Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge, is in London.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

(See page 167.)

In the tournament at the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion, was beaten by Capablanca in the fourth round, beat Euwe in the fifth, and was beaten by Watson in the sixth and Reti in the seventh.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montcalm* on August 4 included Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mr. A. E. Barker, Mr. W. Batty, Mr. George Bell, K.C., and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. V. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bridge, Dr. Alan Brown, Mr. H. W. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Dalley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davy, Professor C. R. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Free, Mr. E. A. Froude, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gordon White, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Harrison, Mr. S. D. Hickie, Mr. J. B. Hirst, Captain and Mrs. O. G. Hunt, Mr. D. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jones, Mr. A. and Miss K. Luke, Mr. C. W. Macguire, Mr. J. W. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Moss, Mr. C. H. Pass, Mr. B. Pontifex, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shepherd, Mr. Percy Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stevenson, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. H. Yates, Dr. D. B. S. Jones, Mr. H. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wilgress.

[illegible] Pauline [illegible] of Vancouver, who won the [illegible] given by the Provincial Government for study in France, is in London *en route* to Vancouver [illegible] the *Montcalm* on [illegible].

* *

The Very Rev. G. F. Coombes, M.A., D.D., Dean of Rupert's Land and Professor in St. John's College, Winnipeg, has resigned, owing to failing health, and will leave about the end of August to live in Southern California.

* *

The departures for Canada by the *Victorian* last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell, Mr. A. D. Frame, Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. C. M. Govan, Mr. A. Lockley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Love, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Patterson, Mr. L. P. Roy, Mr. J. Soar, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. White.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Miss Emily Muriel Fraser, daughter of Mrs. James Fraser, of Halifax, N.S., was married in New York on July 22 to Mr. John Wilson Primrose, of Winnipeg.

* *

Mrs. J. R. Henderson, of Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith, to Mr. M. Henry Gault, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matthew H. Gault.

* *

The marriage took place on July 20, at St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, of Mrs. S. H. Thompson, daughter of Mr. H. Winnett, Warren Road, to the Rev. W. Henry Hamilton Sparks, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

* *

The engagement is announced between Victor Ernest Kleven, of Saskatoon, son of Judge C. O. Kleven, and Hilda Mary Smyth, youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Basil B. Smyth, of Betteshanger Rectory, Kent.

* *

The marriage took place on July 29 of Miss Gertrude C. Wright, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright, Montreal, to Frank Traverse Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson, also of Montreal.

* *

At St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, Kathleen Marrable, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Henry Flood, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, was married to Archibald Alexander, third son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Watt, Victoria.

* *

The marriage took place on July 22, at St. Stephen's Church, Calgary, of Miss Florence May Sawer, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Lamb Sawer and Mrs. Sawer, of Montreal, to Mr. Eric Almon Lovett, son of Mr. H. A. Lovett, K.C., and Mrs. Lovett, of Montreal.

At Fort Coulonge, Que., the home of the bride's parents, Frances Gilman Bryson, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Bryson and Mrs. Bryson, was married to Mr. Owen Toller, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick and Mrs. Toller, of Ottawa.

* *

The marriage has taken place at the Church of the Advent, Montreal, of Johanna Regina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Herbert Johnson Ruel and granddaughter of the late Mr. James Rhodes Ruel, of Pembridge House, St. John, N.B., and great-granddaughter of the late Hon. Hugh Johnson, to Mr. Douglas Overton Atkinson, of Walkerville, Ont., son of the late Mr. Charles O. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, of London, England.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

August 9-10.—Cricket: Canadians v. Free Foresters, at Oval.

August 10.—Agricultural Society's Annual Show, at Tring Park, Herts.

August 11.—Cricket: Canadians v. Lords and Commons, at Lord's.

August 14.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Finals, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

August 14-15.—Cricket: Canadians v. Royal Artillery, at Woolwich.

August 15.—Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show, 4 days.

August 16.—Westerham Hill Horse Show, Westerham, Kent.

August 16.—Cricket: Canadians v. Hampstead, at Hampstead.

August 17.—Berkshire Horse Show, Maidenhead.

August 18-19.—Cricket: Canadians v. M.C.C., at Lord's.

August 21.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

August 21-22.—Cricket: Canadians v. Gentlemen of Essex, at Brentwood.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 155.)

At Christ's Church, Roche's Point, Lake Simcoe, on July 5, Lois Alexandria, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Howard, Toronto, was married to Mr. George H. Armstrong, only son of Mrs. Armstrong and the late Mr. James Armstrong, Toronto.

* *

The marriage took place very quietly at Grace Church on July 3 of Margaret Young, daughter of the late Matthew Cockburn, of Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, and Mrs. Cockburn, of Montreal, to Mr. Kenneth Campbell Borland, son of the late D. R. Borland and Mrs. Borland, of Hutchison Street, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Maris (Marie) Sincennes, only daughter of Mrs. M. Sincennes, of Montreal, and granddaughter of the late Hon. G. G. Sincennes, to Capt. E. B. Smythe, M.C., of the Bank of Montreal in Mexico City, son of the late Edward H. Smythe, K.C., LL.D., of Kingston, took place in the chapel of the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Adelphi, Strand.—"The Way of An Eagle."

Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Listening In."

Criterion, Piccadilly.—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."

St. James's, King Street,.—"The Bat."

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Dorothy Dickson).

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

Alhambra, Charing Cross Road.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Empire Trade.

"So far as Canada is concerned, the opportunity is ripe for British encouragement of Empire trade. The United States tariff is aimed at Canadian exports of natural products and British exports of finished goods. Canada and Britain ought to find it much more convenient to deal directly and side-track the exclusionists at Washington. Joseph Chamberlain bitterly attacked, in some of his Tariff Reform speeches, the tendency of British capital to prefer foreign markets to those in the oversea parts of the Empire, which he traced to a prejudice in favour of outsiders. The collapse of so many of those foreign nations and the excesses of the tariff framers at Washington are removing that prejudice, and perhaps something more concrete will now be possible."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

The Rush-Bagot Agreement.

"The Rush-Bagot agreement has not lapsed. It continues to have the same binding force as a century ago, suffices for its purpose, and cannot be strengthened by any new compact. Why open the subject? No one in Canada contemplates conquering the United States by force of arms, and we are sure no one in the United States proposes to subdue Canada. Has the Washington disarmament conference gone to the Premier's head, that he desires to make a new treaty with our neighbours? What is there to disarm? A hundred-ton vessel, and a ten-pounder gun? Such a ship and such equipment might serve the sportsmen in duck hunting, but surely are not an important menace. There is nothing to disarm, but when Mr. King begins to open the subject of international relations, when he stirs sleeping dogs, the danger is that the end of the negotiations may find the lion and the lamb peacefully reclining—with the lamb inside the lion."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Cattle Trade and the Navy.

"Now that Canada has another profitable bond of Empire we may conceivably take keener and more intimate interest in naval defence. If we lost command of the sea our cattle trade would be met by an embargo quite as destructive—indeed, more so—as that which hitherto has met us at British ports. Thus in another respect expenditure on the Navy becomes insurance on our trade. That is the way the British taxpayer regards it. But it is only too plain that he cannot stand the pace alone. If Canada is to profit, Canada should pay."—*Montreal Star.*

The Promise of the Crops.

"After a considerable period of depression there is to-day more hope in the West than there has been for several years. The crop is not gathered yet, but if it can evade the dangers that usually beset it and a good harvest is obtained the effect will be felt throughout the country. Already the anticipation of at least a fair average crop has stimulated business. Anything in the nature of a bumper crop this year would mean the definite entrance of the country into a new and brighter era. To the railways it would mean much, for they would have not only the grain to haul but the increased purchasing power of the farmers would mean a great increase in shipments of merchandise of all kinds from the East."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The Grand Trunk Shareholders.

"We do not for a moment impute to the management the difficulties of the Grand Trunk. These were entirely due to untoward circumstances over which the management had no control; but we do insist that the shareholders should be the last to cry out against the Canadian Government and attribute to it bad faith when that Government, at the expense of the Canadian people, protected the interests of all Debenture holders and of holders of Guaranteed stock as well. There has been altogether too much idle talk of the injustice done the Grand Trunk shareholders, and too much assumption that the duty of Governments is to intervene between investors and their losses. If the Grand Trunk shareholders want their railway back, we have no hesitation in saying that they can have it by reimbursing the Government the sums advanced to cover operating deficits, to maintain roadway, and to provide equipment, sums aggregating about $80,000,000. If the late Canadian Government committed any fault in respect of the Grand Trunk it was that of needless prodigality, and unless the shareholders are prepared to repurchase the property they should cease whining about injustice done them, and threatening injury to Canadian credit that never was in jeopardy."—*Montreal Gazette.*

* *

ESKIMO'S SEVEN VICTIMS.

Out of the frozen North a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has arrived with news of the murder of seven men by an Eskimo who ran amok on Herschell Island, Hudson Bay, four months ago (says Reuter's Edmonton correspondent). His victims were a constable of the Mounted Police, a Hudson Bay factor, and five of his tribesmen.

The Eskimo, a young seal hunter employed by the factor, killed his five comrades as they lay sleeping one night last March. The Mounted Police tracked him, captured him, and brought him back to Herschell Island, where he was kept in prison to await trial for the murders. Constable Peak was detailed to guard the Eskimo. One night his prisoner managed to seize his rifle and killed him. When the factor threatened to cut off his escape the Eskimo killed him too.

Making his way back to the tribe, the murderer told his fellows he had killed seven men, and declared he intended to "wipe out the rest of the island." Twenty-four hours later, however, the Mounted Police recaptured him.

The prisoner may be brought to Edmonton for trial, because of the high feeling running among his tribesmen at the Hudson Bay post.

* *

The 200 men of the Royal Navy, who were lent to Canada when the cruisers *Aurora*, *Patrician*, and *Patriot* were presented to the Dominion by the Imperial Government two years ago, have returned to England.

Reporting on wireless communications throughout the Empire at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union, Mr. Robert Donald said the Government of Canada had so far not informed the British Government what its Empire policy would be, but it had granted a contract to a Canadian Company—a Marconi affiliation—for erecting stations at Montreal and Vancouver.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

A Novel Train on the Canadian National Railways.

THE lines of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways in Northern Manitoba have lately been utilised by the Government of Manitoba in the inauguration of a remarkable scheme for broadcasting a higher knowledge of mixed farming in districts in which the growing of wheat and other grain crops has up to the present received most attention.

A special type of train was fitted up for demonstration purposes, and to serve as a travelling market for some good-class live stock. Some of the best agricultural brains of the land were in attendance for the purpose of guiding, instructing, and advising the local farmer not only on any purchases he might make, but on any other question leading to the better working of his farm.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, in full realisation of the initial dangers of a novel enterprise, deemed the cattle stock sufficient for an experimental trip, the primary object being, of course, to exhibit an assortment of cattle which would represent exactly what the market was demanding, and what the people themselves, to be successful farmers, must strive to raise.

PRIZE CATTLE ON A MANITOBA FARM.

It was found, for example, that many farmers in Northern Manitoba, while willing to purchase cattle by part-payment or cash in full at their doorstep, were insufficiently experienced to purchase a thoroughbred beast at one of the large centres, their lack of knowledge restraining purchase.

Prior to the starting of the Live Stock Improvement Train, as it was called, 47 signed applications were handed in by survey men, whose duty it had been to ascertain the probable market in the districts to be visited along the railway. At the outset, therefore, the success of the scheme was to some extent assured.

Of the stock carried on the train, the hogs consisted of one of strictly bacon type, one of bacon type but over-weight, and one thick fat lard hog. The cattle included one medium steer, one heavy-weight steer, a calf, one well-bred but stinted calf, one fair-feeder steer, one stocker steer, and two good Holstein cows. Rough and undesirable types of both hogs and steers were included among the exhibits, the object being to contrast the ideal with the unmarketable type of animal so as to enable the farmer to recognise readily the points at which to aim in taking up cattle-rearing.

Everywhere along the route great interest was displayed, and while the stock was of nothing more than medium grade, it was generally acknowledged by the many farmers to be the best seen in the north.

The first three weeks alone exhausted the cattle stock on the train, and altogether 80 pure-bred bulls were disposed of during the itinerary. Those who had travelled on the train estimated that fully 40 per cent. more animals than had been available could have been disposed of, and declared that had the train carried a supply of brood sows, good milch cows, sheep, and poultry—to judge by repeated requests along the line—at least 100 cows, together with a large number of other animals and birds, could have been placed.

There were on the train a number of well-known speakers and professors from the Agricultural College, who were not only thoroughly conversant with the needs of mixed farming, but also thoroughly acquainted with the many difficulties which beset the path of the farmer on virgin soil. At every stop they would alight and examine the land, comment upon it, and advocate means to obtain its full benefits. They urged upon their listeners the need for growing sweet clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, and corn, asserting that the territory between the lakes of Northern Manitoba in every respect equalled that of the fertile South.

Several thousand pounds of grass seed could have been sold on the spot, had the train been loaded with it. That the demand will meet with due consideration when next the train is operating is certain.

The speakers from the agricultural section dealt with such subjects as the bacon industry, and the peculiar class of hog which it demands; the culling of poultry, the separating of good and bad "layer" birds, and the detection and prevention of tuberculosis in birds; and, perhaps most important, the feeding and rearing of live stock, with special emphasis on the care necessary in their growing stages.

The boys' and girls' car was well equipped to initiate the younger generation into the somewhat complex subject of animal and bird life. Demonstrations were also given for testing water suitable for drinking purposes. In addition, moving pictures on various topics of interest claimed the children's attention.

For the benefit of the women a special car was arranged for the demonstration of vegetable and fruit canning, cutting of patterns and sewing, together with other things of feminine interest.

The importance of the work done by this train should give a strong impetus to agricultural improvement in these districts. Such a method of instruction offers a broad scope for the spreading of agricultural knowledge, and if only the railways are willing to co-operate with the Provincial Government for the next few years great improvements may be looked for in the agricultural characteristics of the Northern districts of Manitoba.

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CANADA'S BUFFALO.

The great Canadian herd of buffalo at Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, has increased to 6,146 head, according to the official count made by the Superintendent, as the animals were being turned out of their winter quarters into the 160 square miles of range enclosed in the Park. The report, which was made to the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, shows that the natural increase for the year was 1,075, while the decrease due to fighting, old age and animals slaughtered was 81, giving a net increase of 994.

Close to 1,100 of the animals remained in the main park during the winter months, and came through in splendid condition, while 4,962 were in winter quarters. The balance of the herd was taken care of in the home paddock and cattalo enclosures.

Thirteen years ago the nucleus of this great herd, numbering approximately 700, was purchased from Michael Pablo, of Montana, and the buffalo have grown in this period to 8½ times their original number. To-day Canada possesses three-fifths of the American bison in the world, with an estimated valuation of nearly $2,000,000.

The disposal of a number of the male buffalo, which exceed herd purposes by about 1,000 head, is at present engaging the attention of the Department.

* *

"THE CATTLE DRUMMER."

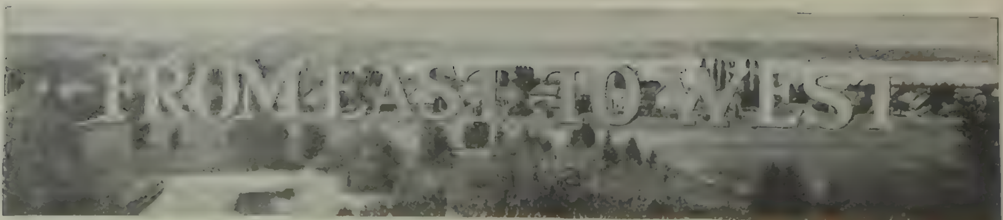
Lord Beaverbrook's services in connection with the campaign for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo were acknowledged in last week's *Punch* by a cartoon, entitled "The Cattle-Drummer," showing "The Baron of Beeferbrook" bestriding a steer, just landed from the steamer, and singing, to his own drumming:—

"Oh, the roast beef of Old Canada,
And oh, the Canadian roast beef."

* *

Mr. F. Perry, a Vancouver mining engineer, is reported to have discovered in a remote valley of British Columbia, close to the Yukon border, the bones of a prehistoric mastodon and the footprints of another prehistoric monster.

A trade report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association says: "That business is slowly but surely adjusting itself to the lower plane is indicated in most advices being received. Although orders are smaller than would be wished, they are more numerous, and there is plenty of evidence that trade is emerging from the period of depression.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—With a population of 5,371,315, Canada exported produce to the value of $33 per head in 1901, as compared with a population of 8,750,000 in 1920, and exports per capita of $147, according to Government statistics. The value of exports in 1901 was $117,776,044, as against $1,286,658,709 in 1920.

——Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Conciliation created to investigate the wage dispute between the Père Marquette Railway Company and its shopmen.

——Col. J. L. Ralston, D.S.O., Halifax; Col. Walter McKeown, Toronto; and Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., Montreal, have been appointed a Royal Commission to investigate charges levelled against the Pensions Board by the Great War Veterans' Association. The investigations of the Commission will be divided into two phases: (1) The charges made by the G.W.V.A., and (2) re-establishment conditions generally. Mr. Howard D. Dewar has been appointed secretary to the Commission.

TORONTO.—Announcement is made of an excursion to the industrial districts of Northern Ontario early in September by a party which is to be composed of the leaders of commerce of this city, together with any business men who may be interested in the development of the north country. Believing that five days spent "on the ground" will be the most valuable factor in impressing Toronto men, and that such a visit will be an investment which will pay real dividends, the Board has prepared an itinerary for the trip which covers most comprehensively the chief districts of Northern Ontario.

——The sale of 832 Yonge Street for about $40,000 is recorded. The property is a solid brick store with offices above, and having a frontage 25 ft. and a depth 147 ft. The store has been occupied by an Army and Navy goods business.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara River Bridge Company has been granted authority by the Privy Council to construct a bridge across the Niagara River just below the falls, to replace the old cantilever bridge built in 1882, over which the Michigan Central Railroad now operates. As the structure will be international, the authority is only so far as the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada extends.

KINGSTON.—The Hamilton Collegiate Institute won the challenge shield of the Royal Military College in the inter-school rifle competition with a total score of 223. The Victoria High School's first team was second with 199, and the Regina Collegiate Institute's first team was third, with a score of 194.

WINDSOR.—Out of a total of 890 persons who applied for admission to Canada at this port in June, 334 were admitted and 556 rejected, according to the figures of the Chief Immigration Officer. During the same month 109 persons applied for admission at Walkerville, 41 of whom were admitted and 68 rejected.

COBALT.—As quickly as survey parties can be assembled, the Northern Development Branch of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests will locate two alternative roads to Matachewan gold area, one from Swastika, on the main line of the T. and N.O. Railway, and the other from the end of the Elk Lake branch. It is expected that actual construction work will commence immediately the survey party report and the route is chosen.

FORT WILLIAM.—At the annual convention of the Masonic Grand Lodge, Col. W. N. Ponton, of Belleville, was re-elected G.M.; Mr. F. C. Perry, of Fort William, G.S.W.; Mr. Thomas Forsyth, of Fort William, J.S.W.; Mr. E. T. Malone was re-elected G.T., and Mr. A. M. Logan re-elected Grand Secretary. The Grand Master suggested that the Grand Lodge of Canada should cable the Grand Lodge of Ireland, assuring them of the support of Canadian Masons in their struggle, setting aside $5,000 for their assistance. The Masons of Canada, said Col. Ponton, were determined that Ireland as well as Canada should remain an integral part of the British Empire. He recommended that each member should contribute $5 toward the erection of the proposed Masonic home, making a fund of half a million to start with.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—"Economic conditions may not return to normal immediately, as a result of the bumper hay crop in sight, but the situation will be better than even the most optimistic expectations," stated the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, on his return from an inspection trip in the Lower St. Lawrence district. Mr. Caron said that generally the crop will be 30 per cent. bigger than last year's, and added that "Quebec is to have the best crop for the last 10 years." This year, he says, high prices may not be reached, but the general benefit, however, will be wonderful.

——Returning from an extensive trip through Bonaventure and Gaspé counties, the Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, expressed himself as optimistic regarding the prospects in that section of the Province. "The salmon fishing has been really marvellous this year, and is considered by old fishermen to be the best in the last 30 years," he stated.

MONTREAL.—While this year it is the liquor sales which predominate in the revenue of the Quebec Liquor Commission in this city, latterly there has been a heavy demand for wines, as wine with meals is becoming popular in the Province. There are two stores where wine may be bought in this city, but a third will be opened shortly.

—The number of births in this city in 1921, according to official figures, was 21,136, a rate of 34.73 per 1,000 of the population. A total of 9,740 deaths occurred in the city, an average of 13.9 per 1,000. During the year 1921 there were 5,984 marriages recorded, as compared with the average for the preceding five-year period of 5,410.

ST. HYACINTHE.—The United States Knitting Company of Pawtucket, R.I., has secured an option on a building here, and expects to have a new factory in operation shortly.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. — New Brunswick's revenue from stumpage for lumber cut upon the Crown lands of New Brunswick during the present fiscal year will be less than $400,000, according to Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.

ST. JOHN.—The renewal of the lumber exports from this port to the United States is indicated by a statement of lumber and lumber products exported to the United States from St. John during the quarter ended June 30, 1922. The total exports are nearly twice those for the corresponding quarter last year.

——At the 42nd annual convention of the New Brunswick Medical Association officers elected were: President, Dr. S. H. MacDonald, of St. John; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. S. Bridges (St. John) and Dr. L. M. Curran (St. John); secretary, Dr. E. J. Ryan.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Halifax Golf Club has secured the property on the North-West Arm for its new links. It is estimated the total cost of the work will be in the neighbourhood of $75,000, of which amount $60,000 has already been subscribed.

SYDNEY.—During the week ending July 29 85,000 tons of coal were shipped by the Dominion Coal Company from International Pier here, a record quantity. The highest previous week was 80,000 tons. Over 31,000 tons were for American ports, the largest tonnage shipped from Cape Breton to the United States in many years.

PICTOU.—The Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, and Mrs. King, have been guests here of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., and Mrs. Macdonald, after visiting Port Maitland, Digby, and Windsor.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. Over 5,000 people attended the celebration at Scotch Fort, near here, in commemoration of the landing near that place in 1772, of 210 Highland Catholic immigrants, the first organised band of Scottish settlers to come to Prince Edward Island. Many descendants of these pioneers were present from the island, other parts of Canada, and the United States.

—Dealers in the State of Virginia have made an offer for the whole of this season's certified seed potato crop in this Province, according to the secretary of the Potato Growers' Association. The Province's seed potatoes have long been in popular demand in various parts of the United States.

—The Island lobster pack is from 7,000 to 10,000 cases above that of last year, representing an increase in the catch of approximately 30 per cent., according to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, who has completed a tour of the lobster factories.

——Sir Louis Davies, Chief Justice of Canada, and Lady Davies, who are spending the summer at their residence here, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on July 23.

Gerald Meikle, Brightwood Golf Club, Dartmouth, N.S., won the amateur golf championship of the Maritime Provinces here, for the third successive year, when he defeated H. M. Wylie, Halifax, by 10 up and 9 to play. The Lieutenant-Governor Mackinnon presented the tournament prizes.

——It is expected that a vote will shortly be taken in this Province on a proposal to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. Norman Lambert, one of the guiding spirits of the Farmers' political movement, has resigned the secretaryship of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which he has held since 1917, in order to accept the vice-presidency of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, the president of which is Mr. James Stewart, former head of the Canada Wheat Board.

——During the first six months of the present year Manitoba has experienced a decided boom in building, and the prospects are that the construction and allied trades in this Province will have a year of activity unsurpassed by any year since 1914. Activity has been most marked in Winnipeg, where permits issued for the first six months of the year exceeded $4,300,000.

BRANDON.—With a record number of entries, including exhibitors from Ontario, Quebec, Yakima, Washington and other parts of the United States, as well as the best herds in Western Canada, the Provincial Exhibition was opened on July 24 by the ex-Premier, Mr. T. C. Norris.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—At a special meeting of the School Board of this city, it was decided to institute a cut of 5 per cent in all teachers' salaries, and that the minimum salary shall be $1,000.

MINNEDOSA.—Ideal weather contributed largely to the success of the summer fair, held here July 18 and 19.

MINIOTA.—At the annual exhibition of the Miniota Agricultural Society, there was a splendid attendance and the largest entry-list in the history of the society.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Of the 146,477 persons who arrived in Canada in 1921 for the first time, 7,335, or 4.9 per cent., came to Saskatchewan. This is the lowest percentage in the Province's history. Homestead entries were, however, high, totalling 2,729, as compared with 1,726 for 1920.

——Mr. James Robinson, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Association of Regina, has been appointed a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners, at a salary of $6,000 a year, vice Mr. J. P. Jones, resigned.

The total value of agricultural production in Saskatchewan in 1921 was $444,037,073, made up of grain crops $210,732,073; field crops, $14,065,000; farm products, $34,014,436; and livestock, $185,320,751. Livestock in 1921 created a record in number and value, being 1,170,389 horses, 1,563,332 cattle, 188,021 sheep, and 432,776 swine. The total amount of wheat produced in the Province in 1921 was 201,347,483 bushels from 13,556,708 acres, the greatest of any season in the Province's history, with the single exception of 1915.

—A representative of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries here recently returned from Europe, after having made arrangements to export the bulk of the company's butter from this point to Great Britain direct, and it is expected that between 25 and 30 carloads will leave Regina for the British Isles this year. Four cars are already on their way to the Atlantic Coast.

BIENFAIT.—The coal mines in this region have been maintaining weekly shipments in excess of 2,000 tons, 56 cars leaving in one week with 2,146 tons.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Cumberland provincial by-election, necessitated by the retirement of the Hon. George Langley, will be fought by three candidates, all claiming to support the Dunning Government, viz., Messrs. D. A. Hall, Gordon MacDonald, and J. E. Lussier, all of Prince Albert.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Over 600 teachers from all parts of the Province are attending the annual summer school now in progress at the university, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Education, and under the supervision of Mr. G. F. McNally, Supervisor of Schools.

——A car of the McMurray tar sands has been shipped to Swansea, Wales, being the result of 18 months of research by General Lindsay's chemists in London, England. A variety of tests have been made in England, in addition to which processes for the extracting of oil from the bitumen have been studied in both France and Germany, and it is hoped that the experiments on the new carload will be successful and result in more extensive developments.

—At the by-elections to fill the vacancies in the Legislature in Sedgewick, Whitford, and Ribstone, three new Farmer members were elected: Mr. A. G. Andrews by acclamation in Sedgewick, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon. Chas. Stewart; Mr. A. Chornohus, in Whitford, defeating Mr. A. S. Shandro, the former member; and in Ribstone, Mr. W. G. Farquarson was elected over Mr. H. J. McKenna, the Liberal candidate.

——The Federal Government has endorsed a grant of $66,965 to the Province of Alberta "for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The products of British Columbia's leading industries in 1921 ranked as follows in value: Timber, $92,000,000; agriculture, $64,000,000; mining, $42,000,000; fisheries, $14,000,000.

——The apple crop in the Okanagan will be 84 to 85 per cent. of that of 1921, with an estimate of 2,281,000 boxes, or 3,271 cars, as against 2¾ million boxes in 1921, according to the crop report issued by the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

——The Canadian Government docks at Ogden Point, built at a cost of $2,500,000, are now ready for use, according to an announcement by Captain C. S. Nicholson, Superintendent of Floating Equipment for the Canadian National Railways.

VANCOUVER.—On July 21 Lord and Lady Byng were given an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival here by thousands of citizens who lined the decorated streets. Following the inspection of the guard of honour, composed of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, His Excellency was escorted to the Court House, where he was presented with an address of welcome by Mayor Tisdall.

SOME POPULAR SUMM

CRICKET IN ONTARIO.

A MATTING

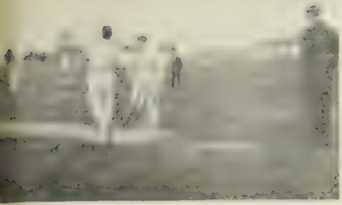
BASEBALL: THE BATTER READY TO RUN TO FIRST BASE.

LAWN BOW

WATER HAZARD ON A GOLF COURSE NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

A CANADIAN BASEBALL

R SPORTS IN CANADA



N THE WEST

LACROSSE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE WEST.

TENNIS COURTS AT MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA.

HEERING THE VICTORS.

TROTTING AT A WESTERN FAIR.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott's position as one of Canada's leading poets will be confirmed and reinforced by his latest selection of poems, "Beauty and Life" (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart). Most of these are short. The longest are the "Ode for the Keats Centenary" and the "Variations on a Seventeenth-Century Theme"—the latter really a sequence of poems whose character is described in the title. The closing pieces are war poems. The whole selection, in its variety, illustrates Mr. Scott's wide range of imaginative power, his keen sense of colour and of the beauty of nature, and his understanding of what lies beneath, as well as of his ability to weave his thoughts into pleasing and inspiring verse.

The Position of England.

"England," by an Overseas Englishman (London: John Lane, 6s.), bears piquantly and suggestively a thistle on its cover. The writer is a patriotic Englishman who, from an examination of the state of his country and its influence in various spheres, has come to the conclusion that it has reached and passed its zenith. The most hopeful episode in its recent history he sees in the separation of Ireland—"by the large measure of freedom which it may bring England." In his comprehensive survey—which is always interesting—he finds, in every direction, "England" lost in "British." The strength and the weakness alike of his arguments are just that they are so exclusively English.

Wild Life in Canada.

One of the greatest authorities on the wild life of Canada was the late Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist, under the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. His observations in those capacities have been put together in a volume now published posthumously under the title of "Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada" (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons). Dr. Hewitt was that useful combination, a student and an enthusiast, and he has effectively brought these qualities to bear upon his survey of the beasts and birds of the Dominion. In dealing with his subject both in general and in particular, he examines its past, its present, and its future, and shows its romantic as well as its utilitarian aspects. The volume, which is well illustrated, is full of details interesting to the naturalist and the sportsman.

A Canadian Explorer on the Arctic.

In "The Friendly Arctic" (London: Macmillan and Co.), Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, tells the story of his recent five years' sojourn in the northern polar regions. In itself, this record is a stirring tale of adventure, that makes fascinating reading, and in many respects throws new light on Eskimo life. The chief significance of the Canadian Government expedition concerned, however, in the eyes of its leader, was its proof that life in the Arctic regions can be made self-sustaining even by those not habituated to it. As Sir Robert Borden, who, as Prime Minister of Canada, was chiefly responsible for the expedition, well says in an introduction: "As a result of the expedition many thousands of square miles have been added to the territory of Canada, much interesting material of great scientific value has been secured, unknown areas of vast extent have been explored, and many illusions with respect to Arctic conditions have been dissipated."

Universities of the Empire.

"The Year-Book of the Universities of the Empire, 1922" (edited by W. H. Dawson, and published for the Universities Bureau of the British Empire by G. Bell and Sons, London, 7s. 6d. net), is a most admirable book of reference on all matters relating to higher education and preparation for the professions. The entrance requirements, scope, and curriculum of all the Empire's Universities are dealt with. The Canadian section is introduced by an article by Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, President of Dalhousie University, and President for 1920 of the Conference of Canadian Universities, who points out that while the majority of Canadian Universities have followed the Oxford or other tradition they have at the same time developed a distinct type of their own suited to the requirements of life in the Dominion. The usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by the appendices, which include valuable information relating to professions and occupations to which a University education is a necessary or desirable preliminary, and also notes as to grants and scholarships, and particulars of foreign Universities.

* *

A Conference of Dominion and Provincial Governments regarding unemployment has been called in Ottawa for September 7, according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company

The liabilities of the Federal Government in regard to unemployment relief during the past winter are estimated at $1,300,000. About half of this amount was on account of direct relief, and the remainder was the Federal share of the excess cost of public relief works undertaken by the local authorities during the winter.

THE MERCHANTS BANK CASE.

Sir H. Montagu Allan, the former President of the Merchants Bank of Canada, admitted last week (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), under cross-examination, in the trial of Mr. D. C. Macarow, the former general manager of the bank, that he doubted the accuracy of the bank report made to the Government last October, with regard to which action is being taken against Mr. Macarow.

One witness, Mr. F. H. Wilson, stated that two loans had been granted to Mr. Macarow, one for $150,000, fully secured, and one for $80,000 without security. These two loans formed part of $2,000,000 lent by the bank to its employees.

* *

CANADIAN RAILWAYMEN CONCILIATORY.

As evidence of the good relations existing between the railway companies and railwaymen in Canada, the maintenance of way employees have agreed to abandon their demand for a Board of Conciliation and deal directly with the companies.

In their announcement the employees say: "It is generally recognised by Canadian railway employees that, for economic reasons which, in the interests of the employees as much as in the interests of the railways, must be taken into consideration, rates paid by competing railways in the United States largely influence rates paid in Canada. At the present time in the United States reduced rates are in effect, but in view of the protests of the employees new hearings are about to be instituted before the United States Railway Board."

The reduced rates of payment are to remain in effect in Canada without prejudice to either party (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) pending a final settlement between the railways and the employees in the United States, when it is expected that the scale wages agreed upon in the United States will be adopted in Canada.

* *

Ottawa coal dealers have decided to purchase 9,000 tons of Welsh coal as a first order.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709.509 ozs.
Silver	8.412.059 ozs.
Copper	3.070.719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5.430.147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1.402.019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3.570.222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

10,000 per cent.

£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

This dividend has actually been paid by a North American Oil Company.

But it was not paid to the over timid gilt-edged investor. The shareholders put their money up and took their chance.

This is merely one example. What has happened to others can happen to you.

Given experience, hard work, fair dealing and unlimited faith, Canada will become one of the richest, if not the richest, Oil-producing country in the world.

This is the Oil Age. The days of huge reward to the small investor. An offer is being made to you to participate. It is worth while asking for particulars.

Address your enquiry to:—

GEO. WESTCOTT,
PREMIER HOUSE,
48 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNOCCUPIED LAND IN THE WEST.

Millions of Acres in Prairie Provinces Awaiting the Settler

A REVIEW of the surveyed land situation in the Prairie Provinces shows, as one of the most significant fact that, although nearly 20,000,000 acres still remain available for homestead entry, this area is less than half of the acreage already homesteaded. The remaining 20,000,000 acres include the lands that have been passed over by homesteaders in the process of selection, but are composed chiefly of new areas beyond the present fringe of settlement

A second important point is that—apart from the immense areas already disposed of under homestead laws or remaining available for homestead entry—there has been a total of about 48,000,000 acres set aside in the form of grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, grants to various railways, and school endowment for the Western Provinces. These lands are being sold from year to year. The total sales up to March 31, 1921, amounted to some 28,000,000 acres, thus leaving a very considerable acreage still unsold at that date.

Recent investigations, carried out by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, have shown that there are, within 15 miles of existing railways in the three Prairie Provinces, considerably more than 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied land privately owned. This figure does not include the several million acres of unsold school lands which, though not subject to homestead entry, are nevertheless publicly held and obtainable by purchase through the School Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior.

A PROSPEROUS SASKATCHEWAN FARMER'S HOMESTEAD

Taking the situation as a whole, it is evident that there is still ample opportunity for the homesteader who desires to enter the newly-opened areas, but that the great settlement problem of Western Canada to-day is that of filling up the vacant lands within the settled areas. The maximum advantage, both to the individual settler and to the country, seems clearly to lie in this direction rather than in that of extending the actual bounds of settlement over a still greater area. In the present situation, the Prairie Provinces have over 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied land in private ownership. At an average valuation of $15 per acre this area represents some $300,000,000 worth of land lying idle.

Land Settlement Policy.

Available Dominion lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Peace River Block in the Province of British Columbia, are in future to be dealt with by areas.

Area A comprises the lands lying south of Township 16 in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The right of entry is withdrawn in this area. Vacant and available Dominion lands therein, however, are open for applications for leasing for grazing purposes.

Area B comprises lands within the Lethbridge, Calgary, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon Land Agencies, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, lying north of Township 15, and west of the third meridian. Vacant and available Dominion lands in this area are being inspected, and such as are found suitable for settlement will be available for entry on the usual terms. The residue of such lands will be available for applications for leasing for grazing purposes.

Area C comprises all the territory lying to the north and east of areas A and B in M[illegible] Alberta, and includes the Peace River Block in British Columbia. Disposition of the available Dominion [illegible] territory will be continued as in th[illegible]

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

In an interview in Winnipeg, Mr. R. J. C. Stead, Director of Publicity for the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, said

"Canada no longer holds the magnet of free land with which she used to draw her immigration flow. Of course, there is free land available, but it entails more responsibilities upon the immigrant than did the grants given when this Western country was receiving heavy influxes yearly. Now, the free lands must be taken up far from railways, usually so distant from towns that in fairness to the settler, and out of prudence exercised in behalf of the district in which he would be settled, the fact has to be made clear to him. He must have that moderate amount of money which will make it possible for him to survive through the early years of settlement in such isolated parts. The country is not likely, either, to consider the advisability of giving those added railway facilities which would have to be provided if the more distant sections of the country were now to be settled up. Plenty of good land within ready distances of railways exists to-day for settlement. But to secure immigration to settle on that land necessitates that such settlers be selected with a view to their ability to pay their way, and must be possessed of a certain essential amount of money."

* *

REAL FARMERS WANTED.

The Hon. George Hoadley, Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, said in an interview with the *Manitoba Free Press*:

"Since immigration spells success or failure to Western Canada, its outcome is dependent solely upon our getting into the country the right type of people. We want people on our land. We want farmers, or men who will become farmers. We want real farmers. I do not mean men who simply live in homes upon the land. I define the farmer as he who produces for his family everything the land is capable of producing. That is not the alleged farmer who buys his butter in the store, gets his beef from a butcher, or uses tinned milk. We want those farmers who realise that the first duty of a farmer is to make a living for his family off the land upon which he is settled. That is the type of home-builder we want in Alberta. This country does not want city dwellers."

* *

THE FAMILY BUDGET.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 Canadian cities was $10.18 at the beginning of June, as compared with $10.22 for May; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920; and $7.49 for June, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent (states the official *Labour Gazette*) averaged $20.58 per week for June, as compared with $20.59 for May; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.81 for June, 1920; and $14.27 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 224.3 for June (the lowest point reached since March, 1917), as compared with 226.1 for May; 225.0 for April; 242.6 for June, 1921; 349.3 for June, 1920; and 135.3 for June, 1914.

* *

UNDESIRABLE BIRDS.

A provision that will guard against the ever-present danger of the introduction into Canada of a number of undesirable foreign species of mammals and birds is embodied in an amendment to the Customs tariff in the late session of Parliament, which prohibits the importation into Canada of several injurious species. These include the mongoose, the mynah (a species of the starling family), the Java sparrow, rice bird, nutmeg finch or other species of the weaver bird family, the European chaffinch, and the great titmouse.

* *

Miss J. Victoria Miners, a Canadian teacher who has been a member of the staff of the Poppleton Road Council School, York, during the past year, was, prior to her return to Saskatoon, presented by the teachers and her class of scholars with a gold rose of York, an etching of the Minster, a china bowl, and a brooch.

The members of the Canadian team that is to compete in the championship Olympic Games at Dublin this month arrived at Liverpool on the Canadian Pacific *Montrose* from Montreal, and at once proceeded to Dublin to finish training. The team includes Messrs. E. V. O'Meara, of Ottawa, secretary of the Central Commission; Vincent McKeown, of Ottawa; and M. A. McGowan, of Montreal.

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Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE 95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%. INTEREST Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 13 000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—

GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.

4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 91¼.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86⅞; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79¼; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 83¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78¼; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 89⅞; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100⅞.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 75¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 75⅛.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 74¾; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 88¾

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 110½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 109½.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77⅜; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91; 4 p.c., 1888, 94¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 94½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 94; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 92½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 93.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-53, 97½; 5 p.c., 1953, 89.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 85.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60½; 4 p.c., 1932, 90; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-3, 89.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 80.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 73; 4 p.c., 1961, 73.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 91½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 92.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 91¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90⅛; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81¾; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 79; 4½ p.c., 1953, 88½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 82½; 4 p.c., 1940, 90¼; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 82¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 89.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 8.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 29½.

Atlantic and N.W.—5 p.c. Bds., 98½.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c. Debs., 77⅛.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 68½; 3 p.c., 1953, 65½; 4 p.c., 1930, 95; 4 p.c. Alta, 82½; 4 p.c., 1934, 92¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36; Alta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 75½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1961, 76½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 91½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 68¾; Westn. 4½ p.c. Alta., 1942, 90½.

Can. Pacific. 157½; 4 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 79½; 4 p.c. Perp., 81; Algoma, 98¾.

Cent. Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 90½.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 73½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 79½.

Grand Trunk. Ord., 10/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 72½; 1st Pref., 6; 2nd Pref., 55/-; 3rd Pref., 20/-; Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 94¾; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 77⅜; Gt. Western Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 95½; Western 4 p.c. Gld. Bds., Dollar Bds., 84⅜

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 74⅛; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 74¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 31; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 88¼.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 97¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 78⅞.

Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 114¾; 5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 98⅜.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 91.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 67½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 107.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49.

Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 15/4½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41.

Can. Nthn. Prairie.—34/6.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅝; Pref., 97/6.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 52½.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/3; 4 p.c. Debs., 81½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—49¾; 6 p.c. Pref., 94¼.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 74¾; Pref. Ord., 67½; Perp. Pref., 77; Perp. Debs., 74¾.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 83.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 96¼.

Shawinigan Water.—5 p.c. Bds., 110; 5½ p.c. S. F. G. Bds., 110⅜.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 90½.

Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 82½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 92¾.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 87.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 27/6; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 18/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 94⅝; 8 p.c. Debs., 109½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Con. Oilfields.—7/7½; Pref., 8/6.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 70½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 82.

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 109.

Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 105½.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 69½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 16; Com., 10d.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 50.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—31/6.

Furness Withy.—31/-; Pref., 8⅞.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/4½; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/9.

Marconi of Can. 9/9.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 92; 5 p.c., S.F.G. Bds., 87.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 107.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Ten Days Ending July 31.

Canadian Northern.—$1,312,700; decrease, $375,195

Canadian Pacific. $4,596,000; decrease, $467,000.

Grand Trunk.—£671,463; increase, £98,860.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, July 27.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .50; Atlas, .23; Davidson Cons., .12; Dome Lake, .10; Dome Mines, $30.50; Gordon Murray, .30; Hattie, .19; Hollinger, $9.45; Kirkland Lake, .38; Lake Shore, $2.26; McIntyre, $16.25; Moneta, .14½; New Ray, .22½; Porcupine Crown, .22½; Porcupine V.N.T., .20½; Teck Hughes, .60; Schumacher, .74½; Wasapika, .17¾; West Dome, .9½; Wright-Hargreaves, $2.75.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .30½; Coniagas, $1.30; Castle Trethewey, .21½; Crown Reserve, .14; Kerr Lake, $3.60; La Rose, .27; McKinley Darragh, .24; Mining Corporation, $1.00; Nipissing, $5.75; Temiskaming, .31.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for July aggregated 160 acres, at an average price of $13 per acre.

Union Bank of Canada.—Capital stock registers will be closed from August 14 to 31, inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the quarterly dividend due September 1.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Net earnings for June, 10,447,000 milreis; increase, 2,644,000 milreis. Aggregate net earnings from January 1, 56,655,000 milreis; increase, 15,829,000 milreis.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The Royal Exchange Assurance, on behalf of itself and the Prudential Trust Company of Canada, is prepared to receive until noon on August 15, proposals to sell any amount of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Canada Steamship Lines, to be purchased by means of a sum of about $255,000.

* *

SATISFACTORY CROP REPORTS.

The following cabled crop report was received on August 4 by the Bank of Montreal from its head office:—

Prairie Provinces: Prospects continue satisfactory. On the whole considerably better than last year.

Ontario and Quebec: Satisfactory harvesting commenced.

Maritime Provinces: Prospects excellent.

British Columbia: Drought continues, but situation somewhat relieved; fruit crops fair.

* *

B.C. STEEL SCHEME.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia announces that it will introduce in the autumn Session a Bill to provide a guarantee of $4,000,000 for the Coast Range Steel Company's bonds for the purpose of establishing the steel industry in British Columbia. It is understood (says the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*) that the Imperial Government has given a guarantee for the same amount, and the Dominion Government is being asked to guarantee another $4,000,000.

Arrangements have been made for the Roumanian trade debt to Canada to be paid off by the allocation of a proportion of the export duties.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. Wed., Aug. 23; *Pay Day.* Thurs., Aug. 24.

Throgmorton Street, Tuesday

The Stock Exchange has been very quiet during the week, business being restricted by the Bank Holiday. The House closed last Friday, and only reopened this morning. Settlement influences have also held fresh operations in check, and the money market has failed to ease off after the turn of the month as had been expected.

Home gilt-edged issues have held firm as a whole, but are now, in common with leading foreign Government securities, awaiting the outcome of the Allied financial discussions now taking place in London. Home rails have resumed their display of strength; the publication of the new grouping terms stimulated the whole of the Eastern lines notably.

Argentine rails have kept in the background, and have tended downwards at times. Among mines, Kaffirs continue to show increasingly to advantage, stimulated by local and Cape support based on the improving prospects of the gold industry in South Africa. The oil share market is still dull and without support, and rubber shares are idle. Industrials are spottily cheerful, with a firm undertone.

Among Canadian securities business has been light, as elsewhere. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been firm. The 3½ and 4½ per cents. have each risen ½ to 78½ and 101 respectively. Municipal issues have held their ground.

In the railroad list Canadian Pacifics are unchanged around 158. Grand Trunks remain very nominal, following the Privy Council decision, but, after a further setback, prices have been marked forward a little from the lowest. The 1st Pref. at 6 is another 1½ down on balance, but the Guaranteed Fours have rallied 1½ to 72½.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays at 6 9/16 have lost 1/16.

Industrials have been steady, but there is hardly any quotable change to record on balance. Canadian Cars have met light support around 25½.

Brazilian Tractions have weakened fractionally to 50. Mexican traction issues have not varied.

Among mines the tendency has been rather reactionary.

* * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

Montreal, July 28.

The revival of strength and activity last week, which was somewhat surprising in that it was not accompanied by any specially constructive news, failed to carry on into this week.

On Monday trading, though covering a wide list of shares, was in much less volume, and price movements were narrow. Detroit Rly. was active and strong, and there was some demand for Mackay. The paper stocks were quiet with the exception of Brompton, which on fairly active trading lost ½; Abitibi, on a small turnover, was marked up 3, but most of the others were easier, the greatest loss being 2¼ by St. Maurice.

On Tuesday, but for a recurrence of interest in Montreal Power, which gained ¼, and for a single considerable transaction in Ames-Holden shares, which fell ¾, the total of shares changing hands would have been very small indeed. Dom. Coal Pref., on a turnover of 45 shares, gained 4¾, and Price Bros. and Steel of Canada lost 1½.

On Wednesday trading was again dull and featureless, apart from continued investment buying of Montreal Power, and some slight evidence of a renewal of interest in flour milling stocks, as represented by a gain of 2½ in Lake of the Woods and of 1½ in St. Lawrence Flour. Montreal Cottons also gained 1½ and Can. Car lost 1, as did Laurentide, while Lyall fell back 2½.

Yesterday the prevailing dullness was relieved by quite a spurt of active trading in Montreal Power, which, on transactions totalling nearly 3,000 shares, gained another ¼. Shawinigan, perhaps sympathetically, gained ¾. The price trend was, perhaps, slightly firmer than for a day or two previously. Cement Pref. gained 1, and there were a number of fractional improvements. On the other hand, Asbestos Pref. dropped 5 for no special reason apparently, other than a feeling that the recent advance had been, perhaps, too quick, and the steels were weaker, Dom. Steel losing 4½, and B.E. Steel Common and 2nd Pref. ¾ each. Dominion Bridge, after its strong advance last week, which gave rise to suggestions of developments within the company, other than the improvement of its business which has recently been reported, has remained quiet and unchanged.

Among cement prices, Abitibi is 55¾; Ames-Holden 2, Pref. 6; Asbestos 67, Pref. 85; Atlantic Sugar 25, Pref. 37; B.E. Steel 10¾, 2nd Pref. 30¾; Brompton 32; Can. Car 26, Pref. 55½; Can. Cement 67½, Pref. 97; Can. Gen. Electric 84¾; C.S.S. Lines 20, Pref. 50; Cons. Smelting 25¼; Dom. Bridge 80; Dom. Glass 68; Dom. Steel 32¼, Pref. 74¾ xd.; Dom Textile Pref. 110; L. of Woods 160½; Laurentide 86; Lyall 52; Mont. Power 90; Ottawa Power 87; Price Bros. 40; Quebec Rly. 26½; Riordon 10¼; Shawinigan 109; Span. River 87½, Pref. 95½; St. Law. Flour 80 xd; Steel of Can. 73½ xd; Toronto Rly 86; Wabasso 76½; Winnipeg Rly. 38, Pref. 84.

A report from Halifax announces that the shareholders of the Acadia Sugar Refining Co., at their meeting on July 26, decided on a reorganisation of the company which will include a reduction in capital of $1,000,000 and the provision of working capital to the same amount. The plan involves the surrender and cancellation by the shareholders of their present holdings and the subscription by them of Mortgage Debentures to the extent of 20 per cent. of their present holdings, the Mortgage Debentures not to exceed one million dollars. Shareholders will have until December 31 of this year to decide whether or not they will subscribe. At the annual meeting, the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mr. G. W. Hensley, of Halifax, were appointed directors. It was stated that the company's refinery at Halifax was operating almost at capacity with an output of 1,000,000 lb. per day.

The Province of Nova Scotia has awarded a new issue of $2,000,000 5 per cent. 2-year-bonds to a syndicate composed of Wood, Gundy and Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, whose tender was at the rate of 99.546. The bonds are payable in gold coin of Canada and the United States. Bids were submitted on bonds for both a two and three-year period. For the three-year period the highest bid was 99.43 by Aemilius Jarvis and Co.

* * *

B. C. LUMBER IN EUROPE.

The export field for British Columbia lumber is rapidly expanding, due in part to the approval, after severe tests, by the British Government of B.C. timber for construction purposes. Exports to Egypt and India are increasing, and the Atlantic coast markets are taking large quantities. Continental Europe has now opened up its markets, and an order has just been received from Holland for the delivery of a large quantity of Douglas fir lumber to be shipped in the rough to Holland. It will be finished in the mills of that country. This order was sold in competition with Baltic timbers, chiefly on account of the lack of resin in the timber.

MINING NOTES.

For the six months ended March [illegible], the Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., shows profit of $[illegible], which compares with profits of $[illegible] for the full year to [illegible] [illegible]. In the course of a letter to shareholders [illegible] the [illegible] points out that the [illegible] [illegible] dollar mark with the reduction of [illegible], not more than 20 per cent. of the ore [illegible] cated above the [illegible]-foot level. Future plans include enlarging the shaft, sinking to the [illegible]-foot level and installation of [illegible] capacity in preparation for an increase [illegible] milling capacity."

A strike of high-grade ore is announced on the Holtyrex Gold Mines property, which adjoins the McIntyre property at Porcupine. Diamond drilling has been in progress over the Holtyrex for about three months. The No. 2 drill hole, it is stated, shows 25 feet of $1.50 ore, then 25 feet of $27.50, then 25 feet of $13.10, and then 25 feet of $1.60. It is believed that this strike is a continuation of the famous No. 84 Hollinger vein.

After being closed down for three years, the West Tree Mining Co. is making a survey of all the veins on its property with the purpose of undertaking diamond drilling. The working shaft, which is down to about 70 feet, has been dewatered, and is being sunk to 100 ft., where a station will be cut, and the shaft will be continued to 300 ft. depth. It is believed that commercial ore can be reached by drifting at the 100-ft. level. It is reported that American capital is interested in a proposal to amalgamate several West Shining Tree properties, including Atlas, Miller-Adair, Churchill, and Wakenda.

It is announced that the offer of 25 cents a share for the control of the Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Co. has been refused by the directors, who, it is said, will suggest a price of 35 cents per share as being acceptable.

In connection with the new financing of the Vipond North Thompson Mines, an offer by Mr. Hugh Sutherland to underwrite 333,334 shares at 50 cents per share is reported.

It is understood that negotiations have been in progress for the control of the Queen Lebel Gold Mines by the purchase of shares at 35 cents per share, the object being to undertake extensive development and exploration work on the property, which lies east of the Burnside property of Kirkland Lake Proprietary.

It is reported that high-grade values have been consistently encountered in the course of development work at the 100-ft. level of the Wasapika mine at West Shining Tree. The ore body has been opened up for a length of 70 feet, and shows an average value of $20 per ton. Development work has now been commenced at the 200-foot level.

A gold discovery, which is believed to be one of unusual importance, is reported to have been made at a point two miles south of Lake Abitibi. Exploration work which has so far been done is said to indicate an extensive ore system, occupying the whole valley between two ridges 300 feet apart. It is reported that the whole extent averages high-grade ore, with quartz veins carrying visible gold at frequent intervals.

The Mining Corporation of Canada is stated to be making good progress with the development of its properties in the South Lorraine district.

The Keeley Mine at South Lorraine has maintained an average production of 50,000 ounces of silver since last September.

It is reported that Mr. J. Myers, who has been in London for some months, has succeeded in raising a substantial amount of capital for the Bingo Mines, at Herb Lake, in Northern Manitoba. At the Bingo Mines a shaft is already down a considerable depth, and the capital secured for the company will, it is said, permit of extensive exploration and development work

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Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

B. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8360.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Montreal firm ask for the addresses of United Kingdom importers of hay.

A correspondent in Ontario invites catalogues and prices from U.K. manufacturers of thermometers for incubators, also egg testers and egg indicators as to sex, and poultry supplies of all kinds.

A London firm would like to handle a good Canadian Gaspé codfish shippers' business, on agency basis, for Mediterranean markets.

A Canadian company manufacturing portable ovens for bakers wish to arrange for their sale in the United Kingdom; illustrated catalogues and prices available.

A London firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of barley meal.

A Canadian firm who are in a position to export approximately 1,000 tons of white soup peas of good boiling quality in 100 or 120 lb. bags, double bagged, ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers.

A Canadian company, manufacturing ironing tables, clothes racks, clothes bars, clothes pins, step ladders and similar wooden ware, wish to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers.

A Toronto firm, whose travellers cover the whole of Canada, and who claim a connection with departmental stores, wholesale smallware houses, etc., wish to secure the agency of a first class United Kingdom manufacturer of pins, safety pins, etc.

A Canadian firm manufacturing tanners' oils and greases would like to hear from importers in the United Kingdom.

A Canadian correspondent who has invented a parlour game of golf wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of cardboard games who might be interested in acquiring the manufacturing rights.

* *

TRAINING FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

As a step in the development of Canada's foreign trade, the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has arranged with the Universities of Toronto and McGill to give a special course for export managers. The course at Toronto is scheduled to begin on January 15, 1923, and will continue for two weeks, while that at McGill will commence on January 29.

The lecturers will be provided by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The course will cover such subjects as international trade, foreign tariffs, selling methods abroad, economic geography, trade cycles and currents; and instruction and demonstration will be given in documentation and packing.

* *

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, China, and Mr. G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Glasgow, Scotland, will shortly visit Canada to get into personal touch with exporters to those countries with a view to development of Canada's overseas trade. The two Commissioners will make a tour of the Dominion.

The *Daily Mail and Empire*, of Toronto, has just published a "Half Century Anniversary number," which, combined with the history of the progress of that well-known journal during the last 56 years, includes a review of Canada's history and progress. The issue of 118 pages is profusely illustrated, both with new photos and many of historic interest. The *Mail and Empire* was first issued as the *Mail*, in March 30, 1872, as a supporter of the policy of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. On February 7, 1895, it absorbed the *Empire*. Of the distinguished journalists who have been associated with the paper, Mr. C. W. Bunting, manager for 20 years, died in 1896, and was followed by Mr. W. J. Douglas, who died in 1919, since when Mr. James S. Douglas has been responsible for the continued progress of this popular Toronto daily.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 11.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, August 18.—*Montclare.*
Friday, August 25.—*Montrose.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Victorian.*
Friday, September 1.—**Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 8.—*Montcalm.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, August 17.—*Minnedosa.*
Monday, August 21.—**Empress of India.*
Thursday, August 24.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Melita.*
Thursday, September 7.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Minnedosa.*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, August 11.—† *Metagama.*
Wednesday, August 23.—*Empress of India.*
Friday, August 25.—† *Tunisian.*

† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia.*
Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia.*
October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara;* October 20, *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 17.—*Cassandra.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Ausonia.*
Thursday, September 7.—*Albania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 24.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*
Thursday, September 21.—*Antonia.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 12.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, August 17.—*Caronia.*
Saturday August 19.—*Berengaria.*
Thursday, August 24—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, August 26.—*Mauretania.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, August 17.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 12.—*Canada.*
Saturday, August 19.—*Regina*
Saturday, August 26.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 2.—*Canopic.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, August 17.—*Manchester Division.*
Thursday, August 24.—*Manchester Regiment.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Manchester Brigade.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Empress of India* August 10, *Antonia* August 13, *Regina* August 14, *Empress of France* August 15, *Montrose* August 19. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Minnehaha* August 10, *Baltic* August 14, *Berengaria* August 15, *Manchuria* August 17.

NOVA SCOTIA BUTTER FIRST.

The scoring in the Dominion educational butter-scoring contest is announced by the Dairy Commissioner. A sample was supplied by one creamery in each Province, but New Brunswick and British Columbia did not participate.

The following are the results: (1) Nova Scotia, 96.6 points; (2) Manitoba, 96.2 points; (3) Saskatchewan, 95.5 points; (4) Quebec, 94.5 points; (5) Alberta, 92.0 points; (6) Prince Edward Island, 92.8 points; (7) Ontario, 92.0 points.

A gratifying feature was the uniformity in the quality of the samples. None of the creameries entered had been in previous competitions.

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OBITUARY.

Death of the Inventor of the Telephone.

At St. John, N.B.—Rev. Willard MacDonald.

At Moncton.—Mr. Harry H. Schaefer, formerly of the I.C.R.

At Truro, N.S.—Dr. Bentley, Health Officer (shot in street).

At Montreal.—Mr. André S. Delisle (81), ex-Mayor of Ste. Cunegonde, and well known in the pulp industry; ex-Alderman Jean M. Massy (80).

At Ottawa.—Mr. Colin McIntosh (58), barrister, of Carleton Place.

At Toronto.—Mr. James Edwards (78), a well-known leather merchant; Mr. John G. Hagarty (77), managing director, St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Co. (son of the late Chief Justice Sir John Hagarty); Colonel Willard P. Malone, formerly in command of the P.P.C.L.I., who died as a result of war services.

At Brantford.—Mr. Alfred Cox (81); Alderman John Robertson (74).

At Bobcaygeon.—Mr. H. G. Rae, formerly manager of one of the Toronto branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

At Kamloops.—Mr. J. J. Carment, City Clerk and treasurer from 1897 to 1918 (son of the late Mr. John L. Carment, LL.D., of Edinburgh)

At Minneapolis.—Mr. George Coleman Howe (71), father of Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver.

Mr. Avern Pardoe, who died at Fairy Island, Lake Joseph, Ont., on July 23, was a native of Stratford-on-Avon, and went to the Muskoka district in 1872, but later adopted a journalistic career, joining the staff of the Toronto *Globe*, and becoming its Editor (1883-88). In 1895 he was appointed Chief Librarian at the Parliament Building, Toronto. He was author of "The First Chapter of Upper Canada History." In 1876 he married a daughter of Mr. D. P. Sprague, of Andover, N.S.; one of their two sons is Mr. Avern Pardoe, bond broker, of Toronto.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, died on Wednesday, August 2, at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, of progressive anæmia, in his 76th year.

Dr. Bell was born in Edinburgh on March 3, 1847, and educated there and at University College, London. His father, Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, was a distinguishe philologist and linguist, and was at one time Profe [illegible] Elocution at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Di [illegible] went to Canada in 1870, and resided at Brantford, and it was there that he made those initial experiments, patented in 1876, which resulted in the telephone becoming a commercial success his association with the discovery being perpetuated in [illegible] name given to the greatest telephone system in the Dominion viz., the Bell Telephone Co. Dr. Bell's inventive genius found other outlets in connection with the photophone, the i [illegible] balance and the graphophone. At his summer resid [illegible] Baddeck, Nova Scotia, he invented a flying m [illegible] made a successful ascent in 1907, in which year he prophesied

(Continued on page 168)

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071

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A FEW FACTS
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QUEBEC CITY.

Population	110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

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OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 167.)

that airships would be "perfectly capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour," and that eventually it would be possible by these means to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe. His useful activities have received recognition from many learned societies and institutions on the American continent and in Europe. He was an ex-President of the National Geographic Society, and was for many years a regent of the Smithsonian Institute (U.S.). In 1881, the French Government awarded him the Volta Prix, and created him an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1902 he was the recipient of the Prince Albert Medal of the London Society of Fine Arts. Other honours awarded were the LL.D. of the Universities of Warzburg, St. Andrews, Queen's (Kingston), Amherst, and Illinois College; Doctor of Science, Oxford; and M.D. (Hon.), Heidelberg. He was the author of many scientific and educational monographs. He had resided in Washington, U.S.A., since 1881, but spent every summer at Baddeck, N.S.

Dr. Bell married in 1877 Mabel Gardiner, daughter of D. D. Hubbard, by whom he had two daughters.

Every Bell telephone in Canada and the United States, numbering 13,000,000, was silent for 60 seconds on Friday evening at 6.25, Eastern standard time, when Dr. Bell's remains were committed to their rocky sepulchre near Baddeck. The burial took place at sunset on the summit of Beinn Breagh, the highest point of Eastern Nova Scotia, where a sepulchre had been blasted in the virgin rock below the tetrahedral signal tower erected several years ago by Dr. Bell in the course of his experiments. The body, clad in tweed and corduroy working suit, was enclosed in a coffin of rugged hard pine, lined with aeroplane linen, made by the laboratory staff. It was carried by workmen on the estate, and the inventor's personal carriage was escorted over the winding road to the summit of Beinn Breagh, where the brief committal service, attended by many friends, included Dr. Bell's favourite hymns and Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," and Robert Louis Stevenson's "Requiem."

Portrait on Page 155

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Railway Fusion. The terms of fusion in connection with the grouping of the British railways now in progress are not without their interest to Canadian publicists and the Canadian Government at the present moment. In several instances Junior securities were to all intents and purposes valueless, and their dividend prospects recognised at all times as chimerical. Two may be cited the Ordinary stock of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway and the Deferred Ordinary stock of the Great Central Railway, the lowest prices of which in recent years were 4⅞ and 3⅞ respectively. Neither has ever received a dividend, and their status may be gauged from their quotations. But they have both possessed attractions for the speculative investor who is ready to set apart a proportion of his capital to stocks possessing reversionary prospects, however remote these may be. And this fact has been fully recognised in the fusion arrangements affecting these two companies. Whilst the terms under which the Chatham stock comes into the fusion of this company and the South-Eastern Railway did not reach expectation, the Deferred Ordinary stock of the Great Central Railway—like the former, long regarded as practically worthless from a dividend point of view—gets £30 per £100 nominal stock in the Deferred Ordinary stock of the new Eastern group, which should result in its elevation to the list of dividend-paying British railway securities.

* * *

G.T.P. Debenture Holders. In view of the misapprehension which exists in the minds of many holders of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Debentures, attention may again be called to the fact that the holders of these stocks are in no way directly concerned with the recent appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which, of course, applied only to the Preference and Ordinary stockholders, all of which ranked after the Pacific Debenture stock and the Grand Trunk Guaranteed stock. It is worth noting, perhaps, that the result of the appeal does not in any way affect the issue which has arisen between these two latter stocks in consequence of the payment of interest on the latter to the exclusion of the former under a special arrangement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Government. It is stated that the course of action of the Committee which was elected to look after the interests of the unfortunate holders of Debentures in the subsidiary of the Grand Trunk Company will not be influenced or in any way deflected by the result of the appeal. The fact that these holders were represented at the hearing before the Privy Council was, of course, merely a precautionary measure undertaken at the request of a number of the Debenture holders.

* * *

Canadian Bond Features. British investors have always been slow to recognise the potentialities of Canadian Power investments. For admixture purposes the bonds of these companies possess very pronounced attractions. For instance, as much as 7¼ per cent. can now be obtained on the 7 per cent. First Mortgage bonds of the East Kootenay Company, which are now on offer in Toronto, whilst the accompanying bonus of common stock gives the holder an additional interest in the concern which may quite easily prove valuable. Two other bond issues are being advertised in Canada to show 8 per cent. yield, the one secured on a well-known transportation company, with assets over four times its bond issue, and carrying a 30 per cent. common stock bonus, and the other an exceptional industrial security unusually safeguarded. In the market for Government and municipal bonds the trend is still upward, and a prominent Canadian financial firm advised its clients that "the advice to buy bonds is still excellent. Interest rates are still high, and everything points to a further increase in values, and a decline in interest yields. The wise investor is investing now, and is also selling his short-term bonds to buy long-term securities at present prices"—advice which might be equally applicable to British investors in "Canadian" securities. A 6 per cent. municipal issue, running from 10 to 30 years, was recently placed on the basis of 5.99 per cent., and a small parcel of 5½ per cent. bonds, maturing 1923 to 1952, was on offer on terms to yield 5½ to 5.60 per cent., according to the period selected. In spite of the upward trend in the past twelve months in bond values, Canada still offers many attractive opportunities to those who are in the fortunate position of having funds available in the Dominion at the present time.

* * *

An American made the journey from Miami, Florida, to the Peace River country, by motor, in order to engage in ranching there. He was accompanied by his wife.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is announced that for the half year to June 30, 1922, the gross earnings of the Quebec Railway, Light Heat and Power Company were $1,346,018, as compared with $1,359,514 for the corresponding six months of 1921. Operating expenses and fixed charges, however, showed a considerable decrease, so that the result of the half year was a net surplus of $115,952, or $121,434 better than the first half of 1921, the result of which was a net deficit of $5,481. As the second half of the year is the period of big earnings, and as further economies are anticipated from the outlay of new capital, it is expected that the ratio of operating expenses will be still further decreased, and that 1922 will constitute a record in net earnings and surplus profits. At a recent meeting of directors the president stated that negotiations regarding the fresh financing needed were in progress with New York bankers.

* * *

The notice which has been given that a meeting of holders of the 6 per cent. 30-year First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds of Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd., is to be held in Montreal on August 25 for the purpose of considering and perhaps passing extraordinary resolutions, directs attention again to the involved condition of the affairs of this very unfortunate enterprise. The bondholders will be asked at the meeting to sanction a modification of their rights against the company and to sanction the exchange or conversion of the bonds for or into the First Mortgage Bonds and shares of other securities of a company to be formed to acquire the properties and assets of the present company, including all the mortgaged premises. This is, of course, a plain intimation of what was already sufficiently understood, viz., that the reorganisation of the company will entail sacrifices on the part of its bondholders and still more on the holders of its shares. The course of the company's affairs during the past couple of years is sufficiently indicated by the fact that whereas at the beginning of that period the question was how soon the company could begin to pay off its heavy arrears of preferred dividends, now the preferred shares themselves are only quoted at $5 apiece in Montreal, which valuation presumably reflects the local estimation of the position the preference shareholders will occupy in any reorganisation that may be effected. The latest report from Montreal suggests that in the reorganisation which is now believed to be possible the parent Ames-Holden-McCready and one of its subsidiaries, the Ames-Holden Felt Company, may unite, while the other child, the Ames-Holden Tyre Company, will hold aloof, feeling itself strong enough to operate by itself, though probably the parent company will continue to distribute its product.

* * *

While no official announcement in regard to the details of the reorganisation plan for the Ames-Holden Company and the Felt Company is available, it is currently expected that financial reorganisation is likely to be drastic. It is suggested that an entirely new company may be formed to take over the old company; that a new issue of $2,400,000 First Mortgage bonds may be made for which the existing bonds will be exchangeable bond for bond with some new Common stock. The old Preferred shareholders may be offered 20 or 25 per cent. of new Preferred stock with some Common stock, and the old Common stock may be wiped out entirely, though the shareholders may be given some rights in the way of subscription for new securities. It is reported that under this scheme holders of the Ames-Holden Felt Company's bonds may get 60 per cent. of their holdings in new bonds. Under this plan it is suggested that the creditors of the company will receive 40 per cent. of their claims in cash, the balance being spread over several years.

* * *

The monthly gross earnings and net income of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for the first five months of this year showed substantial increases over the corresponding months of 1921, the total net increase for the five months being $30,486. The figures for the month of June, however, show a comparative decrease, gross earnings for June, 1922, being $417,754, and net earnings $95,221, as compared with $446,209 and $118,734 for June, 1921. The net income for the month, after allowing for fixed charges, was $37,845, as compared with $50,466. The management explains that this decrease was entirely due to a diminution of gross earnings arising through an interruption to both the Street Railway and Light and Power services by damage done by a storm on June 23. But for this temporary interruption it is stated that June, like the earlier months of the year, would have shown a very substantial increase over June, 1921. As it is the net income for the six months to June 30 shows an increase of $8,866 over that for the first half of 1921.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. R. P.—Your calculation is obviously correct as far as it goes; the discrepancy is due, no doubt, to the inclusion in the quoted price of the annual proportion of the capital increment which will accrue when the bonds are redeemed.

E. T.—The matter, as you are aware, has been the subject of protracted negotiations, and the notice to which you allude certainly suggests that some scheme for reorganisation has been practically decided upon. We have not yet seen any official announcement to this effect, however, nor are we aware of any details beyond the reports and suggestions which have been alluded to in *Canada* from time to time.

D. L. N.—Ottawa was founded in 1827, under the name of Bytown, by Col. By, R.E.; was incorporated as a city in 1854, when its name was changed to Ottawa; and it was chosen in 1857 by Queen Victoria as the Dominion capital. It was named after the river on which it stands—this name commemorating an Indian tribe living in the early part of the 17th century on Manitoulin Island and the shores of Georgian Bay. The Ottawas, whose name comes from "adawe," to trade, were noted as inter-tribal traders and barterers.

R. T.—In the division at Westminster on the Canadian cattle embargo on July 24, Members of Parliament of Canadian birth or with Canadian interests voted as follows: *Ayes:* Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Sir A. S. Benn, Sir I. H. Benn, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir Newton Moore, Col. W. Grant Morden, and Major John E. Molson. *Noes:* Mr. Percy A. Hurd, Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean, and Sir Alfred Smithers. Among those favouring importation who had arranged pairs were Sir Harry Brittain, General the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, and Sir John Norton-Griffiths.

READER.—The country is surveyed into ranges approximately six miles in width from east to west, and which extend from the international boundary northwards, and are numbered from east to west between the meridians. The ranges are divided into townships, each approximately six miles square, and numbered from south to north; the townships are divided into sections of one mile square numbered from 1 to 36, No. 1 being in the south-east corner of the township and No. 36 in the north-east corner, and the sections again are divided into quarter-sections, each approximately 160 acres. Thus to enable the location of any particular quarter-section to be determined exactly it is necessary only to give a description as follows: N.E. (or S.E. or S.W. or S.E.) quarter of Section No. —, Township No. ——, Range No. ——, West of the Meridian.

C. W.—The description "First registered mortgage" implies in the Prairie Provinces that the liability which the deed represents, is the first lien registered in the Dominion Land Titles Office against the property, and takes priority as against any lien subsequently registered. The procedure is that the solicitor or agent for the mortgagee, before making the loan to be secured by the mortgage, ascertains whether any lien is already registered against the property. If there is none he causes the mortgage deed to be registered as the first registered mortgage, and the certificate from the Land Titles Office that it is so gives it priority over any subsequently registered lien against the same property. If the principal is not repaid at the date specified the mortgagee would have the right to cause the property to be sold and to recover from the amount so realised the amount of the loan plus costs, any balance over would belong to the proprietor of the property or would be applicable to any other liens. Roughly speaking, the lender of money on first mortgage has only to consider whether the property forming the security will under any circumstances realise the full amount of the loan. It must be added that such business should only be transacted through local solicitors or other competent agents who are in close touch with local legislation and conditions which may bear on the matter.

* *

NEW WHITE STAR SERVICE.

Early in November next the White Star Line will inaugurate a new service between Bremen, Southampton, and New York. The steamers engaged in this trade will be the *Pittsburgh* (16,322 tons) and the *Canopic* (12,097 tons). The former, which is familiarly known as the "electric ship," is a new vessel carrying two classes of passengers, cabin and third, and has already made herself very popular in the Company's service between Liverpool, Cobh (Queenstown), Boston, and Philadelphia. On board the *Pittsburgh* nearly everything is done by electricity, from the mixing of the dough in the bakery to the working of the powerful winches that handle the cargo and heavy baggage.

The *Canopic* also carries two classes of passengers, and is at present engaged in the White Star-Dominion Line's service between Liverpool, Quebec, and Montreal.

The new service will commence with the sailing of the *Pittsburgh* from New York on November 9, and two days later the *Canopic* will begin her initial trip from Bremen. She will be followed from that port by the *Pittsburgh* on December 1, and a regular service will thereafter be maintained.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 14th day of August, 1922, to the 31st day of August, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the quarterly Dividend due 1st September, 1922.

For the Union Bank of Canada,
J. WILSON, Manager.
6 Princes Street, London, E.C.2,
3rd August, 1922.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

DIVIDEND No. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 15th July, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 866. August 12, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

PARTNERSHIP.

RETIRED Officer, Indian Army, mixed farming Moricetown, Bulkley Valley, B.C., desires partner with a little capital. Station ½ mile.—Cooper, c.o. *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys.
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenail," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

CUNARD PLEASURE TRIPS.

Some of the finest vessels of the Cunard fleet are being converted into pleasure yachts for the use of the American tourist this autumn and winter. World cruises and trips to the Near East have been arranged, and even the fastest ship afloat, the Cunarder *Mauretania*, is to be pressed into the service of American pleasure seekers.

So successful did these trips prove last season that the Cunard Line have decided, during the coming autumn and winter, when the American passenger traffic is slack, to extend the scope of these pleasure tours, and two of their steamers will make a round-the-world tour from New York, while the *Mauretania* will enter upon a 12,000 odd miles cruise to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean.

The cruise to the Mediterranean has already been inaugurated by the *Cameronia*, which is now on a two months' voyage. In addition to the *Mauretania*, the Cunard Company will withdraw from the Atlantic service the *Samaria*, *Scythia* and *Laconia*.

* *

The *Empress of Japan* completed her last voyage—the 158th—from the Orient in the trans-Pacific service of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., on July 18. She has completed approximately 2,500,000 miles.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION
LIMITED.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1921.

ASSETS.

Cost of Properties: Representing the Ore and Coal Properties, Plant, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, etc., of the Constituent Companies, the aggregate value of which is supported by independent Appraisals (less Reserves for Depreciation and Exhaustion of Minerals and after deduction of the Special Appropriation of $3,339,841.65 from Surplus Account as at December 31, 1921)		$1[illegible]
Investment in Capital Stocks of, and advances to, other Companies ...		622,77[illegible]
Cash in hands of Trustees for Bondholders ...		80,[illegible]
Bonds purchased for Sinking Funds ...		314,541.86
Current Assets:		
Inventories of Finished Products, Goods in Process and Materials and Supplies, less Reserves	[illegible]	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserves	[illegible]	
Other Accounts Receivable ...	[illegible]	
Investment in War Bonds, etc. ...	514,880.13	
Cash on hand and in Bank, and Call Loans ...	1,080,675.45	
		23,916,769.91
Deferred Charges to Operation:		
Development Expenditures, etc. ...	[illegible]	
Insurance and Other Expenses paid in advance	[illegible]	
		797,046.96
		$160,526,581.29

LIABILITIES.

	Authorised.	Issued.	
Capital Stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited:			
8% Cumulative First Preference Stock Series "A" ...	$100,000,000.00		
7% Cumulative First Preference Stock Series "B" ...	40,000,000.00	$6,833,920.00	
7% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ...	135,000,000.00	57,350,000.00	
7% Non-Cumulative Preference Stock ...	15,000,000.00		
Common Stock ...	210,000,000.00	24,450,000.00	
	$500,000,000.00	$88,633,920.00	
Deduct—Held by Constituent Companies:			
7% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ...	$7,419,925.00		
Common Stock ...	3,156,600.00	10,576,525.00	
			$78,057,395.00

Note: Out of the total authorized issue of 7% Cumulative First Preference Stock Series "B," $13,116,080.00 is reserved for exchange of the outstanding Preference Stocks of Constituent Companies.

Preference Stocks of Constituent Companies outstanding:		
Dominion Steel Corporation Limited ...	$4,877,900.00	
Dominion Iron & Steel Company Limited ...	4,036,900.00	
Dominion Coal Company Limited ...	2,837,200.00	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company Limited ...	856,900.00	
Eastern Car Company Limited ...	335,800.00	
		12,944,700.00
Capital Stock of the Acadia Coal Company Limited Outstanding:		
6% Non-Cumulative Second Preferred Stock ...	$6,500.00	
Ordinary Stock ...	107,800.00	
		114,300.00
		91,116,395.00
Capital Stock Reserve:		
Par Value of the 7% Cumulative First Preference Stock Series "B" reserved for exchange of the outstanding Preference Stocks of Constituent Companies ...	$13,116,080.00	
Less—Par Value of the Preference Stocks of these Companies outstanding ...	12,944,700.00	
		171,380.00
Funded and Mortgage Debt, represented by Bonds and Debenture Stock of Constituent Companies ...		31,167,899.98
Deferred Payments on Properties ...		1,604,000.00
Current Liabilities:		
Bank Loans ...	$4,682,024.16	
Current Accounts Payable, Wages and other Accrued Liabilities ...	3,471,647.75	
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Debenture Stock ...	498,228.82	
		8,651,900.73
Reserves:		
Furnace Relining and Other Operating Reserves ...	$1,787,778.15	
Reserve for Contingencies, including Taxes, etc. ...	727,042.84	
Dividends accrued on the First Preference Stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited, and on the Outstanding Preference Stocks of the Constituent Companies ...	259,387.74	
	$2,774,208.73	
Balance of amount received from the Dominion Government in respect of cancellation of Contract for Ship Plates ...	$2,500,000.00	
		$5,274,208.73
Surplus as at date of Organization, less Organization Expenses and Adjustments in respect of Inventories, etc. ...	$25,124,711.97	
Deduct—Appropriation in reduction of Plant Values on account of high construction costs during the war period ...	3,339,841.65	
		[illegible]
Surplus for the period from April 16, 1921, to December 31, 1921, as per Statement attached ...		755,926.53
		$160,526,581.29

We have examined the books and accounts of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, and its Constituent Companies from the date [illegible] and we certify that in our opinion the above Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1921, is properly drawn up so as to exh[illegible] correct view of the state of affairs of the Corporation and its Constituent Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the various companies.

Montreal, May 3, 1922.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Period from April 16, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

Total Earnings of the Properties after deducting all Manufacturing, Selling and Administration Expenses, but before charging Sinking Funds, Depreciation and Interest ...		$4,416,459.65
Deduct—Provision for Sinking Funds and Depreciation ...		1,501,178.1[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduct also—Interest on Bonds and Debenture Stock ...		1,181,681.34
Net Profit for the period ...		$1,733,5[illegible]
Less—Preference Dividends Paid ...	$718,276.73	
Preference Dividends Accrued but not declared at December 31, 1921 ... (Representing Dividends on the first Preference Stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation Limited, and on the Preference Stocks of the Constituent Companies for the period from April 16, 1921, to December 31, 1921.)	259,387.74	977,664.47
Balance at December 31, 1921 ...		$755,92[illegible]

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Allward, Walter S., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

Anderson, Phyllis A. and Mary P., Toronto.—23 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5.

B.

Bates, Mrs. and Mona, Toronto.—c/o Miss Bothwell, 38 Harley Street.

Burry, George and Mrs., and Marjorie, Toronto.—16 Redcliffe Gardens, Ilford.

C.

Carter, W. A. W., Fredericton.—46 Clarges Street.

Cattermole, Dr. J. T., Woodstock, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Clemens, Matthew W., Toronto.—Old Colony Club, 68 Pall Mall.

Cole, Douglas S. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Carlton Hotel.

Coles, Oliver and Mrs., Fort William.—c/o Overseas Education League.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
Estab'ished 1900.
Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
OCT. 3—ART CITIES and HILL TOWNS of NORTH ITALY ... ... 4 wks., 79 gns.
OCT. 3—GRAND ITALIAN TOUR ... 6 wks., 110 gns.
Programmes for these and later tours from—
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

Cowan, Dr. Mary L., Toronto.—Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens.

Cox, A. E., Brownsville, N.S.—7 Henry Road, N.4.

Cross, J. F., Winnipeg.—26 Brompton Avenue, Wallasey.

D.

Dickie, Capt. Vivian and Mrs., Ottawa.—21 High Street, S.W.1.

Diggle, Mrs. Chas. W., Toronto.—15 Camden Square, N.W.1.

F.

Ferguson, D. A., Meaford, Ont.—Ardmay Hotel, W.C.2.

Ferguson, Mrs., and Mrs. T. A., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Fineberg, N. S., Montreal.—Cairn Hydro, Harrogate.

Forbes, J. M., Mrs., Jean, and Gordon, Montreal.—Waldorf Hotel.

G

Gaine, Major Herbert, Vancouver.—c/o Agent General for British Columbia.

Gibson, Mrs. Goodwin, Toronto.—Great Central Hotel.

Granatstein, J. S., Mrs., and J. M., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Grant, Frances H., Toronto.—23 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5.

Greg, Constance, Victoria.—12 Auriol Mansions, West Kensington.

H

Hadrill, Mrs. A. W. and Miss, Montreal.—99 Church Street, Edmonton.

Heriot, F. G., Montreal.—Queen's Court, 52 Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.

Heritage, D. S., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Hodgins, Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Estelle, Toronto.—Knightsbridge Hotel.

Humphry, H. O., Montreal.—19 Montserrat Road, Putney.

I.

Inglis, R. and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

L.

Lang, Col. W. R., Mrs. and Misses, Toronto.—c/o A. T. Hollington, Forty Hill, Enfield.

Lemieux, Dr. G., M.P.P., Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.

Leslie, Alexander and Frances, Barrie.—Savoy Hotel.

Levin, Leon and Mrs., Montreal.—c/o Dominion Bank.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Linford, Ernest L. and Mrs., Montreal.—"Belmont," Ryders Avenue, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

Lowe, T. and Mrs., Victoria.—c/o Mrs. Shrewsbury, The Chestnuts, Graydon Road, Beckenham.

Mac Mc.

Macpherson, Miss, Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

M

Marnoch, G. R., Lethbridge.—28 Albyn Place, Aberdeen.

Maunsell, Dr. F. W. and Mrs., Vancouver.—8 Cardigan Mansions, Richmond Hill.

Mickles, Lovell G. and Mrs., Montreal.—Savoy Hotel.

Morgan, Jessie A., Vancouver.—Oak Lodge, Thicket Road, Sutton.

Morrison, W. G., Toronto.—38 Waterloo Road.

Mussell, C. G., Miss Claire and W. F., Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

N.

Nicholls, Dr. A. G., Mrs., and family, Halifax.—Thackeray Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

O.

O'Reilly, P. Harcourt, Calgary.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

Ormsby, J. T., Toronto.—Constitutional Club.

P.

Peace, Mrs. Norman H., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Purser, H. M., Toronto.—c/o Morton and Crowder, Ltd., Birmingham.

R

Relph, H. Spencer, Ottawa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Robb, Hon. James A. and Mrs., Ottawa and Valleyfield.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Russell, John, Paris (France).—Royal Palace Hotel.

Russell, B., and Mrs., Halifax.—Warrender Hotel, 3 Bloomsbury Place.

S.

Saunders, Col. B. J., Edmonton.—Junior Army and Navy Club.

Short, A. E., Vancouver.—c/o Sir John Latta, 12 Portman Square.

Solomon, E., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Stevenson, Mrs. Florence A. and Ernest H., Montreal.—3 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.

Stevenson, D. J. and Mrs., Guelph.—Thackeray Hotel.

Sykes, Mrs. Alice, Ottawa.—64 Gloucester Place, W.

V.

Vanier, P., Mrs., Frances and A. P., Montreal.—Palace Hotel.

W.

Waghorne, Mrs. F. H. and Mrs. A. T. H., Montreal.—2 Granville Place, W.1.

Waterous, D. J. and Donald M., Brantford.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Webster, R. A., Mrs., Betty, Allan R. and Norman M., Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Weir, Justice and Mrs., Montreal.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Wilden, Charles, Montreal.—72 Spruce Hill Road, Walthamstow.

Williams, C. P.—Ffrwdwyllt, Penycae, Port Talbot, S. Wales.

Wilson, James L., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Wrigley, J. H., Vancouver.—1 Down Street, W.

* *

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Among the contents of the *English Review* are articles by the Editor on "Ireland," and—under the title, "Vessels of Wrath"—on the European problem, political, economic and financial; by Anne Martin, on "The Next Step for Women" in their progress towards equality; and by Hermann Hesse, on "The Downfall of Europe" as foretold and explained in Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazoff." In *Theatre-Craft* are contributions by Hermon Ould, on "The Contemporary Theatre"; Paul Nash, on "The Artist Outside the Theatre"; and Horace Shipp, on "Old Bill for Merrie England."

The *Royal* is the lightest of light literature, making an admirable companion for a holiday, and regular readers will be pleased to note that the magazine has been permanently enlarged by sixteen pages. In the opening articles, "Mermaids—and Others," Ivy Tresmand, of "The Lady of the Rose" at Daly's, writes charmingly on swimming. A. S. M. Hutchinson contributes a vivid pen picture of his early journalistic days; and some useful hints on "Simple Palmistry" are given by "An Expert." The fiction is, as usual, varied, and includes stories by Edgar Wallace, Dion Fortune, Wm. Le Queux, and Christine Jope-Slade, among others.

* *

The Council of the Shire Horse Society have decided to offer to the Canadian Government one Shire stallion and four Shire mares as a free gift.

The Canadian Pacific have arranged for two of their large *Empress* steamers to call at Greenock to embark passengers for Canada. The *Empress of India* (17,100 tons) will call on August 23, and the *Empress of Britain* (15,850 tons) on September 28.

CANADIANS WELCOME
OCEAN TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU
We secure passages and issue Tickets for all Steamship Lines to all parts of the World.
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AN · ILLUSTRATED · WEEKLY · JOURNAL

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1922.

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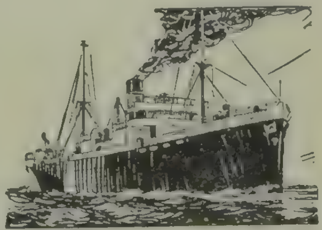

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CANADA

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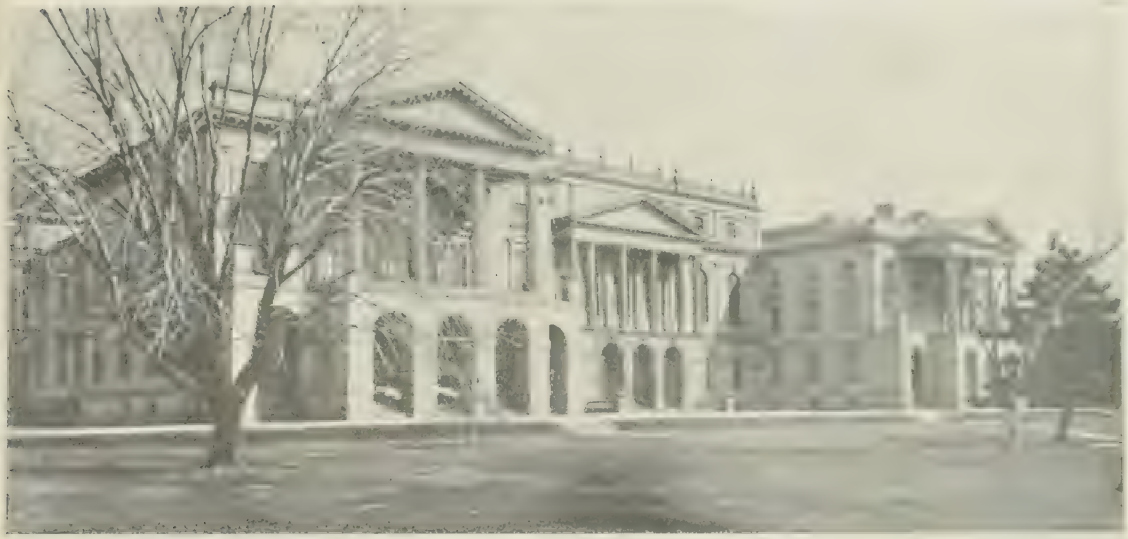
STATELY TORONTO BUILDINGS.



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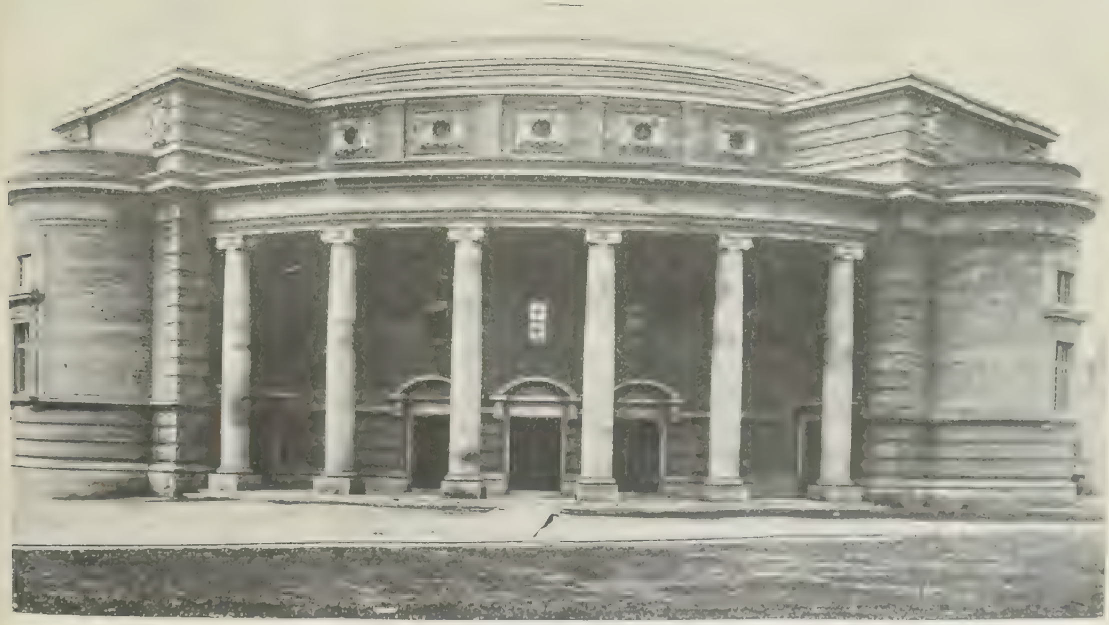

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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CANADIAN LABOUR AND IMMIGRATION.

ONE of the chief subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations, to be held in Geneva next month, will, it is stated, be migration. It is one which is of the greatest importance to all the nations of the world at the present time, and any efforts to place it upon a satisfactory basis will be watched with interest. The British Empire, of course, is endeavouring to carry out its own policy of Empire Settlement. While it is desirable that some international undertaking should be arrived at, it is to be hoped no action taken at Geneva will be allowed to complicate that policy unduly.

As far as Canada is concerned the immigration policy under which she is at present working is admittedly only temporary and provisional. In view of what Australia has already done the Dominion cannot delay much longer in taking advantage of the Empire Settlement Act. We hope that Mr. Amery's forthcoming visit to Ottawa will be followed by practical results without loss of time. The Dominion cannot afford to regard the subject in any but a broad light.

The unsatisfactoriness of the present situation is emphasised by the statistics for the first three months of the fiscal year just issued. During April, May, and June—three of the busiest months of the year from an immigration standpoint—the entrants from all points numbered only 25,092, of whom 11,695 came from Great Britain and 8,425 from the United States. Compared with the corresponding months of last year, which was regarded as a slack immigration year, the total shows a decrease of 39 per cent., the respective comparative figures being 41,472, 22,458, and 11,831. When it is remembered that in 1913 the immigration for the year reached the high-water mark of 402,432, and that the average of the years immediately preceding the war was over 300,000, the falling-off in the supply of new population, apart from the natural increase, is still more striking.

The recent alterations in the Canadian immigration regulations have been criticised as both inadequate and unduly restrictive, according to the point of view of the critics. They still, it is pointed out, on the one hand, shut the door against many a man and woman who would make excellent Canadian citizens, although not a farmer, farm labourer, or domestic servant. And, on the other hand, we have Labour objecting that "the floodgates have once more been opened, and the way made easy for all and sundry to flock into Canada."

No doubt the Dominion Government will do its best to secure the co-operation of Canadian Labour interests in framing more fully its new immigration policy. Although the bogey of "cheap labour" is always before their eyes, Canadian workers profess themselves as not opposed to immigration. The attitude of Canadian Labour was recently summed up as follows by Mr. Tom Moore, the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in an article in its organ, the Canadian *Congress Journal*:—

> "The organised workers of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic, and law-abiding class of citizens, and recognise that this can be done quickest by the influx of immigrants. This influx, however, should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves, and false inducements should be prohibited and fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the welfare of the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country. This consideration covers the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs, or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship. Amongst these classes may be included all Asiatic peoples, as their presence must necessarily tend to lower the standard of living among the working men and women of Canada."

This attitude will, we think, be generally regarded as reasonable. It strikes us as more so than some of Mr. Moore's assertions regarding the new immigration policy, which, he declares, "practically means that the wages and standards of living of Canadian workers will be fixed in Europe." That is surely far from the idea of the Dominion Government. In any case, it is an aspect of the question which might come under survey at Geneva.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Link of the Law.

The administration of the law is a great link not only between the lands of our own Empire, but with other countries as well, especially the United States, whose institutions have so much in common with those of the Mother Country. So far as the Empire is concerned, the co-operation of its great judges in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is of immense Imperial importance. And, on the other side, it is a pleasing custom for leading lawyers of Great Britain and of the United States to exchange visits. That of Mr. Taft to London a short time ago has left pleasant recollections and impressions behind. The same, we are sure, will be true of the visits which Lord Shaw has been paying this month to the Bar Associations of the United States and of Canada, meeting respectively at San Francisco and Vancouver. Lord Shaw is one of the Mother Country's most respected judges, and to whatever subject he touches upon he brings to bear a distinctive high-mindedness and acuteness of intellect, graced by a characteristic pawky humour. At San Francisco on Wednesday of last week he spoke on "The Widening Range of Law," and at Vancouver, on Tuesday, on "Law as a Link of Empire." In each of these great subjects he found a message not only to the times in which we live, but also to the people to whom it was delivered. It is well to be reminded, from time to time, of such truths as that "the dispensing of justice is no despot's behest, but is part of the ministry of reason in the affairs of men."

* * *

Lord Northcliffe. Through the death of Lord Northcliffe a truly Imperial figure has been removed from our midst. We need not here speak of his greatness as a journalist, appreciated as it was throughout the Empire, so much as of his Imperial services as such. His conception of the meaning of the British Empire, and his untiring efforts to realise that ideal, have been a motive force whose potency as an Imperial factor it is difficult to estimate. His first-hand knowledge of the Oversea Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies not only was of untold advantage to himself in the mission that lay so near to his heart, but was graphically passed on, to their advantage, to the countless readers of the journals he controlled.

Canada shared with the other great Dominions in Lord Northcliffe's interest—as was recently shown by the energy with which he threw his influence into the agitation for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo. For Newfoundland he always had a warm place in his heart, owing to his establishment there of the great Anglo-Newfoundland paper mills. Newfoundlanders—as the speakers at the recent Newfoundland Club dinner bore testimony—have always honoured the man whose enterprise meant so much in the development of the Oldest Colony.

* * *

Empire Patents. The important question of the validity of the patent laws throughout the Empire was discussed at a representative conference which recently met in London. The present position is admittedly unsatisfactory. General agreement was arrived at by those at the conference as to the desirability of a patent that would be operative throughout the Empire. In framing a scheme applicable to the whole Empire the proviso had to be kept in view that the autonomy of the self-governing Dominions and of India should in no way be affected, and that the rights and facilities at present enjoyed by an inventor in those territories of obtaining a patent *prima facie* locally valid and locally operative should be preserved.

Finally, approval was given to a scheme establishing a Central Patent Office under the above conditions, the main advantage of which would be that one application and one specification only would be necessary for obtaining the grant of a patent throughout the Empire. As the report of the Conference points out, a patent so granted and registered would have a considerably greater commercial value than any individual patent at present issued in any part of the Empire. Pending the establishment of a Central Office under this scheme, which was generally approved, but which naturally requires time for carrying out, a provisional scheme was accepted. Under this, provided the Dominion Patent Offices retain the right to [illegible] before [illegible], on the ground [illegible] locally granted patents, or of prior [illegible]al publication or user, patents as at present granted by the Patent Office of the United Kingdom are to be accepted for registration throughout the Empire.

* * *

The Western Wheat Board. As was not unexpected, the carrying out of the idea of a Western Wheat Board is not proving an easy matter. It does not, indeed, now look as if its establishment were possible this season. The necessary legislation has been passed at Ottawa, and also in both Saskatchewan and Alberta the Manitoba Legislature has not yet met though not without opposition. The practical difficulty of obtaining men to sit on the Commission is the "snag" which the Governments concerned are up against. The leading members of the old Federal Wheat Board, Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, have refused to act. The chief hope of the promoters of the scheme has been centred on Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, whom they tried to secure as the chairman, but he also has refused.

Under the identical Act passed in the two Western Provinces, the Wheat Board is given power to control the purchase, shipment, and sale of all wheat within their respective territories. The scope of the Board is therefore fairly drastic; indeed, the Leader of the Opposition in the Alberta Legislature went so far as to describe the Bill as "the most autocratic, arbitrary, and reactionary piece of legislation enacted by any British Parliament for 200 years." Nevertheless, the experiment is generally recognised as one called for by the existing conditions. The main purposes to be attained may be summarised as: (1) To prevent glutting of the market by shipments in excess of immediate demand; (2) to narrow the spreads between grades; (3) to narrow the spreads between street and track wheat; and (4) in a general way to stabilise conditions in the agricultural industry in the West. The chief question at issue seems to be whether the experiment should be made now or be postponed for another year.

* * *

Women Legislators. The recent General Election in Manitoba has not increased the number of women legislators in Canada. Although five women candidates were nominated—all of them in Winnipeg—only one was elected. This was Mrs. R. A. Rogers, who secured a seat as one of the Liberal members for that city at the preceding Provincial General Election, two years ago.

The Federal House of Commons now boasts of the first woman member of the Dominion Parliament, in the person of Miss Agnes McPhail, Progressive M.P. for South-East Grey, Ontario. In Eastern Canada there is no woman member of a Provincial Legislature; in the West, including Mrs. Rogers, there are five. Saskatchewan and British Columbia have one each—Mrs. Ramsland and Mrs. Smith, the latter of whom was for some time a member of the B.C. Cabinet—while Alberta has two—Mrs. Parlby and Mrs. McClung, the former of whom is a Minister without Portfolio. An Alberta lady—Mrs. McKinney, elected in 1917—had the honour of being the first woman legislator, and Mrs. Smith that of being the first woman Cabinet Minister, in the British Empire.

* * *

The Franchise. Every country, it is said, has the Government it deserves. It is very much from this basis that Mr. C. E. W. Dodwell sets out, in an article in the *Dalhousie Review* (Halifax, N.S.), to examine whether the gradual extension of the franchise, to the point of practically universal suffrage, has been of advantage or otherwise to the "supposedly progressive and intelligent people of Canada." The 878 elected representatives of the people of Canada, in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures, the writer reasonably regards as certainly not the best that could have been found in the population of 8,000,000, though neither are they the worst—"reflecting the qualities of the electorate, they are somewhat between the best and the worst."

In Mr. Dodwell's view, "the political emancipation of the people has outstripped their social emancipation." An improvement in the electorate, and through it in the governing bodies of the Dominion, would be arrived at, he holds, through a restriction of the franchise. The minimum qualifications he suggests are:—

(1) Over 23 and not over 85 years of age.
(2) A British subject for at least five years and resident in his

or her Province of registration and voting for not less than twelve consecutive months.

(3) Guiltless of crime or fraud for not less than five years prior to election.

(4) Of sound mental health and average intelligence.

(5) Educated to the extent of at least two years at a common school, and with a knowledge of simple arithmetic and elementary geography, at least of Canada, together with some "general" knowledge.

(6) Solvent, and owner of real or personal property to the value of at least $500, and a tax payer of at least $25 per annum.

(7) Not a recipient of parish or public relief for at least two years prior to the election.

These qualifications will no doubt commend themselves to many of the writer's fellow-countrymen, though all will not be inclined to go so far as he suggests they should, in further company with John Stuart Mill, in accepting a graduated franchise, of the nature of a plural voting, according to the wisdom, experience, knowledge, and probity of the voters. Its practicability, if nothing more, is highly questionable.

* *

TRIBUTES TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

In a tribute to the late Lord Northcliffe, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, says: "Our country joins with the other self-governing Dominions in the sense of loss the British Empire has sustained in the death of one of its foremost citizens. In Lord Northcliffe Canada had a friend whose interest in her well-being and progress will be long remembered."

Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, says, in a message to *The Times*: "No man during the last quarter of a century influenced human destinies more than Lord Northcliffe. Even his enemies will mourn the cutting off in his prime of a man with such promise and with such a full equipment."

* *

A CANADIAN ADVERTISER AND THE "PIONEER."

Messrs. Hill and Co. (Exporters and Importers), Ltd., Toronto, in a letter accompanying an order for advertising in the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, say:—

"We will be only too pleased to recommend the *Export Pioneer* to anyone as being the very best possible medium in which to place advertising for foreign trade. I do not hesitate to say that while I landed in England with very grave doubts as to the advantages to be derived from advertising in your journal, I was convinced by seeing lists of your actual subscribers that it is going into the hands of actual buyers in foreign markets, and that in many cases the subscribers were among the very best in their particular markets."

* *

Mrs. Chrimes, daughter of the Agent-General for British Columbia, had her jewellery stolen during her absence at lunch time on Monday. A man whom she encountered on her return gave a plausible explanation of his presence on the premises, and disappeared before he could be stopped.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated

BIRTHS.

WOLVIN.—At Montreal, on July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Wolvin, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANKART—JACKSON.—On August 5, at St. John's Church, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W., by Rev. A. S. V. Blunt, Arthur Hastings Bankart, of Toronto, to Kathleen Grace (née Brook), widow of Louis N. M. Jackson, late of "The Haven," Crawley Down, Sussex.

BROWN—BROWN.—At the Parish Church, Selsey, Sussex, on August 2, by the Rev. K. H. MacDermott, rector of the Parish, Wm. Herbert Brown, M.D., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Guelph, Ontario, to Jessie Lillian, second daughter of the late David Brown, of 5 Belford Place, Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Brown, The Martins, Selsey.

DAVIES—THRESH.—At Rosemount Methodist Church, Toronto, on August 2, 1922, by the Rev. G. G. Burton, Doris May, only daughter of the late John T. Thresh, of Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, and Mrs. J. T. Thresh, of Rosemount, to Montague (Montie), son of M. D. Davies, of Cardwell, Australia.

M'MURDO—CRAWFORD.—At Hotel Dalblair, Ayr, on August 8, by the Rev W. Cairns Duncan, Robert Banks M'Murdo, of Galt, Ontario, youngest son of the late George M'Murdo and of Mrs. M'Murdo, of Galt, and late of Kylesmuir, Catrine, Ayrshire, to Margaret M'Cormick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crawford, 50 Union Avenue, Ayr.

DEATHS.

BELL.—At Foxboro, Ontario, on the 7th inst., Margaret Muir, beloved wife of John Bell, late of 142 St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

EDYE.—On August 10, at Sidmouth, South Devon, from heart failure, Lieutenant Colonel Lourenco Edye, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 74. (Canadian papers please copy.)

EVANS.—On August 9, at a nursing home, following operation, Henry Jones Evans, late of Vancouver, B.C.

GRAY.—On August 9, at Canford, British Columbia, as the result of an accident, Robert Charles Gray, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Robert Gray, M.D., 43 Queen's Road, Aberdeen.

MACKENZIE.—On August 4, at Grand Forks, British Columbia, Henry Lascelles Mackenzie, barrister and solicitor, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mackenzie, formerly of Torquay, and now of Seaton, Devon.

SCOTT.—On August 3, at 578 Roslyn Avenue, Westmount, Janet T. Pennie, widow of the late John H. Scott.

TOLMIE.—At South Beach Street, Stornoway, on August 4, David Tolmie, commission agent, aged 71 years. (Canadian papers please copy.)

RECIPROCITY WITH UNITED STATES.

Prime Minister on Trade with America.

Mr. Mackenzie King, speaking at Leamington, Ont., last week, announced that the Government was ready to take up the question of reciprocity with the United States whenever the Washington Government was ready to negotiate (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). He attributed the rise of the Progressive movement in Western Canada to the defeat of the Reciprocity pact of 1911. The present Administration would seek to regain the ground lost through the mistake then made, and this motive took the Finance Minister to Washington almost immediately upon the formation of the new Ministry. He desired the United States to be made aware of the significance of the change in the Government of Canada, and that if Canada were now obliged to seek other markets it was not from any disinclination to trade with her neighbours.

* *

LABOUR ORGANISATION IN CANADA, 1921.

Heavy Loss in Trade Union Membership.

The information contained in the eleventh annual report on labour organisation in Canada, covering the year 1921, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, shows that trade union membership has suffered a heavy loss during the year. The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1921 stood at 313,320, comprised in 2,668 local branches, and indicates losses during the year 1921 of 60,522 in members and of 250 in branches.

Although a heavy decrease occurred in the membership of international organisations, over 71 per cent. of trade unionists in Canada belong to this class. There are in all 98 international organisations having one or more local branches in the Dominion, the aggregate for Canada being 2,223; with a combined reported membership of 222,896. These figures show three less international organisations operating in Canada and losses of 232 in branches and 44,351 in members.

There are 264 local branches, with a membership of 24,980, of what are termed non-international bodies, a gain of five in branches, but a decrease in members of 926. The number of independent units is 27, three less than in 1920, and the reported membership 15,644, a decrease of 15,545. The national and Catholic unions number 120, four less than reported in the previous year, and the total membership was given at 45,000.

The 2,668 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,105; Quebec, 497; British Columbia, 240; Alberta, 216; Saskatchewan, 163; Manitoba, 159; Nova Scotia, 151; New Brunswick, 127; and Prince Edward Island, 10.

Of the 98 international organisations operating in Canada, 75 made payments for benefits, the aggregate disbursements being $24,089,836, an increase of $4,626,226, over the amount expended in 1920. The payments for each class of benefit were as follows: death benefits, $9,674,060; unemployed and travelling benefits, $423,031; strike benefits, $10,161,987; sick and accident benefits, $3,081,039; old-age pensions and other benefits, $749,719.

Four of the central non-international organisations made payments on account of benefits, the total being reported at $20,775, of which $16,440 was for death benefits. This is the highest expenditure ever made by the head offices of these bodies for benefit purposes.

* *

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Addressing the International Mining Convention at Nelson, the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines for British Columbia, told the delegates that at no time in Canadian history had the mining business of the Province been more to the forefront. Compared with the big mineral States to the south, British Columbia appeared to be particularly favoured, said the Minister. All signs pointed to improvement, and the urge everywhere was towards intensified industrial effort. Mr. Sloan asserted that one of the chief causes of delay in mining expansion was the unsettled conditions of Europe.

* *

The Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London were to meet yesterday (Friday) to consider an invitation from the organiser of the British Industries Fair to co-operate with him in arranging a Canadian section of the Fair.

Steve Bloomer, the famous international footballer, landed at Southampton on August 11 from the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa*, on his return from coaching the Grenadier Guards' team, the present leaders in the Quebec League. He says it has been the most successful football season ever known in Canada, and the standard of play is very high.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly, can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

BIG CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATE.

Over 20,000,000 More Bushels of Wheat Expected Than Last Year.

OPTIMISTIC reports continue to be made with regard to the coming harvest in both Eastern and Western Canada. The Superintendent of Emigration for Canada has received cable advice as follows:

"The official estimate of Canada's wheat crop this year is 320,098,000 bushels over 20,000,000 bushels larger than the final estimate of last year's crop. Estimated yields: Oats, 500,752,000 bushels, compared with 420,232,000 bushels last year; barley, 94,881,000 bushels, against 59,709,100; rye, 37,848,000 bushels, compared with 21,455,200; flax seed 4,530,000 bushels, compared with 4,111,800."

The London office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce received on Tuesday the following crop report from their head office in Toronto: "Recent rains, particularly in districts which have suffered from drought this year, have improved Canadian crop prospects, and with a continuation of the existing favourable weather we estimate the wheat crop of the three Western Provinces at from 300,000,000 to 325,000,000 bushels. Conditions in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan, which have suffered from drought in the past three years, are quite promising and good crops are practically assured. This will help the situation in these districts materially."

Favourable Conditions.

Conditions remain generally favourable throughout Canada, with almost a total absence of damage from insect pests or rust (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*): but Central and Northern Saskatchewan have suffered to some extent from prolonged hot, dry weather, which has affected the late sowings. The harvest outlook is having a slightly stimulating influence on general business conditions, and unemployment is decreasing. Building conditions are active, particularly in Ontario, Toronto having the largest building programme in its history.

The first of the harvesters' excursions to the Eastern Canadian Provinces prairie wheatfields left Montreal on August 11, about 3,000 men travelling by a series of trains on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, and proceeding direct to Winnipeg, whence they were distributed where help is required (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent). The second series of excursions leaves on the 21st inst. The grain growers of the West are calling for 40,000, but probably there will be fewer going than are needed.

* *

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER "MONTCLARE."

The new Canadian Pacific liner *Montclare*, after a successful trial trip from Glasgow, was to leave Liverpool on Friday, August 18, on her maiden voyage to Canada. She was launched eight months ago at the shipyard of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank, Glasgow. She is a sister ship of the *Montcalm*, built at the same shipyard, and of the *Montrose*, built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, which left for Canada on their maiden voyages on January 17 and May 5 respectively.

Like her sisters, the *Montclare* is of the popular one-cabin type, and has accommodation for over 500 cabin passengers and 1,250 third-class. She is a geared turbine, twin-screw, steel, oil-burning steamship with cruiser stern and two funnels. Her dimensions are 556 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth, and 51 feet in depth, and she is of 16,400 gross registered tons.

CANADA'S COAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Dominion and the Provincial Governments and many municipal councils are taking measures to secure coal during the winter (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). In many communities a rationing system will be adopted if the coal strike continues in the United States and the scarcity of coal is as great as is feared. Ontario has appointed a Fuel Controller.

The Dominion Government has an advisory committee, consisting of the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, Mr. C. A. Magrath, who was Fuel Controller during the war, and Mr. Fred McCourt, of Montreal. Its members have just returned from Washington with assurances that Canada will have her share in the coal of American mines.

It was announced on Monday that a definite settlement had been reached by the British Empire Steel Corporation with the executive of the United Mine Workers, with the result that orders have been issued cancelling the strike on the 15th inst.

* *

CANADA'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.

The total value of the production of the fisheries of Canada in 1921 was $34,930,935, compared with $49,241,339 in 1920—a decrease of $14,310,404, or 29 per cent., according to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Decreases from 1921 are shown in average values of nearly all kinds of fish marketed, fresh and prepared. The quantity of salmon caught and landed dropped from 1,284,729 cwt. in 1920 to 878,124 cwt. in 1921, and the total value as marketed in the different forms from $15,595,970 to $9,305,763. The catch of lobsters decreased from the previous year by only 6,300 cwt., but the decrease in total marketed value was $2,000,052. Cod, halibut, whitefish, mackerel, pickerel, tullibee, perch, and oysters show increases in catch and decreases in marketed value. Herring, haddock, sardines, pollock, hake, and cusk and pilchards show decreases in catch as well as in total market value.

* *

THE DOLLAR SIGN.

A Vancouver correspondent writes: "The House Ensign of the Great Dollar Line of Steamships is a huge '$' sign. As steamships enter Vancouver harbour the '$' ensign is visible from all sides, and passengers from the Orient, the Antipodes, South Africa, and elsewhere gaze at the sign with uncommon interest; but it was not until recently that it was learned that the people from other continents believed that the money sign was hung aloft for all to see in order that they might know that they had arrived, at last, upon the land where the mighty dollar means the whole thing."

* *

A number of bereaved persons visiting the battlefields of France and Belgium have been victimised by thieves working a new variation of the confidence trick.

The fine war memorial statue, "The Homecoming," recently unveiled in Cambridge by the Duke of York, is by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the Canadian sculptor.

The Cunard liner *Antonia*, which arrived at Plymouth from Canada on Tuesday, reported that she had passed nearly 90 icebergs, and had been delayed 18 hours by fog off the Banks of Newfoundland.

THE NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER "MONTCLARE

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN ORGANISATIONS IN LONDON.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—As a Canadian I have watched very carefully during the past eighteen months the organisation of two Canadian Associations in London, and I am somewhat surprised to note the very meagre support given them.

The organisations I refer to are the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London and the Canadian Club of Great Britain, and I would appreciate it if you will allow me a little space for comment in connection with these, in your valuable journal, which has done so much to create a great interest in affairs affecting Canada.

I will deal first of all with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. There is not the slightest doubt that this is now fully organised, and I believe it has proved to many Canadians in this country that a Chamber of Commerce should have been established long ago. That point, however, must be passed over to let us look to the future, and I certainly hope that Canadian business men, both in this country and Canada, will realise the great work ahead which this Chamber is undertaking.

The Chamber recently held its first annual meeting. During its first year it dealt, among other matters, with the question of the Empire Settlement scheme and the cattle embargo, and as a result of many trade enquiries new business connections have been opened up both in Canada and this country, through the service of the C.C.C. in London. If I might be allowed to say so, I consider it the duty of every Canadian firm in this country, and I would even go farther and say of firms in Canada doing or hoping to do British business, as well as British firms exporting to Canada, to apply for membership at the Secretary's Office, 55 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

The other organisation, the subject of this letter, is the Canadian Club of Great Britain. As far back as May, 1921, steps were taken to form this by a few Canadians over here, who felt the necessity of a meeting-ground where the social environment could be found. As a member I am extremely glad to say that, even though many were pessimistic as to the possibilities, they have now established themselves in very fine premises, under a mutual arrangement with the Stratford Club, 19 Stratford Place, W.

This club, also, can do much for Canada and the Empire, as shown already by the very successful luncheons held at the club in the early part of this year. I have been at the club many times, and have had the pleasure of meeting overseas members who have expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the organisation.

So much for the two organisations. Now I have met many business Canadians here who are members of neither, and I have met overseas friends who have not heard of either in Canada. Publicity, of course, costs money, but for the good of Canada's trade and Empire feelings I sincerely hope that this letter will at least reach the eyes of some Canadians who have not heard or become associated with either organisation, and I hasten to assure them that they will be wise in joining up at once.—Yours faithfully,

A. WARREN RUSSELL.

Fredk. Hodgson and Co., Ltd., 11 Poultry, London, E.C.2.
August 14, 1922.

* *

OBITUARY.

At St. John's, N.B.—Mr. George W. Ketchum, iron merchant.

Off North Sydney.—Mr. John Chard, general claims' agent, of Reid Newfoundland Railway Co. (at sea, en route from St. John's).

At Montreal.—Mr. Alexander L. McLaurin (76), vice-president and general manager, St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., a director of the Yorkshire Insurance and several other companies.

At Toronto.—Mrs. Pyne (68), wife of Dr. R. A. Pyne, formerly Provincial Minister of Education. At Sarnia.—Mr. William F. Lawrence (70), head of W. F. Lawrence and Sons, lumber dealers. At North Bay.—Mr. James T. Lindsay (58), ex-Mayor.

At Hamilton.—Mr. John Allan (66), ex-Mayor, and formerly Conservative M.P.P. for Hamilton West.

At Victoria.—Mr. James H. Young (65), local manager of the Dominion Express Co.

At Muskoka.—Professor J. J. Mackenzie, head of the pathological department of the University of Toronto. The victim of an experiment in the interests of science.

* *

Eighty thousand children in the famine area of Saratoff, Russia, are being fed by Canada, according to an official report to the Canadian Save the Children Fund

THE CANADIAN CRICKET TEAM

Delighted with Reception and Hospitality in England.

Judging from conversations which a representative of *Canada* had with Mr. H. Dean, of Toronto, the secretary of the visiting Canadian cricket team, during their match with the Free Foresters at the Oval on August 10, all its members are delighted with the reception and magnificent hospitality accorded them.

"We realise that we have been welcomed as Canadians," said Mr. Dean, "and we felt privileged to hear the sentiments regarding the Dominion expressed by Lord Ullswater, Lord Gainford, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and other members of Parliament at our first public dinner—that given by Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., at the House of Commons. We had a delightful time as guests of the Incogniti, when Col. Greenway, their president, was our host at Jules Restaurant, and the speakers referred in gratifying terms to the reception which Canadians had given the Incogniti team which visited Canada in 1920.

"On August 9 we were the guests of the Surrey County Cricket Club, at Prince's Restaurant, and the chairman, Lord Middleton, toasted us; other speeches of welcome being made by Lord Southwark, Mr. G. W. Ricketts, Mr. Leveson-Gower, and Mr. D. J. Knight, which were acknowledged by Mr. Norman Seagram and Mr. Dyce Saunders.

"At Chatham, where we played a Royal Navy team, Admiral Sir H. Evan Thomas, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, had Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram as his guests, and the other members of the team, several of whom are accompanied by their wives, were splendidly entertained by various officers of the Royal Navy and Marines. One of the happiest memories of our visit will be the scene when, at the end of the match, the fine band of the Royal Marines played 'The Maple Leaf' followed by the National Anthem."

On August 5 Mr. and Mrs. Seagram and the members of the team, with the other ladies accompanying them, were the guests of the Kent County Club at the Canterbury Festival, and were royally entertained by Lord and Lady Harris and the committee. On August 12 they were the guests, at the Oval, of the Surrey Club, to witness the Surrey v. Middlesex match. On Saturday, August 19, they are to be entertained at Lord's by Lord Chelmsford, President of the M.C.C.

From the cricketers' point of view, the team's experiences so far have been disappointing, mainly owing to weather conditions. Up to last Saturday, rain fell on every day they played, except on the second day against the Free Foresters at the Oval, and the completion of any match was rendered impossible.

That the team includes several excellent players is indicated by the many appreciative comments in the sporting and daily Press. *The Times* spoke of Mr. Somerville as "a good enough batsman for most of our county elevens"; Mr. Wookey was alluded to as "a really fine left-hand bowler"; and the wicket-keeping of Mr. D. V. Saunders was also commended. At the Oval match, witnessed by a representative of *Canada*, the Canadians' fielding was far superior to that of their opponents, and it was a bit of hard luck for Mr. Somerville to fall to an exceptionally smart catch at the wicket when within eight of his century. In this match they played fearlessly against Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, who is now about the fastest bowler in England, and who took six wickets for 45 runs when playing for his county—Sussex—against Leicestershire the following day.

MATCHES PLAYED.

At Uplyme, on July 29, v. Mr. K. L. Cox's XI.—Uplyme, 143; Canadians (Somerville 40), 90.

At Wimbledon, August 1 and 2, v. Incogniti—Incogniti, 1st innings (Rev. F. H. Gillingham 63, Surgeon-Lieut. K. Mackenzie 66), 207; 2nd innings, nine wickets for 110. Canadians, 1st innings (H. S. Reid, not out, 52, Humphries 23, N. Seagram 12), 126; 2nd innings, three wickets for 61.

At Chatham Castle, August 3 and 4, v. Band of Brothers—Band of Brothers, 1st innings, 124; 2nd innings, five wickets for 67. Canadians, 1st innings, 122; 2nd innings, four wickets for 53.

At Chatham, August 9 and 10, v. Royal Navy—Royal Navy, 1st innings, 154; 2nd innings, 167. Canadians, 1st innings (Somerville 29), 88; 2nd innings, two wickets for 29.

At The Oval, August 9 and 10, v. Free Foresters—Free Foresters, 1st innings (R. H. Fox 107), 252; 2nd innings, three wickets for 102 when stumps drawn. Canadians (Somerville 92, Mustard 34, Humphries 28, Inglis 21), 240.

At Lord's, August 11, v. Lords and Commons—Lords and Commons (Lord Romilly 29, Lord Gorell 24, Captain F. W. Metcalfe 24, Lord Harris, captain, 15), nine wickets for 136. Canadians (Somerville 38, Mustard 35, Humphries 19), six wickets for 123.

At Woolwich, August 14 and 15, v. Royal Artillery—Royal Artillery 237, Canadians 95 and 105.

MATCHES TO PLAY.

August 18, 19—v. M.C.C., at Lord's.
August 21, 22—v. Gentlemen of Essex, at Brentwood.
August 24, 25—v. Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

The majority of the team return to Canada, from Liverpool by the *Victorian*, on August 31.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on August 1

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The King has approved the appointment of Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., who is about to retire.

* *

Sir William Allardyce, who was born in Aberdeenshire in 1861, has a long and distinguished record of service in many parts of the world. He entered the service of Fiji in 1879, and served for many years in different posts, finally being appointed Receiver-General and Colonial Secretary in 1902. In 1904 he was promoted to be Governor of the Falkland Islands, and from there, in 1914, he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. Since 1920 he has been Governor of Tasmania. He married, as his second wife, in 1920, the widow of Mr. A. C. Goodfellow, of Buenos Aires.

* *

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has returned to London, after a visit to Scotland. On Wednesday he addressed the London Corn Exchange.

* *

The Hon. P. C. Larkin expects to leave for Geneva early next week, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Larkin, and will motor through France and Switzerland, returning in about a month's time.

* *

The Greek Minister called on the High Commissioner on Monday afternoon to discuss matters concerning the Canadian and Greek Governments.

* *

Mr. Black, the new Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, is treasurer of the United Grain Growers

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart are again occupying Sir [illegible] Hamilton's house, 1 Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.

* *

Mr. Sastri, the Indian statesman, has arrived at Vancouver, after spending some weeks in investigating the status of the two thousand natives of India living in British Columbia

* *

The ladies accompanying the Canadian cricketers who are now touring England (see page 178), are Mrs. Norman Seagram and her sister, Mrs. Gooderham, Mrs. T. W. Seagram, Mrs. Dyce Saunders, and Mrs. H. G. Wookey.

* *

Owing to a slight accident at cricket at Walmer Barracks on Tuesday, Lord Harris was unfortunately unable to play for the M.C.C. against the Canadians at Lord's on Friday and Saturday.

* *

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Admiralty and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, hopes to go to Canada next month in connection with the Overseas Settlement scheme.

* *

Major F. J. Ney, who returned to Canada last week by the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Scotland*, has arranged for many prominent British lecturers to visit Canada in connection with the Canadian National Council of Education's scheme of lectureship. Sir Henry Newbolt has promised to go out early next year, and Mr. Cecil Sharp, the folk-song expert, will go out next March with a party of folk dancers and singers.

* *

Mrs. Geoffrey Mander, of Wightwick Manor, Staffordshire, is in Montreal on a short visit to her mother, Mrs. D. C. Macarow.

THE CANADIAN CRICKET TEAM, PHOTOGRAPHED AT WIMBLEDON.

BACK ROW *(left to right)*: Messrs. Humphries, W. E. Mustard, and H. Dean.
MIDDLE ROW: Messrs. A. Mix, S. R. Saunders, S. E. Harper, and C. R. Somerville.
FRONT ROW: Messrs. L. M. Rathbun, H. S. Reid, N. Seagram (Captain), A. M. Inglis, and H. G. Wookey.

Mr. Justice Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins [illegible] to Montreal by the *Megantic* next Saturday.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Whyte returned to London from a visit to [illegible] near Dinard.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassel with their [illegible] have left London for the Villa Mon [illegible], Le Touquet.

* *

Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire.

* *

The will of Sir George Parkin, K.C.M.G., has been proved at £[illegible]227 in the United Kingdom.

* *

Sir Duncan and Lady Orr Lewis have returned from Dinard, and have left to spend a few weeks in Scotland.

* *

Lady McLaren Brown and her sister Mrs. C. E. Neill, are sailing for Canada by the *Empress of France* next Thursday.

* *

Mr. James Mackie, joint manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in London, is leaving by the R.M.S. *Orduna* for New York for an extended tour through Canada.

* *

In consequence of the sudden illness of Lady Frank, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on August 10, Sir Howard Frank's visit to Canada is postponed.

* *

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. McLean, D.S.O., M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.), who has left for a visit to Canada, will return to London in November.

* *

The Earl of Strafford, Lord Byng's nephew, is about to visit Canada. He will participate in the trans-Canada tour which will mark the centenary of the Montreal Board of Trade

* *

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., the Labrador missionary, has arranged a lecturing tour in England and Scotland this autumn. He will be in London at the beginning of October.

* *

Mr. H. R. Poussette, Director of Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa, left for the Continent last Saturday for a trip extending from Scandinavia to Milan. He is accompanied by Mr. L. D. Wilgress.

* *

Mr. W. A. McKinlay, district supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada in Puerto Rico, who, with Mrs. McKinlay, has been visiting the East Indies and Egypt, returns to San Juan, Puerto Rico, via Canada, by the *Empress of India* on August 21

* *

Mr. J. S. Morrison, the Canadian chess champion, beat Marotti in the ninth round of the international tournament at the Central Hall, Westminster, drew with Snosko-Borowsky in the tenth, was beaten by Alekhine in the eleventh, and beat Maroczy in the twelfth

* *

Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., of Ottawa, Dominion Archivist; Professor Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and Mr. Gustave Lanctot, of the Archives Branch, Ottawa, have been appointed to represent the Dominion at the international congress on the History of America at Rio de Janeiro in September. The conference is to arrange for a complete history of North and South America, and 30 countries are sending delegates.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

August 18-19.—Cricket: Canadians v. M.C.C., at Lord's.

August 21.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

August 21-22.—Cricket: Canadians v. Gentlemen of Essex, at Brentwood.

August 23-24.—Cricket: Canadians v. Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

August 28.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

September 1.—Partridge shooting commences.

September 1.—United Counties Agricultural Show, at Carmarthen.

September 2.—Vegetable and Flour Show, at the Guildhall.

September 5.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show (2 days), at Royal Agricultural Hall.

September 13.—Doncaster Races, St. Leger Day.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Lieuts. R. W. Wood and D. St. G. Lindsay, R.C.N., have been appointed to the *President*, additional, for Intelligence Course at Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Canada*, on August 12, included the Rev. J. W. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Purdon, Col. A. C. Pratt, Rev. R. L. Sloggett, Dr. and Mrs. C. Swan, Professor H. K. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Edgar C. Tuller, Mrs. M. Ryckman, Mr. W. J. Randles, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunter, Mr. J. B. Molyneux, Mr. G. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brown.

* *

Amongst the arrivals by the *Empress of France* from Quebec at Southampton on August 16 were the following: Sir R. Burton Chadwick, M.P. (London), Mrs. L. French, Miss L. Barringer, and F. H. Foster (Cuyers, Fosters, Ltd., Hamilton), Mr. C. S. MacInnes (brother of the vice-president C.P.R.), Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hobday (Barnardo's Homes, Toronto), Mr. F. Howard Wilson (president Wilson Paper Company, Montreal), Mr. V. J. Hughes (president Canadian Iron Foundries, Montreal), Mr. J. S. Dubuc (Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal), Dr. Victor S. Mitchell (Montreal), Major B. H. Winder (Vickers' agent for Japan), Captain F. C. Broome (Vickers' air pilot, London).

* *

Amongst the passengers on the *Empress of Scotland* from Southampton, on August 10, were Mr. Wm. C. Noxon (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C. (director, Canadian Pacific Steam-ships), Mr. Burrow Cadbury (managing director, Messrs. Cadbury and Co.), Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C. (Calgary), Mr. J. Warren (President, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.), Mr. Herbert Pretty (managing director, Messrs. Huntley and Palmer), Mr. E. T. Malone, K.C. (Toronto), Lieut.-Col. Alexander, C.M.G., Dr. Lemieux (Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Quebec), Mr. E. V. Allen, Mr. H. E. Clarke, Mr. A. Crump, Mr. W. Fowell, Mr. S. Findlay, Mr. G. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lucy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Luck, Mr. E. Lelarge, Mr. W. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newman, Mr. J. S. Owens, Mr and Mrs. A. Osborne, Mr. J Phillips, Mr. E. Rogers, Mr. C. Tremblay, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Wild.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kerr have returned to London from a holiday tour in Scotland.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal on August 5 by the *Canada* included Mr. and Mrs. G. Aldcroft, Mr. and Mrs. James Earl, Major C. T. W. and Mrs. Etches, Capt. G. W. Finnis, Mr. H. Ingram, Rev. D. M. McGowan, Mr. F. Neylan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rowbotham, and Mr. W. D. Cowie.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Canopic* on August 8 included Mrs. and Miss Bruce Willett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Chappel, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodgkinson, Mr. R. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kent, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parham, Dr. and Mrs. A. Ricard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S Casey Wood, and Mr. J. W. Woodhouse.

* *

The arrivals from Canada by the *Regina*, on August 12, included Mr. J. A. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. K. C. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Cutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. John Fair, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Farley, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pearson, Miss M. H. Prentice, Rev. A. and Mrs. Rostrom, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson-Clark, Mr. W. A. Yule.

* *

The departures from Southampton for Canada by the *Minnedosa*, on August 17, included Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson, Dr. R. and the Misses Fortier, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ferguson, Miss K. Galt, Mr. F. W. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Laureys, Mr. F. G. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Noble, Mr. Justice Panneton and Mrs. Panneton, Mr. F. Taylor, Mrs. B. Taylor, Mr. J. Walker, Rev. W. F. Wrixon, Mr. W. C. Whitaker. Miss F. Wright.

* *

The arrivals from Canada by the *Minnedosa* on August 10 included Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Miss F. M. Balfour, Mr. H. Barringer, Mr. R. H. and the Misses Beaulieu, Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Beck, Lieut. Mortimer Durand, Mr. and Mrs. John Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Emberson, Mr. Albert Emery, Mr. E. K. T. Hayes, Mr. G. W. Howland, Mr. E. J. Kirkwood, Miss K. Mullins, Mr. E. D. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rivage, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Robinson, Mr. C. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stannard, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wright.

* *

The departures for Canada by the *Montcalm* on August 11 included Mr. A. Beck, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. L. Beveridge, Mrs. M. C. and Miss Billings, Rev. W. A. B. C. Clementson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collins, Mr. H. C. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cumming, Mr. W. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dawes, Lady Drummond, Misses M. and K. Eliot, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. J. Flett, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gage Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gillett, Mr. C. Gunderson, Mrs. F. and Miss Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. W. Inglis, Dr. B. F. R. Ivins, Mr. A. Jennings, Mr and Mrs. J. Lloyd, Mrs. J. G. and Miss McCarthy, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Mr. M. McKettrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pope, Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Mr. J. J. C. Twigg, Rev. G. P. Woolcombe, Brig.-Gen. C. F. and Mrs. Winter, and Mr. J. H. and Miss M. Whitehorn

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Adelphi, Strand.—"The Way of An Eagle."

Apollo, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Listening In."

Kingsway, Great Queen Street.—"The Limpet."

Queen's Hall, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

St. James's, King Street,.—"The Bat."

St. Martin's, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Winter Garden, Drury Lane.—"Sally" (George Grossmith, Leslie Henson).

Wyndham's, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

Alhambra, Charing Cross Road.

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Miss Mona Bates, the Canadian pianist, arrived in England last week by the *Montcalm*, accompanied by her mother. They have crossed to the Continent this week. Miss Bates, who has been playing a good deal in New York lately, has arranged to give a recital at the Æolian Hall in the autumn.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mrs. L. E. Dodwell, of Montreal, announces the engagement of her third daughter, Dorothy Isobel, to Mr. C. Herbert N. Connell, son of Mr. William M. Connell, of Woodstock, N.B. The marriage will take place on September 2.

* *

The engagement is announced between the Hon. Donald Sterling Palmer Howard (late 3rd K.C. Hussars), eldest son of the late Robert J. B. Howard, F.R.C.S., and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Miss Diana Loder, twin daughter of Mr. Gerald Loder and Lady Louise Loder.

* *

The engagement has been announced in Winnipeg of Miss Margaret Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, of Winnipeg, and sister of Mrs. Stuart MacTier, of Montreal, to Mr Leslie Cameron, younger son of the late Sir Douglas Cameron and Lady Cameron of Vancouver, B.C.

* *

The marriage of Jean Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sam and Mrs. Milley, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Major B. C. Gardner, M.C., youngest of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gardner, of Wes bury-on-Trym, Bristol, England, is announced to take place shortly. Majo Gardner is assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal at St. John's.

* *

The marriage of Mrs. Lloyd Woolse Bingay, widow of Captain Bingay, St Battalion Canadians, of Port Arthur who died of wounds in the war, to the Rev David Warner, rector of St. Cyprian' Church, Maisonneuve, took place on Jul 31 at Old Trinity Church, Montreal. Th bride was given away by Mr. George A Pratt. The ceremony was performed o Rev. Canon Almond.

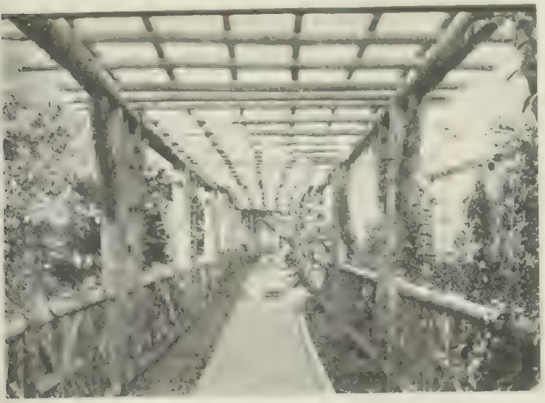
HOMES OF VANCOUVER CITY.

Where People Live in British Columbia's Commercial Metropolis.

VANCOUVER City is not of sufficient age to possess real slums, and it is intended that it never will have them, for as soon as buildings become dilapidated and scarce able to hold their own in tidy streets, they are pulled down. It is, of course, impossible to keep every street in a rapidly growing city right up to top notch in appearance, but Vancouver makes a manly try at it, and is more successful than most places in carrying out its tidying efforts.

The older sections of the city are those streets lying adjacent to the Burrard Inlet water front. There have been beautiful homes there, but docks, warehouses and manufacturing plants have invaded the once residential streets, and those places that were the pride of a new-born town look ancient and appear to belong to many families, instead of being the abode of one family only. They have become tenements. But follow the streets up one and down another—and, when springtime comes, flowers bloom and lawns are trimmed, and only a coat or two of paint is required to freshen up the buildings and make them hold their heads as high as they once did.

There are new and pretty places, mostly of the cottage type, the farther east you go along Powell Street, and turning into Templeton Drive and Wall Street, and on in that pretty peninsula through which streets of academic names thread their ways—Eton, Trinity, McGill, Oxford, and so on—homes have been built and gardens cultivated that are so much the real thing to come back to after a day's work that they rest the eyes and comfort the hearts of those who only look at them in passing. All along that east end new homes are being built. It must be admitted that the approach through Powell Street —" Jap Town "—does not make a very favourable impression; yet the setting is glorious, with the forest-clad mountains as a background, the water within a stone's throw, and the spaces left for playgrounds and flowers. Beauty will find its way there in time, but we should like it to hurry up.



A PERGOLA IN A VANCOUVER GARDEN.

The new Vancouver Auto Tourist Park, just back of Hastings Park, has given an incentive to home-makers along Rupert, Cassiar, and those streets on towards Vancouver Heights, and some lovely homes are there, with lots of room for the building of more—all having a glorious view looking towards the Lions' Gate and over to North Vancouver.

Vancouver Heights, just east of Boundary Road, on both sides of Hastings Street, is a delight. Some wonderfully fine homes have been built there, and many comfortable cottages and bungalows, and, still farther east, up on Capitol Hill, the ground is being quickly cleared and bungalows are in the building stage that would be the pride of many a great city. From some streets there is a view clear up the North Arm, and the pretty town of Ioco can easily be seen.

Down the southern slopes, towards Burnaby Lake, are still more homes, each within its own plot of ground and having a multitude of children about. These homes, for the most part, are owned by their occupants—daily workers who bought their land, had their houses built, or, generally, helped with the building themselves, and they are the genuine kind of home, for they show the owner's handiwork and express his idea of what a home should be.

Stretching all through the south-east towards the city of New Westminster are homes by the thousands, of every variety, and gardens of delightful home-madeness—both artistic and original.

The streets leading off Hastings Street, in the down-town section, have homes that were built in Vancouver's early days, and a walk along Cambie, Hamilton, Homer, and the other streets in that neighbourhood shows those old places, once models of prosperity, turned into lodging houses, but flower boxes brighten the windows, flowering shrubs bedeck the front plots, and in the summer there is hardly a house but boasts its covering of lovely roses. They are a refreshment to the eye among the wholesale places and keep up an appearance despite the smoke and dust against which they have to contend.

Along the west side of Granville Street, in the down-town part, on towards Stanley Park and English Bay, is the best known section of Vancouver's residential districts, its West End. It would be hard to describe the homes in this district, for they are of such variety in shape, size, and condition. There are most beautiful places, and yet some of the most homely. Many great department houses have been built here, and visitors find accommodation in all sorts of places—some superb in their fittings and luxurious in their comfort and others too plain to be used as anything but sleeping places.

Seaton, Georgia, Robson, Haro, Barclay, Nelson, Comox, Pendrell, Davie, Burnaby, Harwood, and Beach Streets are all beautifully flowered thoroughfares leading right down to the sea or to Stanley Park, with some of the most wonderful gardens, in which are set commodious homes, and the cross streets are just as pretty. High hedges, vine-covered stone walls, and a multitude of shrubbery hide many of the homes from the passers-by, but glimpses of spacious lawns and gorgeous gardens can be caught from the streets, and galleries, gabled roofs, and rounded windows look like castles as they are seen among the tree tops.

Across the bridges into the higher lands about Vancouver is Fairview, with Mount Pleasant and Grandview off to the east. In Fairview the hospitals, educational buildings, all grounds and play spaces are planted about with flowers that beautify whole sections, and the streets, rising tier above tier, have the appearance of a beflowered amphitheatre until they reach Shaughnessy Heights—that division that was intended, from its inception, to be the loveliest residential part of the North Pacific, and bravely it is carrying out its mission.

Shaughnessy Heights.

The land up on Shaughnessy Heights belonged to a great railway corporation—the C.P.R. Railway corporations have bank accounts behind them, and there was not the same necessity for counting every cent, as is the case generally with private lot buyers and home builders. The Heights were shorn of their forests by armies of turbanned Hindus. Crescents, wide streets, parks, and terraces were planned, paved, and planted before lots were opened for sale—acreages, rather, for the gardens about the Shaughnessy Heights' homes are not made from small town lots. When the trees disappeared the views opened were indescribable, and those who built homes searched the world for architecture that would conform with the natural surroundings. It does not take long for trees to grow in Vancouver, and before ten years had passed these palatial homes embedded in small parks, covered with roses, and possessing the appearance of having been occupied for a century, perhaps, became the show residential part of Vancouver City.

Beyond Shaughnessy are Second Shaughnessy, Strathcona, and Marpole, and the glory of well-kept, artistic homes spreads through them all. Kitsilano and Talton Place fringe off from Shaughnessy by lovely streets and crescents, and from every part of them, stretching around the curve of the ocean, are homes, while farther on is the beautiful suburb of Kerrisdale, in the municipality of Point Grey.

Here are other palatial homes, cosy bungalows, roomy houses, and even shacks, built artistically and covered with flowers, which their owners have put up to live in whilst the means for building their larger homes are being gathered. The north branch of the Fraser passes along Southern Kerrisdale, and the flat lands of the delta are clearly seen. Steamers plying up the river to New Westminster look as if they were hiking their ways, hot foot, through the fields, and from all sides can be heard the honk of motors along asphalted roads, the hoarse horning of the big inter-urban trolly cars, and the shrill whistle of the steamers—all assuring transportation of one kind or another.

Along Dunbar Road, down to Sasamat, passing the Jericho beach and aeroplane station, away out to the very tip of Point Grey, that dips into the Gulf of Georgia directly opposite the great Howe Sound, are other homes, built on elevations, in valleys, along the sea shore—and all having such a view that every owner says to the other: "There is nothing to equal what I can see from my windows." E. B. BUCHAN REESOR.

(Other photographs on centre double page.)

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—On July 29, at the meeting of the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission, the contract for 23,000 ft. high tension cable and 16,000 low tension cable was awarded to the Standard Cable Company of Montreal at a price of $54,500. The tenders were in bulk, and the tender price of the Standard Cable Company was $500 lower than that of the Eugene Phillips Company.

—In the new Might directory the population of Ottawa is given as being 150,106, exclusive of suburbs, which the volume estimates have perhaps a further population of 35,000. The capital is set forth as covering 5,295½ acres, and has buildings exclusive of those owned by the Government which are assessed at nearly $139,000,000. In 1900 the taxable assessment was only $24,478,800, and the population 58,195.

"It is not the church alone, which of itself is merely a collection of stones and mortar, but the spirit of the people who assemble here, and their influence on the community, now and in years to come, which can be of service," said Sir Robert Borden, in laying the corner stone of the new St. Luke's Church on July 31.

TORONTO.—Ontario will not have a Provincial election until the fall of 1923, said Premier Drury, speaking at the U.F.O. picnic at Oro, Simcoe County, on July 26.

—The final light honey crop report of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for 1922 shows Wellington as the leader among Ontario counties in point of amount of honey produced, with a yield of 176,000 lb., and Lambton County second with 114,530 lb. Considering the Province as a whole, the total number of spring colonies reported is 30,061, and the total amount of honey 2,335,286 lb., an average of 78.4 lb. of honey per colony.

—The appointment as first registrar of the Ontario College of Art has been conferred upon Miss Louise Mason, who has been assistant secretary of the College during the past year. Miss Mason is well known in art and literary circles in Toronto.

The former home, at 113 St. George Street, of the late Sir James Whitney has been bought by Trinity College in connection with its expansion and ultimate removal from its present location. The property includes a solid brick residence with frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 198 feet. The price was $19,000. The adjoining property is already in the college's hands.

ST. CATHARINES.—On July 29 Hilton Belyea, of St. John, retained the single sculling championship by defeating Robert Dibble, of Toronto. Belyea's time was 8.09 1-5, which is the second best time ever scheduled for the senior singles event in the Canadian Henley

BROCKVILLE.—Mr C. H. Bissell has been elected president of the Board of Trade, succeeding the late Mr. W. A. Lewis; and Mr. L. O. Dargavel, treasurer, succeeding the late Mr. William Shearer.

PETERBOROUGH.—Owing to a clerical error, the population of this city was wrongly stated in the official census bulletin for Ontario. The figure given was 19,477, whereas it should be 20,994.

KITCHENER.—The *Record* has absorbed the *Telegraph*, another local journal.

ORILLIA.—The secretary of the Champlain Tercentenary Committee has received a letter from the Premier of Quebec, stating that the Quebec Government has decided to make a grant of $5,000 towards the monument to Champlain to be erected here to mark the 300th anniversary of the entry into Ontario of the white race. Mr. Taschereau says he hopes this may help to make all the closer the bonds that unite the sister Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM.—On July 31 an Act, dated 1834, was invoked when a tug and nets were seized in Thunder Bay for infraction of the laws giving exclusive rights to the Indians here to fish off Pie Island. The property was returned on payment of a fine, and a warning was issued to all commercial companies to respect the rights of original inhabitants.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Cabinet has decided to fix the salaries of Deputy Ministers of the different Departments at a maximum of $6,000 per year. Up to now the maximum was $4,000, but special provisions had been made for several heads of the Departments to allow them an annual bonus of $1,000 or more. With the present decision the salaries will be uniform.

—The Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret and Joseph Demers have been sworn in as Judges of the Superior Court before Acting Chief Justice Archibald.

—Of interest to motorists, and especially tourists from the United States, is the announcement of the Provincial Minister of Roads that the Government has prepared a map of the roads in the Province, being the first of its kind ever issued. All the roads are classed as highways or ordinary roads, with different signs, indicating roads which are completed, others on which work is going on, and those which are just ordinary roads without any improvements. To keep the map up-to-date, the projected highways, or the roads on which work is in progress, have been marked so as to allow their being filled in as they are completed.

MONTREAL.—From January 1 to July 31, a total of 3,297 permits for new construction and repairs has been issued. These represented a valuation of $11,433,964. During the similar period of last year there were issued 2,805 permits, representing a building valuation of $9,142,774, an increase of $2,291,190 in favour of this year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The apple orchards of New Brunswick give promise of an excellent general crop this year, according to Mr. A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist. Early apples, such as the Duchess, Wealthy, and Dudley, will be a good crop. Fameuse and MacIntosh Red, the dessert varieties, which brought New Brunswick fame at the Imperial Fruit Show at London last year, will also bear well. The winter varieties will be half a crop.

ST. JOHN.—The Dominion fish hatchery, located at Grand Falls, N.B., distributed this season 1,585,000 salmon fry and retained 1,129,000. It also retained 4,000 ouananiche, making a total of 2,718,000. This is an increase of some 373,000 over last year's figures. Tobique, which is subsidiary to Grand Falls, distributed 1,152,000. This is the largest distribution from that establishment since it was first opened in 1915.

MONCTON.—Dr. L. R. Price, of this city, has offered gratis about 50 acres of land as a site for the proposed Maritime University, should such an institution come into being by the amalgamation of all the Maritime seats of higher learning. The situation is on the outskirts of the city, and is an ideal one.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After a two months' cruise in southern waters the U.S. Naval Squadron, on which over 1,700 midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy are making their summer cruise, arrived here.

SYDNEY.—On July 27 Mr. Paul MacNeill, of this city, was elected President of the Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia at the final session of the Provincial convention here. Mr. Forman Waye, M.P.P., was appointed Provincial organiser for 1922. A resolution was passed, which, after condemning the "capitalistic" system, called on all workers, whether by hand or brain, to come out from the old political parties and unite with the Independent Labour Party.

TRURO.—On August 3 one of the most destructive fires which this town has ever suffered destroyed the MacKay Block on Inglis Street.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Mr. A. R. Leonard, business men's candidate, has been elected as alderman for Ward 1 by a majority of over 17,000 over Mr. George Wildeman, who ran on a platform of municipal ownership of the street railway utilty. The by-election was caused by the resignation of Alderman E. J. Fowler, who was elected by acclamation to the mayoralty.

——Canada's oldest exhibitor of pedigree cattle, the Hon. John Taylor, of Headingly, 89 years of age, and the only surviving member of the first Legislative Council of Manitoba, was one of the successful prize-winners at the annual exhibition of the Headingly Agricultural Society.

BIRTLE.—On July 20 the Agricultural Society's annual fair was held here and proved to be the finest and most successful on record in this town, there being splendid weather, large crowds and great enthusiasm. For pure-bred horses three first prizes were taken by J. Lothian Graham and R. Romanak. For Clydesdales, Wallace, Handcock, Thornton, J. B. Hodgson, and D. G. Graham were winners.

SASKAT- CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Mr. J. A. Maharg, Member for Morse, and President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has been elected leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Legislature.

——On July 27 the special session of the Saskatchewan Assembly, the second gathering of the fifth Legislature of the Province, called to deal with the question of wheat marketing, was prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor.

——On July 22 the village of Fielding, Saskatchewan, was almost completely destroyed by fire. Nearly $100,000 worth of damage was done.

SASKATOON.—The Canadian Teachers' Federation, in session here, elected to office for the coming year: President, Mr. W. H. Huntley, Winnipeg; Vice-President, Mr. H. S. Newlands, Edmonton; and secretary, Miss Ellen Arbuthnot, Toronto. It was suggested that Miss Arbuthnot should appoint an assistant secretary to handle Western correspondence.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Contracts for 1,100 miles of rural telephone construction line have been awarded by the Provincial Telephone Department, comprising the second instalment of the Government's programme for the 1922 season. The mileage represented in these contracts, six in number, is spread over all parts of Central and Southern Alberta, and the total expenditure involved will be about $125,000. This will complete the season's work. Some 1,400 miles of similar construction has already been done on previous schemes, for which contracts were given in the early part of the season at a cost of about $150,000.

——The cost of living in Alberta, as shown by the *Labour Gazette*, is now the third lowest in the Dominion, being surpassed only by Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The decline in the cost of living in this Province has been rapid, a decrease of $7.18 in the weekly budget being registered since 1917.

CALGARY.—It is proposed to construct a hydro-electric plant on the Bow River, east of the city, to consist of four dams, the first of which will cost half a million dollars. The project is that of the Alberta Hydro-Electric Company, Ltd., of Calgary.

——The Ford Company have started the erection of a branch wholesale house here, to cost $150,000.

PONOKA.—A new creamery, which will have an annual capacity of about 250,000 lb. of butter and an equal amount of cheese, is being erected here by Mr. Peter Pallesen, of Calgary.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. H. H. Boomer, of Spokane, has been awarded the contract for the timber structures on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, his bid being some $25,000 less than the next lowest bidder, Grant Smith and Company, of Edmonton, who wanted $140,314 for the work. The [illegible]ful tenderer is a well-known contractor for the North W[illegible] and has done much work in Western Canada.

——Mr. R. C. Harvey, who, it will be recalled, successfully carried on the novel venture of feeding sheep on grain screenings at Fort William last year, is now making preparations for continuing this project on a large scale this winter, and will in all probability bring 50,000 sheep from his Alberta ranches to the Fort William elevators

VIKING.—The new municipal hospital here has been opened. There are four one-bed rooms and three two-bed rooms in the hospital, and it is one of the most modern of its kind. Mr. J. E. Kringen, chairman of the Hospital Board, gave $200 towards equipment of a two-bed ward, and Miss Drannan, the superintendent, refunded $50 of her salary towards equipment for the maternity ward.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A substantial decrease in the prices of wines and gin and a slight decrease in the price of whisky will come into effect at British Columbia Government Liquor Vendors' stores this week. While best brands of Scotch whisky will drop 25c., Gordon's London dry gin will be reduced from $4.25 to $3.50 a bottle, and the various light wines retailed by the Government will receive corresponding reductions.

——A new use for the yellow cypress of British Columbia has been discovered as a result of experiments carried out by the Forests Products Laboratory. It has been discovered, through long research, that the yellow cypress is very valuable in the manufacture of storage batteries, different portions of which are separated by a thin layer of wood. The B.C. yellow cypress is now being used commercially for this purpose.

——Mr. W. G. McQuarrie, Conservative member for New Westminster, has been named to act in lieu of the Hon. H. H. Stevens on the Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the fisheries in British Columbia.

——Liquor profit distribution has been made to the municipalities of the Province by the Minister of Finance. Altogether $600,021 was divided among 62 municipalities, according to population. The net profits divided came to $2.0175 per capita. The biggest cheque, $171,779, goes to Vancouver; the next, $57,543, to Victoria; South Vancouver third with $49,854; and Point Grey fourth with $34,467. Saanich received $16,771, Oak Bay $8,743, and Esquimalt $7,440.

——Drastic changes in the city's methods of doing business and the levy of important new civic taxes are recommended in Dr. Adam Shortt's report on the city's finances. He urges the City Council to abandon its present system of collecting most of its revenue from land, to continue taxation of improvements, to inaugurate an income tax and a tax on land sale profits, and to reform its whole present tax collection system.

VANCOUVER.—On July 22 a light rain fell on the lower mainland and in this city, being the first to fall in two months. A heavy rain also fell in the vicinity of Cumberland and other points affected by forest fires on Vancouver Island.

KAMLOOPS.—The Kamloops canning factory began its second season's operations with booked orders for 15,000 cases.

VERNON.—During the peak of the cherry shipping season 18,000 packages left the valley in one day. Practically all this quantity went to Prairie markets. The cherry crop this season has been the best for some years.

INVERMERE.—A memorial to David Thompson, the explorer and pioneer, in the shape of an old Hudson's Bay fort, is to be opened with a pageant on August 30.

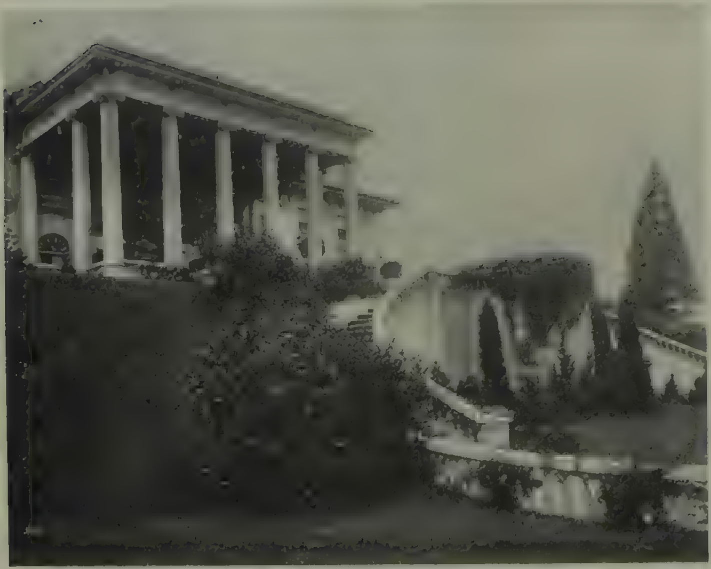
PRINCE RUPERT.—On July 28 Lord Byng, Governor-General, with Lady Byng and party, arrived here *en route* to Skagway and Dawson. The Viceregal party spent two hours in this city

——Prince Rupert's half million dollar Court House, which is to provide office space for all the Provincial Government Departments here, is nearly completed.

HOMES OF VANCOUVER CITY.

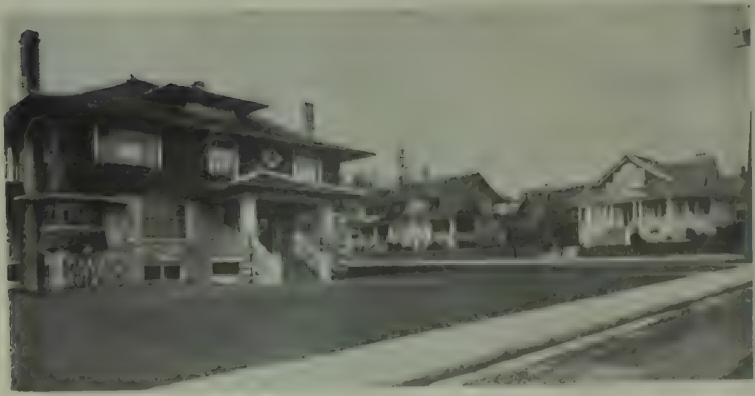
(See page 181.)

A PANORAM



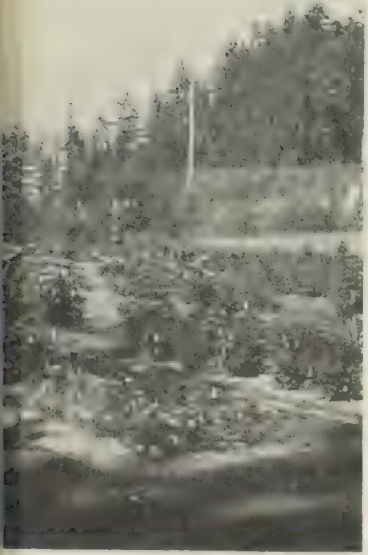
A CLASSICAL TOUCH IN A SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS GARDEN.

A TERRACED GARDEN O



A RESIDENTIAL STREET, VANCOUVER.

M VANCOUVER [illegible] FROM NORTH VANCOUVER.



RE OF THE GULF OF GEORGIA

A HOME WITH A WEALTH OF ROSES

SOME OF THE FINE RESIDENCES OF SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS

MANITOBA LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

"We cheerfully accept the verdict of the electors, and will hand over the administration to our successors just as soon as they are ready to take charge," said Mr. T. C. Norris, ex-Premier of Manitoba, in a statement after the General Election

"During the last seven years we have inaugurated a great many progressive policies. In the main these have met with general public approval, and, I think, are acceptable to the members of the Farmers' Party. The task of the new Government will be largely to improve if they can the working out of these policies, and generally supply an efficient administration. To do this they will, in view of the narrow margin of their support, need friendly assistance in the furtherance of such policies.

"Relieved of the responsibilities of office, which have been placed by the electors on the U.F.M., it will be our endeavour, in a friendly spirit, to co-operate with them in furthering the interests of the Province. We will, however, maintain the identity of the Liberal Party, and reserve the right to criticise and to oppose the Government when we believe it necessary."

THE SALVATION ARMY WEEKLY CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA

provide exceptional facilities for men, women and children travellers by sea and land. Our Women's Lodges are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our Organisation is unrivalled. Disinterested up-to-date advice freely given on any point concerning inter Imperial Migration. Assisted passages in approved cases.

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—10,000 per cent.—

£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

This dividend has actually been paid by a North American Oil Company.

But it was not paid to the over timid gilt-edged investor. The shareholders put their money up and took their chance.

This is merely one example. What has happened to others can happen to you.

Given experience, hard work, fair dealing and unlimited faith, Canada will become one of the richest, if not the richest, Oil-producing country in the world.

This is the Oil Age. The days of huge reward to the small investor. An offer is being made to you to participate. It is worth while asking for particulars.

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ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD ...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:

Agent-General for Ontario 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

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IN THE PROVINCES OF
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ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

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Valuable business and residential sites for sale at Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, etc.

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TO CANADA
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TRANSPORT SERVICES, LIMITED.
Lowest Rates
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CANADA S.S. LINES, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R.
Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., London & Liverpool.
General European Agents.
'Phone { LONDON: Avenue 9070. LIVERPOOL: Bank 315.

QUEBEC'S COLONISATION SCHEME.

Preparatory Work on Hand for Reception of Settlers.

In 1920 the Government of the Province of Quebec set aside the sum of $5,000,000 for the purposes of colonisation, and it is already setting about the expenditure of this money and making a serious bid for settlers on its rich but at present unproductive tracts.

Believing from its past experience that in the work of colonising new lands there must be a certain amount of preparatory work, so that the settler may avoid the rigours and hardships of pioneering, and be in a position to become productive and of greater value to the Province in a much shorter time, the Provincial Government is blazing the way for the settlers who will occupy the lands in the spring of 1923.

This preparatory work surpasses the already generous arrangements of the Government in its encouragement of agriculture in the Province. Some millions of acres of farm lands have been set aside for the use of farming settlers, which the Government will sell to such at a minimum price of from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre. A few very easy conditions are imposed upon the purchaser in order to assure cultivation of the land. It is not sufficient merely to work the land; it must be cultivated according to the most approved methods. To ensure this, the Government has established schools of agriculture, co-operative societies, experimental stations, demonstration fields, and farmers' clubs, and has expended nearly a billion dollars in agricultural subsidies. Not only does the Provincial Government sell its land at very low prices, but it does everything possible to improve it, providing for the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works.

A TYPICAL DAIRY FARM IN QUEBEC.

The new colonisation project, however, goes further than this. It relates to the Canton of Langis, in the Matapedia Valley, in the Gaspé peninsula, just north of the territory of New Brunswick. The valley of the Matapedia—a river which flows from a lake of the same name near the St. Lawrence, into the Baie des Chaleurs—is one of surpassing beauty and fertility, which has already become famous among fishermen of the Eastern United States, who come there each year and have established club houses there. Now an attempt is to be made to develop it agriculturally. The Matapedia may be classed as one of the greatest of valleys, according to authorities, a region of smiling meadows between high mountains, past which the river winds its way.

Here, in the Canton of Langis, a certain number of colonisation lots have been surveyed and mapped out. Men are at work this summer clearing ten acres on each lot, and erecting on each potential farm a house costing about $600, and a barn at a somewhat lower figure. As it is not intended to place any settlers on these lands until the spring of 1923, and the work is merely in process, it has not been determined what the exact cost to the settler will be; but according to the Provincial Minister of Colonisation, the settler will receive a farm at actual cost, and the payments expected of him will be extended over 30 years. The Province will safeguard itself against possible loss, and achieve the greatest amount of benefit by carefully selecting its colonists and placing them on the land with the best possible assurance of success.

Quebec is receiving a steady little stream of new colonists despite the rush to some of the newer areas, and is making a bid for more in an endeavour to bring under cultivation the millions of fertile acres which it still possesses in a virgin state. An endeavour is being made to lure back to the old home the French-Canadian population which was drawn away in less prosperous times, and at the same time to attract the British and United States immigrant.

Quebec's agricultural value has been proved by many years of farming, which goes to assure the future of its new colonisations tracts. The agricultural production of the Province in 1921 accounted for a value of $1,[illegible],000, and included practically every farm product imaginable—horses and cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, bees, field crops, potatoes and root crops, orchard and small fruits, dairy products, wool, eggs, tobacco, and maple sugar and syrup.

* *

DECREASED IMMIGRATION.

Department's Assistance to Homesteaders.

During the first three months of the present fiscal year, April, May, and June, a total of 25,092 immigrants entered Canada, as against 41,472 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 39 per cent.

Great Britain provided 11,695 of the newcomers and the United States 8,425, while 4,972 came from other countries. For the corresponding period last year, 22,458 came from Britain, 11,831 from the United States, and 7,161 from other countries.

Mr. Robert Culver, secretary of the British Dominions Emigration Society, who has for the last 40 years been assisting Britons to emigrate, arrived in England last week by the *Regina*. He said he had just returned from a tour of the Dominions, and expressed the opinion that Canada as well as Australia desperately needed emigrants. The present season's harvest, he said, was excellent, and prospects very bright. They wanted immigrants all the time, but they must be British and they must be good. It was no good going out there pining for city life.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Director of Immigration and Colonisation, Winnipeg, addressing the Winnipeg Rotary Club, denied that homesteaders in Canada had been allowed by the Government "to sink or swim," as he declared had been stated on public platforms and in the Press. It was the Department of Immigration, he maintained, which performed for the settlers in new territory those functions which social service and charitable agencies performed for people in the urban centres. The Government provided land guides to assist in the choice of locations, and for a nominal fee permitted the settlers to cut wood for building and fuel purposes. The Department was interested in drainage and water requirements, and had led the way in the matter of applying for railway connections and the establishment of rural schools. In cases of sickness, death, birth, accidents, and epidemics it provided assistance and relief, and where there had been crop failures seed had been supplied. In the last 20 years the Department had advanced $20,000,000 for feed, food, and seed to homesteaders in need of help, and had thus enabled them to become established as settlers.

* *

QUEBEC'S BIG SURPLUS.

The complete financial statement for the Province of Quebec for the last fiscal year shows a surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure of $5,033,000.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the Premier, points out that he intimated some time ago that the surplus of the Province this year would exceed that of all other Provinces for the last five years, and his prediction has been justified. He adds that the Government intends to use this surplus for education, the construction of highways, public charity, and other branches of development.

* *

"A YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY."

The Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, has been making an extended trip along the lines of the Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific) and the Pacific Great Eastern.

He says that, as a young man's country, there is nothing in British Columbia to equal the Central Interior, and to point his statement he directs attention to the development which the present year has shown in the settlement area to the east of Prince George. The acreage of land which has been broken, he says, is simply astonishing, and he predicts that in three or four years this area will solve the question of local supply for many commodities which at present are imported.

* *

Five Canadian mail bags, landed from the *Regina*, were found to have been cut open last Sunday. They came from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Halifax, and contained letters for provincial towns in England. About 100 registered packets are missing.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE 95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
INTEREST—Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 13,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—

GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.
4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 91½; 4 p.c., 1922, 108.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c., 1941, 94½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 60¼; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 83⅞; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79; 4 p.c. Stk., 90¼; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 101 3/16.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 100¾; 4 p.c., 1947, 85¾.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 93⅜; 4 p.c. Cons., 1936, 88; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 76¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 75¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 75¼; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 74½.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 74¼.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 81¼; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 114¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 114⅜.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77⅛; 4 p.c., 1888, 96; 4 p.c., 1934, 95.

Saskatchewan.—5¾ p.c. Debs., 107⅛.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 91½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 92½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 96; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 94; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 99¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 90¼.

Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 81.

Montreal.—4½ p.c., 1951-3, 89½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 76½.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 94½.

Quebec.—3½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 74.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 81; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 93.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 91½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89⅞.

Vancouver and Dst. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 89½; 4 p.c., 1931, 85; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 78; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 70¼.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 94½; 4 p.c., 1940, 90.

Railways.

Alberta and Great Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., [illegible].

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped 9.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 30.

Atlantic and N.W.—5 p.c., 98.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence. 6 p.c. [illegible]

Calgary and Edmonton. 4 p.c., 7[illegible]

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 75½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Ont., 93¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 68¼; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 65½; 4 p.c. Man., 93½; 4 p.c. Alta, 82¼; 3½ p.c. Dom., 73½; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 93; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 37; 5 p.c. Land, 98; Ont. 3½ p.c. Dom., 73½; Pac. 4½ p.c. Termls., 91½; Que., 4 p.c. Perp., 68½.

Can. Pacific. 158⅞; 4 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 81½; Spec. Inv., 6 p.c. 10 yr. Notes, 112.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 81½; 2nd Deb., 78.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 79¼.

Grand Trunk.—11/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 75; 1st Pref., 7; 2nd Pref., 50/-; 3rd Pref., 40/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 94¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 78½ Gt. Western Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 95½.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c. 1962, 68½; 4 p.c. 1955 A, 74½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Debs., 37½; Branch 4 p.c., 89.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 98½; Perp. 4 p.c., 80.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 98⅞.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.— 4½ p.c., 90¼.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 74½.

Quebec Cent.—5 p.c. 3rd Bds., 96.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—49½; Pref., 93½.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 73¼; Pref. Ord., 66¼; Perp. Pref., 77; Perp. Debs., 75¼.

Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 112.

Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 73.

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c. G. Bd., 105½.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 94¼.

Montreal L.H. and Power.—Cons., 119.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 120; 5 p.c. Bds., 110¼.

Toronto Suburban Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 82¼.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 90½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp., 75.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 74¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 108½.

Bk. of Montreal.—49½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 14/6; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 15/1½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41⅞.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—3/6.

Can. Nth.-West Land.—Com., 34½.

Hudson's Bay.—6⅝; Pref., 97/6.

Land Corp. of Can.—7/-.

Trust and Loan of Can.—15/- pd., 18/-; 4 p.c. Debs., 82½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 59½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 98.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 88⅛.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 81.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 75½.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Trust Bds., 107⅞.

Mines.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 27/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24/6; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18/1½; 5 p.c. Debs., 94; 8 p.c. Debs., 109¾.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden 6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 42.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields. Com., 8/4½; Pref., 8/5¼.

Benson and Hedges.—8½ p.c. Debs., 94.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 105¼; 6 p.c. Bds., 109¼.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 68; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 15.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 50.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/3.

Dom. Textile.—Com., 179½.

Furness, Withy.—32/-; Pref., 8 27/32.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/7½; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/4½.

Marconi of Can.—10/10½.

* *

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister for Finance, announces the issue of an internal loan of $178,000,000 redeemable in five or ten years at 5½ per cent. to provide for the conversion of a loan of similar amount due on December 1 next (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, under date August 9).

The new issue will be dated November 1, thus carrying one month's acorued interest, but it will not be exempt from taxation.

* *

ALBERTA MINERS' REFUSAL.

Alberta miners will not accept the award of the Board of Conciliation. They will agree to a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages, but insist that the closed shop must be recognized. The award was made in June last, but had never gone into effect.

* *

Newfoundland Atlantic Fisheries.—The accounts of the Newfoundland Atlantic Fisheries (the whole of the capital of which is held by the Newfoundland Fish Products) for the seventeen months to September 30 last show that there was a loss of $216,245. Of this, $102,115 represents trading losses, including depreciation of stocks held, and $38,841 represents depreciation written off plant and buildings. The amount written off for depreciation of stocks is $54,663; the directors are satisfied that this constitutes more than ample provision for any likely depreciation. It is stated that the serious state of affairs is due partly to the severe depression in the industry, and partly to certain unsuccessful attempts by the management in Newfoundland to develop trade in new quarters, and new products so as to utilise fully the company's extensive and excellent plant. One of the directors—a practical fishing man—went to Newfoundland last spring: he will remain there in charge of the business for this and next year, and he has already effected important reforms and economies, as well as advantageous contracts. A new system of accounting has been introduced which will enable the management and the directors to feel more accurately the pulse of the business. The cod-fishing is now reviving, and prospects are reported as being considerably brighter than for some time past. It is pointed out, however, that the results of the director's efforts in Newfoundland are not likely to become manifest until the year commencing October next, so it appears that for any considerable improvement the shareholders must look forward to 1923.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Wed., Aug. 23. Thurs., Aug. 24.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Holiday influences are still operative on the Stock Exchange. The volume of business is limited, and the tone, after being narrowly steady, is now inclined to heaviness owing to the collapse of the Allied Conference. No special heaviness has developed, but markets are lacking a lead and there is an increased sense of caution, reflecting fears of fresh disturbances in the Continental exchanges.

Gilt-edged issues are quietly flabby, and Home Rails have receded moderately from the recent best. Argentine Rails lack firmness, but show resistance on declines. In the foreign market French loans are reacting, and other Continental descriptions are disposed to move in sympathy. Among mines Kaffirs remain very confident and healthy, though uncertainty regarding Paris developments has prevented prices from advancing materially. Oil shares continue irregular, with a drooping tendency predominating, and Rubber shares are still heavy with the raw material. Industrials rule firm, with a good undertone, the excellent foreign trade figures for July being helpful.

Among Canadian securities there has been no sustained activity, and conditions have been checkered. In the gilt-edged group Canadian Fours have risen ¼, to 90, but the 3½ and 4½ Loans have not varied. Municipal issues have been quiet.

Canadian Pacifics have kept around 158 in the railroad section. There has been a moderate recovery in Grand Trunk senior issues. The Guaranteed Fours at 74½ are 2 up, while the Debs. have added 1½, at 79. The 1st Pref. shows a rise of 3, to 9. Junior issues are nominal at previous levels. Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures have been active on the assumption of favourable treatment being accorded them, but they have reacted from the best after touching 46.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, show a slight rise to 6⅜. Lower-priced land shares have hardly varied.

Industrials remain irregular. There has been a jump of 7, to 111½, in Spanish River Pulp Pref. Canada Cement issues have also been good. The Common has risen 2, to 74½, and the Pref. 1, to 106½. Dominion Steels have not moved at 36½, but Canadian Cars at 26½ are a point better. Canadian General Electrics have further fallen 2, to 92½. Shawinigan Water at 122½ remains steady.

Brazil Tractions hold at 50. Mexican traction issues have been dull, but are little altered to quote.

Canadian mines have been quiet.

* * *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 4.

July closed on Monday with an unusual display of activity in the local stock market, this being due mainly to activity in the better known paper stocks, of which Laurentide—the most active stock of the day—Abitibi, Spanish River Common and Pref., and Howard Smith all advanced, while Brompton was ¼ lower. Among other stocks prices were irregular, and the tendency was easier. Toronto Rly. lost 2 and Can. Gen. Electric 1, while Cement improved 1½. On the whole the trend of business in July was satisfactory, gains during the month considerably outnumbering and being more substantial than losses, while increasing interest was shown in investment stocks. Of the half-dozen most active stocks during the month only one—Brazilian Traction—closed with a fractional loss, while all the others gained from 7¾ points in the case of Toronto Rly. to ¼ in the case of Quebec Rly.

On Tuesday, August 1, the activity of Monday was not continued, the list of active stocks contracting, and the price trend being decidedly easier; the volume of trading, indeed, would have been still smaller but for considerable selling of Brazilian Traction and Riordon. There was, however, some buying of high-grade paper [illegible], some of which showed fractional advances on the day's trading.

On Wednesday there was further contraction in trading and weakening of prices. Brazilian Traction was the most active stock, and closed the day unchanged in price, as did Laurentide; Sherwin Williams, on trading totalling 125 shares, was marked up 10 points, and Can. Gen. Electric, Dom. Bridge, and Bank of Montreal also showed strength, but there were numerous price recessions, fractional in most cases, though Mackay lost 1 and Detroit Rly. 2.

Yesterday Brazilian was still the market leader, and, doubtless owing to the encouraging nature of the statements made at the annual meeting, gained ¾. Riordon was also moderately active, and its firmness was probably attributable to the improvement in the condition of the company's finances revealed by a statement issued by the chairman of the Creditors' Committee. From current announcements it seems also that reorganisation, not liquidation, is to be the lot of Ames-Holden-McCready, and reorganisation, however drastic, is preferable to a complete crash. Trading, though still narrow, showed some slight improvement in volume, while a number of stocks showed noteworthy strength, Canadian Cottons Pref., Montreal Trams, Dom. Bridge, and Laurentide all touching new high-price records; Price Bros. was ½ easier, and Asbestos, with a drop of 1⅜, was the heaviest loser on the day.

Among current prices, Abitibi is 56¾; Ames-Holden Pref. 5¼; Asbestos 63⅝; Atlantic Sugar 24¼; B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., 30¾; Brompton 32¼; Can. Car. Pref. 55; Canada Cement 68½; Can. Cottons 95½, Pref. 87; Can. Gen. Elec. 84; Can. S.S. Lines 19⅞, Pref. 50½; Cons. Smelting 25⅛; Dom. Bridge 51⅝ xd; Dom. Canners 34¾; Dom. Glass 68;; Dom. Steel Pref. 74; Laurentide 89¼; Mont. Power 95 xd; Mont. Trams 172; Nat. Breweries 52; Price Bros. 40½; Quebec Rly. 26½; Riordon 9; Shawinigan 109; Span. River 88½, Pref. 96¼; Steel of Can. 73½; Toronto Rly. 82; Winnipeg Rly. 38, Pref. 83¾; Woods Mfg. 68.

A small issue of $300,000 of new capital stock of the Bank of Nova Scotia is being offered to shareholders in proportion to their holdings, at a price of $255 a share. This will bring the bank's paid-up capital to $10,000,000. Its reserve fund is $19,465,000.

An announcement from Winnipeg states that the promoters of the "Great West Bank of Canada" have been unsuccessful in their attempt to secure the subscription of sufficient capital to enable them to secure the necessary treasury board certificate to allow them to commence business. The affairs of the proposed new bank are, therefore, to be wound up, and the money received from subscribers is to be returned to them less the reasonable expenses allowed by law.

Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling and Co., of Chicago, who have been closely allied with the financing of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., are offering $200,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. 5-year bonds of Abitibi Lands and Forests, Ltd., at par and accrued interest. The issue is guaranteed by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling, and Co. have also purchased an issue of $2,100,000 first mortgage bonds of the Fort William Paper Co., Ltd. The company has had in operation since May, 1921, a ground wood pulp mill with a capacity of 125 tons per day. A newsprint mill with a capacity of 150 tons daily is now to be added, and the new bond issue is for the purpose of providing money for this extension as well as to redeem bonds already outstanding.

MINING NOTES.

It is announced that McI[illegible] Gold Mine has purchased the [illegible] claim of the [illegible] Dome Mines on the south, and the [illegible] Dome on the west, the price paid is said to be [illegible] and South Dome are the same, it is [illegible] that development work will soon be resumed on the latter property, which has been [illegible] for about [illegible] years.

At the Argonaut Gold Mine lateral work is progressing at the 500-foot level, and a drift is being extended toward a point where high-grade ore has been indicated by diamond drilling. The [illegible] of [illegible] bodies at the 500-foot level and elsewhere is the objective, so that the mine may be able to produce at maximum capacity when the mill, upon which construction work is now in progress, is completed.

It is reported that the Murray Mogridge Mine, near Bourkes, which is partially developed, but has been idle for the past three years, may soon be reopened. English capital is said to be interested, and the name of Sir Archibald Mitchelson is mentioned in this connection.

It is announced that the Rochester property, in the Porcupine district, has been purchased by the Canadian Gold Mines Co., in which both British and American capital is interested. The purchase price is stated to be $275,000, $10,000 in cash and the balance in instalments. This purchase brings the Porcupine holdings of the company up to 52½ claims, or nearly 2,400 acres. The company is a Delaware incorporation, and is controlled by an English company, the British Porcupine Development Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in February, 1922. This company has purchased $1,000,000 share of $1 each in the Canadian Gold Mines Corporation, and has an option on 1,000,000 shares for two years and another 1,000,000 for three years. The company's properties are chiefly in the neighbourhood of the big producing mines.

The Clifton Porcupine Mines has secured the finances for the erection of a mill, and expects to have it in operation by October 1. It is expected that a substantial tonnage of good ore can be developed.

The Hayden Gold Mines has acquired the W. J. Flynn claims which adjoin its property to the south. The shaft, which is now down to 450 feet, is to be sunk to 1,000 or 1,200 feet, and stations are to be cut at 200-foot intervals. Considerable lateral work has already been done down to and at the 400-ft. level.

On the Goodall property the shaft is now being sunk at the rate of from 25 to 30 feet a week. The work is being done by the Kerr Lake Mining Company. The development of this property is of special importance as it is on the line of the mineralised areas of the Hollinger and McIntyre properties. The shaft will be sunk to 500 or 550 feet.

On the Bidgood property at Kirkland Lake, the shaft, which is in process of being sunk from the former level of 400 feet, is down to 500 feet, and it is expected that by early in September the 600-foot level, which is the objective, will have been reached, and a cross cut driven to the vein which at this depth is expected to be 200 feet distant from the shaft. It is believed that if the increase in length of the ore bodies, which was shown at 400 feet as compared with the 200-foot level, continues at the 600-foot level, this would probably be taken as justifying the establishment of a mill.

From Kaslo, B.C., it is announced that the assets of the Gibson Mining Co., in liquidation, consisting of seven silver and silver-lead properties near that place, [illegible] been sold to J. C. Roberts, of Portland, Oregon, for $70,000.

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CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

G.T.P. Stockholders' Claim.

"The threat which has been made in certain British financial journals that, unless this claim is satisfied, British capital will no longer be available for Canadian enterprises, should not influence the Dominion Government. It is an unwarranted attempt to affect, by means which usually bear a very ugly name, the success of a campaign which lacks both legal and moral justification. Nor is there any potency in the threat itself, the New York money market offering, as it does, ample funds for employment in Canada upon satisfactory terms. If British capitalists prefer to drive the Dominion into that market, where Canadian conditions are better understood and where Canadian credit is high, that course is open to them, but there is little likelihood that they will take it. . . . The whole contention that a Grand Trunk Pacific security is entitled to the same treatment as a Grand Trunk stock in a transaction involving the ownership of the Grand Trunk is fantastically illogical. The Canadian taxpayer has enough on his hands in connection with the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific without having to submit to an imposition such as these unfortunate British investors are seeking to put upon him."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Not to be Clubbed or Bullied.

"The people of Canada themselves advanced large sums by way of loans to the Pacific lines on which no interest is paid, and that might as well be written off as a total loss. Are the taxpayers of Canada, alone among the creditors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to score a total loss, while the moneys borrowed elsewhere are to be repaid by them in full? It may be said that the people of Canada have taken possession of the railway and that the other creditors have nothing at all to show for the money put into it on security that they believed to be good. The Canadian people are not attempting to cheat the other creditors of the Grand Trunk Pacific. If they can establish their claim to compensation on moral grounds, even if legally they have none, they will find that the Dominion will not hesitate to do what is right. But Canada is not a defaulting Central American State to be clubbed or bullied into paying money she does not believe her people are in equity under obligation to pay."—*Toronto Globe*.

The Progressive Movement.

"There is one thing which Manitoba teaches. It is that the Farmer movement is more deep-rooted in the West than many of us were prepared to believe. For better or for worse the movement is with us, and the sooner we face the facts the better it will be for all concerned."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"The Progressive party can, if it remains true to the trust and fulfils the hopes reposed in it, influence the course of public affairs in Canada to an infinitely greater degree than any political party has in all Canada's previous history. It has already attained a position where it can dictate the policy of the Government to a very considerable extent. If it holds firm to its principles it will grow in strength and influence. It has only to concentrate attention on worth-while issues, ignoring purely party politics, to gain a very high place in the estimation of the people."—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

The Lesson of Dominion Day.

"It was a fruitful idea that the Fathers of Confederation had when instituting a day for celebrating July 1. Formed of divers groups, dispersed over an immense territory, to travel which occupies five days, and where the hands of the clocks mark five different hours, this nation can continue to exist only if individual advantages are made subordinate to the general interest. Such is the lesson of Dominion Day. Such is the principle upon which we ought to meditate in the light of Confederation."—*Le Canada* (Montreal).

Brief and Breezy.

"The Buffalo man who advertises the loss of his umbrella would be regarded as an optimist in Vancouver."—*Vancouver Province*.

"'Drink to me only with thine eyes' may be adopted as the civic anthem if the city water supply should become exhausted."—*Vancouver Province*.

"We infer from one visiting Kiwanian that Toronto is well known in the United States—as the birthplace of Mary Pickford."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

"When the Prince of Wales gets married the British Government should charge $10 admission fee and pay off the British National Debt. We believe they could do it."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Miss MacPhail, M.P., handed back $1,500 of her sessional allowance. Some day she may get married, and after that she'll look back and wish she'd have stuck it away in a sock."—*London Advertiser*.

"A strike is simply war. War is sometimes just. So is a strike. War may be sometimes necessary. So may a strike. But the exceptions in either case only prove that as a rule the thing is both wrong and foolish."—*Ottawa Journal*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

NEW BOOKS ON CANADA.

A new and revised edition of Sir J. G. Bourinot's "Canada" has been published in "The Story of the Nations" series (London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 7s. 6d.). In the words of Sir John's original preface (dated Dominion Day, 1896), this handy work reviews "those events which have exercised the most influence on the national development of the Dominion of Canada from the memorable days when bold adventurers made their first attempts at settlement on the banks of the beautiful basin of the Annapolis, and on the picturesque heights of Quebec, down to the establishment of a Confederation which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." The authoritative character of this history does not require to be emphasised. The book has been competently revised by Mr. William H. Ingram, B.A., who reviews the recent development of Canada in a supplementary chapter, another, by Mr. Edward Porritt, on "Makers of the Dominion," being also included.

Baedeker's "Canada."

That comprehensive handbook, Baedeker's "The Dominion of Canada," which first appeared in 1894, and is now in its fourth edition, has now been brought up to date (Leipzig: Karl Baedeker; London: T. Fisher Unwin: New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 16s.). Originally written by Dr. J. F. Muirhead, the introductory articles are by Sir John Bourinot, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, and Mr. W. H. Fuller, and the whole volume has now been revised by Prof. D. R. Keys and Prof. J. F. McCurdy, of Toronto. In addition to the several Canadian Provinces, the Yukon and Alaska are dealt with, and also such parts of the United States as come within the designation, "Approaches to Canada." Detailed information of all kinds likely to be useful to travellers is provided within these closely-packed 420 pages. The coloured maps and plans are particularly good.

"The Boys' Book of Canada."

In "The Boys' Book of Canada" Denis Crane provides just the sort of volume (London: Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co., Ltd., 7s. 6d.) that a boy should read, and would like to read, who wants to know what Canada and Canadians are like. With an alert eye for the romantic and the picturesque in scenery and life, he surveys in attractive style the vast extent and varied resources of Canada, and its opportunities for work and play, and indicates the character of the people and of the nation they are building up. "Canada," says the author, "is a land of youth. Youthfulness brims there like the rivers. The fact of youth is proclaimed on every side." But, at the same time, he emphasises, "Canada is a land of energy, and the Canadian boy has it instilled into him, not in so many words, perhaps, but by the current of circumstance along which he is carried, that he will have to work, and work hard, and that the grapes which grow on the vine of life are only for the energetic and determined." The book is well illustrated.

* *

A TRIAL FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Referring, while in Vancouver, to Canada's railway problem, the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, said that the Government intended to give Government ownership the trial of its life. He said it was the intention of the Minister of Railways to appoint a Board to manage the National Railway system that would be representative of all parts of Canada and of the many phases of the industrial life of the country to which the transportation problem was vital. Associated with the Board would be a highly-trained technical man as manager of the system. With reorganisation established, the whole management and operation of the system would be turned over to the Board and its executive officer.

* *

WRECK OF H.M.S. "RALEIGH."

H.M. cruiser *Raleigh*, the flagship of Admiral Sir William Pakenham, while cruising off the Labrador coast, went ashore on August 8 at Point Amour, in the Straits of Belle Isle. The Admiral was on board H.M.S. *Calcutta*, the tender to the *Raleigh*, which was at hand. Ten men—mostly stokers—are reported missing.

Assistance was sent from Halifax. The officers and men are being brought to Liverpool by the Canadian Pacific s.s. *Montrose*, due to-day (Saturday).

* *

THE MERCHANTS BANK CASE.

The trial of Mr. D. C. Macarow, formerly general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, on a charge of having made misleading statements as to the bank's financial position, has ended (says a cablegram from the Toronto correspondent of *The Times* on Monday), but the judge has reserved his decision until August 24.

* *

A man and a woman have been arrested in Quebec in connection with the disappearance of Mr. Ambrose J. Small, of Toronto, who has been missing since December, 1919.

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribu[illegible]

A party of 35 Preston people who have settled in Canada arrived at Liverpool by the liner *Regina* for the purpose of attending the Preston Guild. The party includes members from widely separated districts of the Dominion, their ages ranging from 8 to 72.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has selected Tom Wade's *Patricia* and Jack Gordon's *Cara Mia*, of the "P" class, for the international test seamanship races between U.S. and Canadian amateur crews, to be held in Toronto on Au[illegible] and following days.

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canada's Financial Reputation. Whilst we have never attempted to minimise the possibility of an adverse decision in the Grand Trunk Railway Company's appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council provoking an outburst of criticism on the part of the unfortunate holders of the securities affected, and long ago prepared our Canadian readers for such a manifestation, we cannot admit the justification for the wholesale assertions contained in a half-column "from a correspondent," contained in a daily financial contemporary, and published under the heading, "Canada's Financial Reputation: Need for an Early Rehabilitation: Small Investors' Faith Gone." The whole story of the Grand Trunk Railway and its relations with the Canadian Government has yet to be written, and it will provide interesting reading when it sees the light of day. No doubt much soreness has been caused by the outcome of the arbitration proceedings. As we have always said, the last word, after all, is with the Canadian Government, which can have no object in estranging the large body of investors in this country which constitutes the Grand Trunk proprietorate. We refuse to believe that Canada's financial status has been really damaged by this unfortunate affair, although for a time the outcome of the arbitration will, no doubt, rankle in the minds of those who stand to suffer severely from the award. But whilst, quite naturally, the effect on the market in Grand Trunk Ordinary and Preference stocks—which, by the way, we notice this correspondent quite erroneously describes as Trustee stocks—has, of course, been disastrous, we do not gather from a careful enquiry in market circles that there has been any deluge of sales of Canadian Government or municipal securities. On the contrary, these still command the respect of British investors as a body, and rightly so, seeing the rigidity with which Canadian borrowers have always kept faith with their bondholders. And despite the views as to the causes which this correspondent alleges have damaged Canada's credit, we do not think that "this feeling of bitterness and distrust" is so deep-seated as he would have us believe, or that the Dominion need seriously regard the invitation to take steps to "rehabilitate itself" in the eyes of the Mother Country.

* * *

Ontario Registered Stock. Acting on behalf of clients, the Bank of Montreal, on August 4, made an offer of 111 for Ontario 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1947, and 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1945-65—a very fair price, seeing that at that time the quotation of each stock stood at 109½. The sequel is interesting. Whilst no special significance attached to this offer, no sooner was it announced than certain parties—possibly acting on behalf of Canadian investors, but more probably actuated by the belief that if it was good enough for important interests to offer such a price, they could dispose of the respective securities on even better terms in Canada—began bidding for both the 4 and 4½ per cent. stocks, with the result that they advanced to 112-114. The prices offered by both the Bank of Montreal and those who apparently see their way to make a turn by reselling the stock in Canada are, of course, absurdly out of relation to the existing investment standard in this country, and are due to exceptional causes, the first being the substantial advantage in exchange accruing to Canadian purchasers, and the second the fact that these two issues are free of succession duty in the Province of Ontario.

* * *

An Opportunity to be Seized. In connection with the price offered, it should be borne in mind that allowance has been made for accrued interest in the case of each stock. Of the 4 per cent. loan, which was offered at 101 and 102 in 1909, there is a balance of £698,580, while of the 4½ per cent. issue, which was placed here at par in 1914, the amount outstanding is £320,228. Some idea of the recovery in the two stocks during the past twelve months may be gauged from the fact that both the 4 and 4½ per cent. stocks were as low as 74 last year, and the highest figures recorded in that period, 89½ for the first-named and 90⅝ for the latter. As to the advisability of selling both at the present time there can be no doubt whatever. The future of exchange is, of course, the determinative factor, and the uncertainty as to this may make holders hesitate to take advantage of the current high prices for these stocks; but, as we pointed out to our readers when the dollar was much higher than it is now, those who neglected to realise a very handsome profit and reinvest the proceeds in British Government securities at levels from 10 to 20 points below their present prices would only have themselves to blame if they lost the dual advantage of selling their Canadian bonds on the top of the exchange boom and buying 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. War Loan issues at the bottom of the post-war slump.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, held in Toronto on August 2, Mr. E. R. Wood, vice-president of the company, who has spent some time in Brazil making a personal inspection of the company's properties, etc., dealt most interestingly with financial and commercial condition in Brazil, the condition of the company's affairs and its general prospects. Mr. Wood, in the course of his address pointed out that commercial conditions in Brazil had improved wonderfully in the past 20 months, and that the extension of financial assistance by U.S. bankers had greatly relieved the financial difficulties under which the Brazilian Government had been labouring. The improvement in the country's trade position is indicated by the fact that in the first few months of the current year the balance of trade was in favour of Brazil by over £6,000,000. Mr. Wood, who emphasised the good condition of the company's plants and properties, pointed out the great increase in gross earnings in the first half of this year, and the still greater increase in net earnings owing to economies in operation, including a saving through the lower price of coal. He states that of the company's outstanding $7,500,000 of notes due November 1, $2,000,000 had already been redeemed, and the company had cash in the bank to meet the balance. The expenditure on the new power development on the Parahyba River, he said, would be spread over three or four years, and would not be a burden on the company. Mr. Wood pointed out that the future of the company, as regards shareholders' profits, depended greatly on the exchange; while the directors could not give an assurance of the continuity of dividend payments the company was getting into a position where they hoped to be able to continue dividends, and that, at any rate, another distribution of 1 per cent. on December 1 was probable.

* * *

A comprehensive report on the condition and prospects of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., has been prepared by Mr. R. O. Sweezy, Consulting Engineer for Messrs. Greenshields and Co., of the Montreal Stock Exchange, who have had this independent investigation made on account of their interest in the financing of the company by the original purchase of its securities. In the course of the report Mr. Sweezy says that there is no reason to doubt the company's ability to earn from $1,250,000 to $1,750,000 yearly under normal conditions. At present working capital is depleted by shrinkage in inventory values, but only about half the working capital that was necessary in 1920 should now be ample with raw materials as they are to-day. The building up of a substantial liquid reserve should be the aim of the company during the next couple of years. After dealing with capital values and manufacturing costs, Mr. Sweezy says that prospects for the future are good, and within twelve months the company should be making average profits of $10 to $15 a ton on the annual saleable production of 123,000 tons. The demand for newsprint and kraft is now strong enough to keep this part of the mills working at capacity. On sulphite pulp and fibre papers, however, the markets are still heavy. At present there is no money being made on groundwood production, but the mills are storing a supply which markets bid fair to absorb before long at a fair profit to the company. He remarks on the company's ownership of 2,000,000 cords of standing pulpwood on its forest lands close to the mills, and its ability to purchase, as and when wanted, wood cut on settlers' lands. The company, he says, could, if it desired, sell 1,500,000 cords of its pulpwood from freehold lands at $5 a cord, and could thus realise more than sufficient to retire all outstanding bonds and leave a large cash surplus, while still, with its other extensive timber lands, being able to compete successfully in the pulp and paper market.

* * *

As to what will be the final outcome of the Riordon entanglement, it is, of course, too soon as yet to formulate an opinion, but at least it is satisfactory to learn that the company, during the past few months, has continued considerably to reduce its indebtedness. In a letter, issued July 31, the chairman of the Creditors' Committee states that since the letter of March 23, the company has shown steady improvement. The latter shows that during this period the company has reduced its indebtedness to banks by $1,060,557, the total reduction since November 17, 1921, being $1,863,865, and it is pointed out that this showing is particularly good, as during that period $268,153 has been expended in harvesting last year's logs in streams. The sales outlook is stated to be "more reassuring than for any time for the past two years." The full output of pulp from both the Kipawa and Hawkesbury mills has been marketed at satisfactory prices up to date, and orders are on hand covering production for the summer months—usually a dull period. The Calumet sawmill has been in operation since May and will run day and night.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S. S.—The Hon. John Bracken, the new Premier of Manitoba, is 39. The youngest Canadian Premier is the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, of Saskatchewan, who was 37 on July 31.

T. K.—We are aware of the venture to which you allude. While it is as yet in the early stages of development, such information as we have been able to secure suggests that it has considerable prospects of success. We believe that it is being privately financed, and that no shares are at present available for purchase.

CONCERNED.—There is little if anything to add to the summary of the situation published in *Canada* of July 8, to which you allude. The whole matter is still under discussion, but we have not yet heard that any decision has been arrived at. The latest suggestion is, we believe, that pending a decision as to the extension or otherwise of the franchise, the cost of extensions and betterments of the services within the city may be financed by the City.

J. F. M.—The company's earnings are steadily increasing, and we see no reason whatever to doubt that the dividends on the Preference shares will continue to be paid regularly. Indeed, the indications are all the other way as, though the company is not one of the greatest of its kind, it has a strong hold in its own field, its business is steadily increasing, and its financial position is being strengthened. We should regard the Preference shares as a satisfactory investment.

A. N.—The first newspaper in Canada was the Halifax *Gazette* (March 23, 1752). The first newspapers in Quebec (1764), New Brunswick (1875), Prince Edward Island (1791), and Upper Canada (1793) were each likewise called *Gazette*. The first daily was the Montreal *Advertiser* (1833), and in Ontario the *Royal Standard* of Toronto (1836). The Kingston *Whig*, which still flourishes, was established in 1834, and became a daily in 1849. The *Christian Guardian*, which dates from 1829, is the oldest existing paper in Toronto.

R. H. T.—The property is regarded as a valuable one, both as a future site for building and with regard to underground rights. The chief proprietors seem confident of its potential value for sale in course of time, and as it is paying its way, has no charges against it, and is not subject to unduly high taxes, they see everything to be gained by awaiting developments rather than by trying for early sale. It is possible that the syndicate managers might find a purchaser for your shares if you desire to get rid of them.

CITY.—The increased stamp tax on bills of exchange, bank advances, overdrafts, cheques, sales and transfers of stocks and bonds, express money orders, travellers' cheques and Post Office money orders, became effective in Canada on August 1. The tax on bills of exchange, promissory notes and advices or overdrafts is payable at the rate of 2 cents for every $50 or fraction thereof. Cheques, money orders and travellers' cheques for amounts of $50, or less, require a 2 cent. stamp. If the amount for which they are issued exceeds $50, but does not exceed $5,000, a 2 cent stamp for $50, or fraction thereof, is required to be affixed thereto. Cheques, money orders and travellers' cheques which exceed $5,000 in amount require a $2 stamp. The tax is to be paid by means of excise tax stamps in preference to postage stamps, affixed to the face of the cheque or money order. Regulations have, however, been issued whereby the tax on cheques may be paid monthly in place of affixing such stamps to the individual cheques. Under these regulations, the cheques are embossed with a stamp stating that the excise tax has been paid. Special licences are issued by the Department of Customs and Excise to firms who desire to pay the tax monthly.

* *

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Pearson's offers its readers a variety of excellent entertainment. Admirable stories are contributed by "Sapper" (who starts a thrilling new series), R. Austin Freeman, Herbert Jenkins, and others; and the articles are exceptionally interesting, the most notable being "The Future of Radio Telephony," by Signor Marconi. Barry Pain gives some humorous hints on "How to Make a Girl Love You," and some very amusing child repartees are contained in Dr. C. W. Kimmins' article on "Parents as Seen by Their Children."

The "Holiday Fiction Number" of the *Strand* fully justifies its title by the variety of excellent stories contributed by such well-known writers as "Sapper," P. G. Wodehouse, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and Edgar Wallace. The resource and ingenuity of "Toppie" Edwards (the man who photographs the news) form the subject of an article by Sidney Dark, illustrated with some striking photographs. Arnold Bennett gives very sage advice to young men on "How to Make the Best of Life" at the start; and young tennis players should improve their game considerably by studying the hints contributed by some of the leading players.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, August 3.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, .49½; Atlas, .23¾; Davidson Cons., .12; Dome Lake .10½; Dome Mines, $30.50; Gordon-Murray, .28; Hattie, .17; Hollinger, $10.20; Keora, .11¼; Kirkland Lake, .37; Lake Shore, $2.26; McIntyre, $17; Moneta, .16; Newray, .23; Porcupine Crown, .24; Porcupine V.N.T., .20¼; Schumacher, .75; Teck-Hughes, .64; Wakenda, .10; Wasapika, .17¾; West Dome Cons., .11½; West Tree, .9½; Wright-Hargreaves, $2.80.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .28¾; Castle Trethewey, .24; Coniagas, $1.30; Crown Reserve, .21; La Rose, .28; McKinley-Darragh, .20; Mining Corporation, $1; Peterson Lake, .14½; Nipissing, $5.75; Temiskaming, .30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
DIVIDEND No. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 15th July, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 867. August 19, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY desires post as Nurse or Nursery Governess; Eastern Canada; experienced.—Write, Z., 14 Dene Road, Guildford, Surrey.

CANADA or U.S.A.—Young Lady desires post as Assistant Teacher or Governess to Child. Certificated.—Box 568, *Canada* 110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

PARTNERSHIP.

RETIRED Officer, Indian Army, mixed farming Moricetown, Bulkley Valley, B.C., desires partner with a little capital. Station ½ mile.—Cooper, 45 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.

INCOME TOO SMALL.

PERSONS who suffer from this and have little capital will find a place to live more cheaply and increase their income at KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Land now ready in famous dry belt. Irrigation assured. Adjoining good town on two Main Railway lines. No pioneering. Good sport. Very healthy climate. Also suitable as highly remunerative investment for future residence or for sons. Bearing Orchard years 1920 and 1921 show average profits £57 per acre. Personally inspected and recommended. New settlers just arrived endorse all statements made in leaflets issued by The British Overseas Settlement Agency Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C. 2., to whom apply, or to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.	T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.	H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.	

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor. Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

As a result of the arrangements made by the Cunard Co. for the *Mauretania* to call at Plymouth on her eastbound voyages, commencing with her departure from New York on September 5, it will be possible to travel from New York to London in just over five days. The average speed of the *Mauretania* for her last three eastbound voyages was 25.29, 25.29, and 25.26 knots.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

E. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

F. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of hosiery of various kinds and fleeced underwear, from whom they are prepared to buy.

A London firm wish to import direct such goods as canned fish, canned meat, and canned and dried fruit and vegetables, from a Canadian firm not already represented in this country.

A New Brunswick company of hay shippers are desirous of receiving enquiries for Canadian hay from United Kingdom firms.

A firm of importers and manufacturers' agents in Toronto claim a good opening for lace paper goods, such as paper doylies, baking cups, butter chips, shelving paper, etc., and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking Canadian business.

A firm of importers in Vancouver invite samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of brattice cloth.

A company in the Province of Quebec who have inaugurated the manufacture of liquid fish glue of high quality, are anxious to hear from United Kingdom buyers.

A British Columbia company who are manufacturing potato starch for laundry purposes and edible starch for household use, wish to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers.

A firm in Stockholm, Sweden, wish to obtain the agencies of Canadian producers of canned lobsters and evaporated apples.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. L. B. Beale) reports to the Department of Overseas Trade (35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1) that a firm of manufacturers' agents in Winnipeg are desirous of ascertaining whether there is any possibility of their being able to secure their requirements in respect of brass gas cocks and connections suitable for the Western Canadian trade from this country; and also that a Western Canadian firm are desirous of receiving from United Kingdom firms samples of and quotations for cotton corduroy in various shades similar to a pattern of American corduroy which they have forwarded.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Government of Newfoundland will open an all-year freight and limited passenger steamship service between St. John's and the West Indies in October if steamers can be procured at a reasonable figure, it is announced from St. John's. One boat would leave St. John's every six weeks under the plan, and, should conditions warrant, another would be added in October, 1923, and a three weeks' service maintained.

The southern ports of call would include Havana, San Juan, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad and other West Indian points.

Tenders are being asked for two suitable steamers of about 2,000 tons dead weight capacity, and with first-class accommodation for 20 passengers; their speed to be about 12 knots.

* *

THE HALF-YEAR'S BUILDING RECORD.

For the half-year ending June 30 Maclean's Building Reports show a total of $122,452,000, made up as follows: January, $8,302,600; February, $10,718,300; March, $13,465,000; April, $28,428,400; May, $34,827,300; June, $35,620,400.

The totals for each Province are: Ontario, $74,586,900; Quebec, $31,294,200; British Columbia, $9,738,600; Manitoba, $4,969,000; Alberta, $3,685,000; Nova Scotia, $2,957,000; Saskatchewan, $2,656,400; New Brunswick, $2,387,200; Prince Edward Island, $177,500; Divided into the types of buildings, etc., these figures show that homes, much needed everywhere in Canada, have predominated in the building for the first half of the year. They show: Residential, $853,435,300; business, $30,660,900; industrial, $10,050,700; public works and utilities, $29,305,100.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, August 18. *Montclare*
Friday, August 25. *Montrose*
Thursday, August 31. *Victorian*
Friday, September 1. **Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 8. *Montcalm.*
Friday, September 15. *Montclare*
Friday, September 22. *Montrose*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Monday, August 21. **Empress of India*
Thursday, August 24. **Empress of France*
Thursday, August 31. *Melita*
Thursday, September 7. **Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, September 14. *Minnedosa*
Thursday, September 21.—**Empress of France.*

* Three class steamer to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, August 23. *Empress of India*
Friday, August 25.—† *Tunisian.*
Friday, September 1.— *Corsican.*
Friday, September 8.—†*Metagama*

† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan

Sept. 7.—*Empress of Russia.*
Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia.*
October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara*; October 20, *Makura*; November 24, *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 31.—*Ausonia.*
Thursday, September 7.—*Albania.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Cassandra.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 24.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 24.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, August 26.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, September 2.—*Aquitania.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, August 24.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, August 31.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Scythia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 19.—*Regina.*
Saturday, August 26.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 2.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, September 9.—*Canada.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, August 24.—*Manchester Regiment.*
Thursday, August 31. — *Manchester Brigade.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Megantic* and *Montrose* August 19, *Tunisian* August 20, *Melita* August 24, *Victorian* August 26. Letters only are due, via New York, by the *Berengaria* and *Manchuria* August 17, *Cedric* August 21, *Mauretania* August 21, *Carmania* August 25, *Homeric* August 26.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending August 7.

Canadian Northern.—$1,076,200; [illegible] $238,255.

Canadian Pacific.—$3,285,000; [illegible] $388,000.

Grand Trunk. — £472,630; increase, [illegible]

* *

Manchester Liners.—The Man[illegible] Liners, Ltd., have removed their offices f[illegible] 108 Deansgate, Manchester, to Manchester Liners House, St. Anne's Square, Manchester. The telephone number remains the same, vi[illegible] 4020 City (4 lines); telegrams, "Nautic[illegible]"

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Anderson, Rev. P. W., Ottawa.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

Anderson, Caroline, Toronto. — Hotel Russell.

Audet, Georges, M.D., Quebec.— Kenilworth Hotel.

B.

Baird, Mabel M., Toronto. — Grantleigh Hotel, 14 Inverness Terrace.

Bishop, Lt.-Col. W. A. and Mrs., Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

Brown, Mrs. Lindsay, Ont.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

Byrnes, M.P., Collingwood, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

C.

Campbell, George and Muriel, Toronto.—c/o British Empire Club.

Cassidy, R., Vancouver.—123 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Cattermole, Dr. J. F. and Mrs., Woodstock, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Coaling, E., Victoria.—37 Elmdale Road, Palmer's Green.

Corkery, Miss F., Lindsay, Ont.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

Crowdy, G. J., Montreal.—Regent Palace Hotel

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS
Established 1900.
Gentlemen and Ladies. First class throughout.
OCT. 3—ART CITIES and HILL TOWNS of NORTH ITALY ... ... 4 wks., 79 gns.
OCT 3 GRAND ITALIAN TOUR ... 6 wks. 110 gns.
Programmes for these and later tours from—
MISS BISHOP. F.R.G.S.,
159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

D.

Da Costa, Mrs. H. P., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Daniels, F. J. and Mrs., Montreal. Strand Palace Hotel.

Demers, Alfred, Mrs., Madeleine and Pierre, Montreal. Strand Palace Hotel.

Douglas, Agnes, Stratford, Ont.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

E.

Edwards, Mrs. Basil, North Vancouver.—Ladies' Park Club, Knightsbridge.

F

Fair, John, Mrs., and Louisa, Montreal.—Ford's Hotel.

Farley, A. R. and Mrs., Hull, P.Q. Hotel Metropole.

Farquhar, J. A., Halifax Strand Palace Hotel.

Forbes, Mrs. J. M., Gordon, and Jean, Montreal. c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Frampton, Keith B., Victoria.—Trent College, Derbyshire.

[illegible] W. and Grace, Saginaw, Mich. c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn

G

Gaine, Major Herbert, Victoria.—c/o Agent-General for British Columbia.

Gooderham, Mrs. J. Leys, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Grasett, Dr. F. A. M., and Mrs., Toronto.—Grosvenor Hotel.

H.

Hayman, Mr., Mrs., and Misses L. and M., London, Ont.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

Henderson, Percy E., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Hertzberg, Mrs. A. L., Toronto.—c/o Col. Hertzberg, Staff College, Camberley.

Hutchison, James and Mrs., Montreal.—Stafford Hotel.

K.

Kerrigan, James E., Mrs., and Charles H., London, Ont.—9 Duchess Street, Portland Place.

L.

Larn, Cecil A., Toronto.—Kensington Court Hotel, 30 Pembridge Square.

Lawless, Mrs. T. E., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY,
SPORTING AND CIVIL
TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES',
LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Mac Mc.

McAuley, Katherine, Peterboro'.—Great Central Hotel.

McFadden, Muriel, Ottawa.—De Vere Hotel.

McMaster, Miss F. A., Toronto.—c/o Col. Hertzberg, Staff College, Camberley.

MacNichol, Mrs. F. P., and Miss, London, Ont.—c/o Equitable Trust Co., 3 King William Street, E.C.

McWilliams, R. F. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Strand Palace Hotel.

M.

Martin, Harry, Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Medland, W. A., Toronto.—Constitutional Club.

Moore, Elsie, Winnipeg.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Murphy, J. and T., Montreal.—Waldorf Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

N.

Nation, Mrs. Walter, Strathallan, and Fred S., Toronto.—Dominion Bank.

P.

Perkins, C. C., Sherbrooke.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Perry, Gordon F., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank.

R

Reason, Dr. Clifford H., London, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Romanelli, Luigi and Mrs., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Roy, Lionel, Rimouski. Wilton Hotel.

S.

Saunders, S. R. and D. W., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Scott, Messrs. B. B. and H. H., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Seagram, Norman, Mrs. and Miss, Toronto. Hotel Cecil.

Skelton, Arthur H., Mrs., and Hastings, Montreal. Queensborough Hotel.

Smith, E. G., Quebec. 23 Avonmore Gardens, W.14.

Smith, G. Harry, Toronto. General Delivery, Charing Cross Post Office.

Somerville, C. R. and C. R., Junr., London, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

Strang, J. Ross and Mrs., Quebec.—Orchard Hotel.

T.

Thompson, W. and Mrs., Regina.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Turner, Mrs., Montreal.—c/o Pickfords Ltd., 206 High Holborn.

W.

Walsh, Madeline, Rochester, N.Y.—Great Central Hotel.

Ward, Ada L., Toronto.—Grantleigh Hotel, 14 Inverness Terrace.

Wellby, Mrs. Philip S., Toronto.—53 North Road, Highgate, N.6.

Wieland, Mrs. A. C., Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.

Winter, J. Angus, Montreal.—Kingsley Hotel.

Wornum, Enid.—Regent Palace Hotel.

* *

THE WELLAND CANAL.

About 70 per cent. of the total construction work on the new Welland Ship Canal yet remains to be done, according to information tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The work still to be done comprises the completion of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; the construction of Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9; the lock gates, superstructures of bridges, and minor details. The work completed comprises 63 per cent. of the work on Sections 1 and 2, 51 per cent. of the work on Sections 3 and 4, and 72 per cent. of the work on Section 6.

The net expenditure on the work to March 31, 1922, was $26,333,725. If ample funds are available for the purposes of the work the canal will be ready for traffic during the year 1927. At any rate, the Government will finish the work as soon as possible, and this year it will proceed with the construction of locks on Sections 1, 2, and 3, and excavation on Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

* *

FOR LIVERPOOL-CANADIAN SERVICE.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff launched at Belfast last week the *Doric* a twin screw steamer of 16,000 tons, with geared turbines. The new vessel, which will be in commission next spring, will be engaged in the White Star Dominion Line's Liverpool-Canadian service. She will carry 600 cabin and 1,700 third-class passengers and 12,000 tons cargo.

* *

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—June earnings, $156,591: for twelve months, $1,712,121, against $2,807,624.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The directors have declared a dividend on the Preference stock of 2 per cent. for the half-year, and on the Common stock for the quarter ended June 30, of 2½ per cent., being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account.

* *

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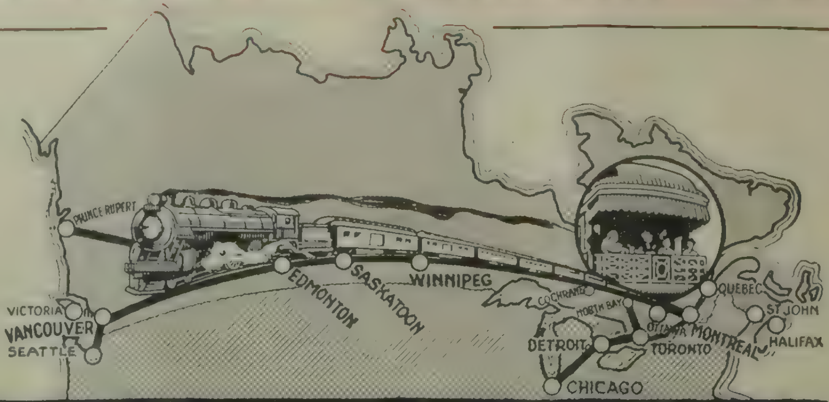

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CANADA

No. 868. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

FLAX IN CANADA.

FLAX IN BLOOM IN SASKATCHEWAN.

PULLING FLAX IN ONTARIO

The flax acreage in Western Canada this year is estimated to be three times greater than ever before, and prospects are for a good crop. The growing of flax in suitable localities in both East and West is likely to be extended as the result of the visit of three flax experts from Ireland, where a shortage of the raw material for the important linen industr [illegible]

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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CANADA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

THE question of Canada's place in the Empire and her status in international politics continues to exercise the minds of not a few Canadians, particularly in the Western metropolis of Winnipeg. The constitutional developments of recent years, especially during and since the war, have had far-reaching results. These developments have been traced with clearness and authority by Sir Robert Borden in the Marfleet lectures delivered by him at the University of Toronto in October of last year, and now published in book form.* In these Sir Robert examines the incidents of constitutional growth that have occurred between 1760 and the present time, pointing out their interest and importance.

As to the future, Sir Robert himself has never wavered in "the firm and constant belief that, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada will find her most commanding influence, her widest usefulness, and her highest destiny."

> "With that opinion" (he says) "is coupled a fixed and absolute conviction that the unity of the Empire can alone find its expression in complete autonomy and in equality of nationhood. A strong Canadian national spirit is entirely consistent with a firm purpose to maintain our country in a high place within the British Commonwealth. . . . The assumption of equal nationhood carries with it grave responsibilities. There is no alternative except complete independence, whereof the responsibilities will assuredly be no less onerous."

Things move so swiftly nowadays, however, that even Sir Robert Borden's lectures require some supplementing. This was pointed out by Lord Shaw in his address to the Canadian Bar Association at Vancouver, to which we alluded last week. The Genoa Conference he described as witnessing the final entry of the self-governing Dominions into Imperial manhood—when, in Mr. Lloyd George's words, "the British Empire Delegation—all of us—gave the whole of our strength and our minds day after day to fight the battle of peace in the world."

Lord Shaw's consideration of "Law as a Link of Empire" was marked by a fine spirit and a high conception of what Imperialism to-day means. He is a believer in "a British Empire which, linked together by law, dedicates the majesty of justice to the service of mankind." "The British Empire," he said, "is not to be an Imperial dominion, but an Imperial brotherhood." This latter-day Imperialism, in Lord Shaw's eyes, is characterised by loyalty to "the principles of law, which, emanating from the fountain of justice itself, placed alongside of their rights their sacred duties to mankind, which lifted higher than domination the principles of equality and brotherhood, the trusteeship of service." Hard and difficult though its idealism be, it is nevertheless, he declares, "the Imperialism which alone can live, and—I trust we may say it humbly and without pharisaism—it is, it must be, the Imperialism of the British Empire if the life of civilisation is to be preserved."

As for Canada, Lord Shaw said, "Canada has arrived; her nationhood is accomplished, and it has been accomplished in her finest manner; that is to say, in an unselfish cause and in the brotherhood of service." How fortunate Canada has been in several respects, little realised by Canadians themselves, was emphasised by Lord Shaw; indeed, he said, "such good fortune the world has never known." Instead of having to defend her independence, at enormous and depressing cost, with all the panoply of war, her southern frontier has been guarded for over a century by the good sense and friendship embodied in the Rush-Bagot Agreement. And for her Constitution—made a model in Australia, South Africa, and Ireland—as well as her situation, "how grateful a country this wonderful Canada should be!" Each of these Dominions, declared Lord Shaw, "strikes that deep, resonant chord of justice to which every land within the Empire belongs"—taking the place of "the old notions of force and forcible restraints and forcible distortions, and still more force." While, he pointed out, "at any moment, if any of these nations construed independence as isolation, then, of course, isolation they could have." And then, as a warning, came almost an echo of Sir Robert Borden's words, quoted above: "Isolation would bring in its train not a few difficulties on a stupendous scale." So these two distinguished lawyer-statesmen come to the same conclusion, that in their own interests, and in the highest interests of all, the future of Canada and the other self-governing States lies within the British Empire. We are sure they will not speak to deaf ears.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Imperial Tribunal.

In Lord Shaw's Vancouver address the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which he is so distinguished a member, naturally occupied an important place. What he had to say on the subject was probably not accepted by all his listeners, for some of the members of the Canadian Bar Association make no secret of their desire to see the Supreme Court of Canada made the highest tribunal for the interpret tion of Canadian law. "If the Imperial Parliament were to undertake to revise and amend the legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada, as the Imperial Privy Council amends and changes the legal decisions of the courts of Canada," declared one Montreal lawyer on his way to the meeting, "there would be a rebellion in this country."

---

* "Canadian Constitutional Studies," by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; 4/6.

Lord Shaw, on the other hand, regards the Judicial Committee as a cohesive, not a disruptive, force in the Empire. Before it there come manifold varieties of law and circumstance; but, binding them all together is "the unity of those ethical, everlasting standards which are but the attributes of righteousness." Lord Shaw regards the Judicial Committee as "a providentially handy keyboard" upon which to sound "that deep, resonant chord of justice to which every land within the Empire responds." Nowadays, he reminded his audience, the range of law administered in that Council truly embraces every climate, almost every race, religion, and creed under the sun. In the recent sittings the appeals from Canada almost equalled in number those from India, with a population of 400 million souls. "On the whole," said Lord Shaw, "the vigour of the Tribunal, reinforced as it is by great men from India, Australasia, Africa, and Canada, does not appear to abate. Testimonies reach us from all ends of the earth of respect amounting to veritable homage."

* * *

The Nova Scotia Strike.

A serious situation in the Nova Scotia coalfields seems to have been saved by the firmness of the Provincial Government. The miners, throwing over their leaders, who had arranged a settlement, came out on strike last week. Not only so, but the extremists getting the upper hand, some of the mines were left unprotected, and were threatened with serious damage, if not total destruction, by water and gas. This course also was followed in defiance of instructions from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America.

It was here that the Nova Scotia Government stepped in. Taking the sound view that the coal resources of the Province are the property of its people, and their destruction would be a blow against the State, the Premier announced the Government's intention of keeping the mines in working order and protecting volunteer pump-men should the strikers refuse to act. This brought the recalcitrants to their senses, and the objectionable instructions were withdrawn. The way was thus cleared for the resumption of negotiations. It may be hoped that something like a lasting settlement will be reached, especially in view of the shortage of fuel in Canada and the large demand for Nova Scotia coal owing to the American strike. The only satisfactory feature of the situation has been the orderliness observed where there were so many inflammatory elements.

* * *

Canadian Grain.

During his brief visit to the Mother Country Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce took the opportunity of clearing up a point which has been made a matter of complaint by importers of Canadian grain. Some of these importers have alleged that Canadian grain has been deficient in quality, and has been mixed with American grain. Mr. Robb has had the matter thoroughly enquired into, and he placed the facts before the members of the London Corn Exchange last week. As a result, he was able to satisfy them—with, we believe, one exception—that the grain shipped direct from Canadian ports is free from the defects and impurities alleged against it. Grain shipped through American ports, however, remains under the slur, Philadelphia being said to be the chief offender in this respect. The moral is obvious.

Mr. Robb's successful conference with the London corn merchants, following so closely upon Mr. Ruddick's with the representatives of the butter and cheese trade, shows the value of the personal touch in meeting grievances of this description.

* * *

Steamship Agents and Canadian Travel.

It is remarkable that in a period during which emigration to Canada has shown an immense falling-off, largely owing to the restrictions imposed by the authorities, more large passenger steamships have been constructed for the leading trans-Atlantic companies than in any previous year. The contracts for these vessels had been given out before there was any reason to anticipate such a slump in third class travel, which, in normal times, has been a considerable and consistent source of revenue. Moreover, in some cases vessels have only been recently delivered which would have been completed long ago had it not been for the strikes of various employees connected with the shipbuilding industry.

The Cunard and White Star Dominion Lines have this year placed on the St. Lawrence route several of a larger and finer type of passenger steamship than those previously in their service on the direct Canadian route. The record additions have, however, been made by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, which has added to its services from Liverpool and Southampton, since February, five steamships of a total tonnage of nearly 100,000. The last of these left Liverpool last week (see page 201), and the increase in the space and general comfort available in these latest ships, for the emigrant type of passenger as well as for those paying higher rates, was a source of surprise to the large number of passenger booking agents and others who availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the latest, and probably for some time, the last, addition to the direct Canadian fleet. The booking agent who has actually inspected vessels which he is recommending to his clients is naturally in a far stronger position to do business; and, considering the difference for the better in the accommodation now afforded all classes of passengers to Canada direct, it is not surprising that a record number of members of the British Passenger Agents' Association and others visited the *Montclare* last week.

* * *

Provincial Premiers Under 40.

The choice of Mr. Bracken as Premier of Manitoba has given rise to a discussion throughout the Canadian Press as to the youngest Canadian Premier. The Hon. J. S. Dunning, of Saskatchewan, who is now 37, and who took office at the age of 36, appears to hold the position of the youngest Premier at the present time. But there have been Premiers junior to him ere this. Even Sir Richard McBride at 33, in British Columbia, was beaten by Sir Louis Davies (now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), who became Premier of Prince Edward Island at 31.

In point of fact, Provincial Premiers under 40 have been not uncommon. The following instances are forthcoming as a result of the controversy: Hon. W. T. Piper (Nova Scotia), 32; Hon. G. E. King (New Brunswick), 33; Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. G. H. Murray (Nova Scotia), 35; Hon. W. W. Sullivan (P.E.I.), 36; Sir John Thompson (Nova Scotia), Hon. Edward Blake (Ontario), and Hon. John Norquay (Manitoba), 37; Hon. A. E. B. Davie and Hon. J Walkem (British Columbia), Hon. Walter Scott (Saskatchewan), and Hon. A. G. Blair (New Brunswick), 38; Hon. Fred Peters (P.E.I.), 39.

* * *

Peculiar Peoples.

Two of the peculiar peoples whom Canadians have allowed to come within their gates, are the Doukhobors and Mennonites. The Doukhobors, whose "nature" pilgrimages have from time to time given trouble to the authorities, have for the most part settled down to an era of prosperity in British Columbia, under the guidance of their leader, Peter Veregin. Their thoughts, however, seem still to turn to the country from which they are voluntary exiles. According to a telegram from Berlin, two representatives of the Canadian Doukhobors have arrived in Moscow and asked the Bolshevik Government for permission for 2,000 of their co-religionists to return to Russia. They point out that in Canada they have learned modern methods of agriculture, and ask that they should be given land in South Russia for a period of not less than five years.

The Doukhobors would be well advised to look before they leap. Some of the Mennonites who recently left

Western Canada for Alabama and Mexico are wishing they had stayed where they were and are making appeals to be assisted back to Saskatchewan. "We cannot stay here," runs one letter, "as we are in such bad shape now that we do not know what will ever become of us; so I pray you to help us out. My intentions were never to leave Canada, but I was talked into doing so, and I am very sorry that I did."

* *

THE LATE LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

The Hon. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, wrote as follows to Viscountess Northcliffe: "Let me assure you that the whole people of Newfoundland join with me in expressing to you our sincere sympathy in this your hour of loneliness and sorrow. On behalf of the Government and people of Newfoundland, I pray you to accept an expression of the Colony's sorrow at the death of Viscount Northcliffe, whom we have long recognised as a great Imperialist and world statesman, and to whom Newfoundland is so greatly indebted for his personal interest in our development and welfare."

The Hon. Sir William Horwood, Chief Justice and Administrator (Acting Governor) of Newfoundland, cabled: "My Ministers desire to express their sincere sympathy with you in your sad bereavement."

The large company present at the funeral service in Westminster Abbey on Thursday of last week included the Hon. P. C. Larkin and Mr. W. L. Griffith (representing Canada); Sir Richard Squires, Hon. W. R. Warren, Hon. J. D. Ryan, and Capt. Victor Gordon (representing Newfoundland); Lieut.-Col. T. Nangle (representing the Royal Newfoundland Regt.); His Honour McCallum Grant (Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia), Sir Campbell Stuart (Deputy-Chairman, *Times* Publishing Co.); Sir Mayson Beeton, Lieut.-Col. Vincent Jones, Mr. Stanley Bell, and Mr. G. F. Laycock (Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.); Viscountess Burnham (Society of Women Journalists); Viscount Burnham, Mr. F. Crosbie Roles, and Mr. H. E. Turner (Empire Press Union); Sir Gilbert Parker; Mr. H. D. Reid (Reid Newfoundland Railway Co.) and Mrs. Reid; and Mr. T. R. Clougher (Toronto *Globe*).

Among the senders of wreaths were the High Commissioner for Canada, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Sir Campbell Stuart; directors, management, staff, and employees of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.; residents of Grand Falls, Newfoundland; and Royal Stores, Ltd., of Grand Falls.

* *

CANADIAN CRICKETERS AT LORD'S.

The Canadian cricketers were beaten at Lord's last week by an innings and 11 runs. In their first innings the Canadians made 175 (S. R. Saunders 28, H. H. Humphries 37, A. E. Mix 52 not out, L. M. Rathbun 20), and in their second 126 (H. H. Humphries 33 and V. R. Mustard 46). The M.C.C. made 312 in their first innings (R. St. L. Fowler 71, P. W. Le Gros 94).

A two-days' match at Brentwood, against Essex Amateurs, ended on Tuesday in a drawn game, the Canadians making 221 and 151 for five wickets, and the Amateurs 390.

* *

The following have been appointed Commissioners to investigate into and report upon complaints made by certain officials of the Great War Veterans' Association and generally questions relating to pensions, medical treatment and re-establishment needs of Canadian ex-Service men and their dependents, including the question of canteen funds: Messrs. J. L. Ralston, K.C., Halifax (chairman); Walter McKeon, M.D., Toronto; and A. E. Dubuc, Montreal; with Mr. H. D. Dewar as secretary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LIVINGSTON.—To Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Livingston, 160 Glen Road, Toronto, at the Wellesley Hospital, on August 8, a son.

MCNIVEN.—At the Private Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on August 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McNiven, 27 North Markham Street, Toronto, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTSHAW—CORMACK.—At St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, B.C., on August 9, by the Rev. W. H. Smith, D.D., Ernest, youngest son of the late Hiram and Mrs. Robertshaw, Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland, to Irene, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Cormack and Mrs. Cormack, 1028 Haro Street, Vancouver, B.C.

DEATHS

EDYE.—On August 10, at Sidmouth, South Devon, from heart failure, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence Edye, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 74. Canadian papers please copy.

WESTON.—On August 16, at Avenay, Folkestone, Ethel Mary, dearly-loved wife of Douglas Weston, of Vancouver. Canadian papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

CORBETT.—In proud and loving memory of Edgar Charles Corbett, Lieut. 29th Battn. Canadians, wounded at Vimy Ridge, April, 1917, killed in action near Lens, August 21, 1917. "Rather deathe than false of faythe."

SONS OF EMPIRE.

By Ernest C. Gill.

"How sleep the Brave who sink to rest
By all their Country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!"

W. COLLINS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1914.

A son of Empire passed to rest. Strathcona, one of the makers of modern Canada, who, leaving the country of his birth, had carved out for himself fame and fortune across the seas. High Commissioner for Canada at his death, London, centre of the Empire, paid homage at the Abbey, the homage that all English men and women pay to those who have wrought or fought for that ideal which is so near, so dear to all of us who have the privilege of calling ourselves citizens of the British Empire.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921.

On a simple Canadian buckboard, drawn by two horses, without pomp or ceremony, a coffin containing the remains of Lord Mount Stephen was taken for burial from his residence at Brocket Hall to the little village churchyard at Lemsford.

In honour of the chief founder and first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway—referring to which company Lord Northcliffe wrote on his recent tour through Canada: "The C.P.R. is a thing before which a man should stand bareheaded"—a memorial service was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, by permission of the King. From herd-boy in Scotland to millionaire, Mount Stephen was an Empire-builder whose name will endure through the ages.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922.

Once again crowds gather round the Abbey. Amongst the verdant green facing the venerable structure the sparrows and pigeons strut. Big Ben strikes.

One—Two—Three.

"Here it comes," says a man to his wife. Together they rise and stand upon a seat. The crowd sways. A distracted mother with a six-year-old son comes to the seat. There is no room there, but the man exclaims, "Sonny, come rest you on my shoulders. All the way have I come from Lancashire this day to see the passing. Many years ago I worked for him as a compositor—he was our friend, he was a man. Son! a man passes now."

Four—Five—Six.

In front of the coffin comes a car wreathed with flowers. On the top, midst the wreaths, fashioned in flowers, a chair. "What is that?" asked the child of the man who had befriended him, whom he had never before met, probably never would meet again. "Just a chair," said the man, "just a little chair; 'tis vacant now and waiting, just as the little chair you have at home was waiting once for you. And when you grow up, sonny, perhaps you'll buy a little chair for the gift that God and a good woman may bring you, and if in that chair you can sit a little man who can do as much for us as the passer-by, then once again crowds may gather here to speed the parture."

Seven—Eight—Nine.

All heads are bared. Packed in flowers, encased in glass, the coffin passes. Life: So short. The pity. Son of Empire? Yes. We are all sons and daughters of the Empire he loved so much. But he was a real son, because he was a leader. All of us cannot be leaders, but he made himself one, and just because of that simple fact the Empire paid him homage.

Ten—Eleven—Twelve.

The salt tears flowed down many a furrowed cheek. Into the Abbey had gone the little wooden box.

"Kiddy," said the man, as he kissed the red velvet, innocent lips, "what an inspiration! You are indeed lucky." And to the mother, in black, mourning the loss of her husband, killed in the Great War, he remarked: "Eight years ago this month the Great War broke out. Our three boys are gone. They lie across the Channel; died defending the Empire—our Empire—your Empire. Lord Northcliffe has passed, and he, too, has paid the price because his soul and every particle of blood was given to that Empire."

STRATHCONA—MOUNT STEPHEN—NORTHCLIFFE.

Two the sons of Scotland; one of Ireland; each bears tribute to the fact:

"It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul."

And midst the verdant green outside the Abbey the sparrows and the pigeons strut.

LATEST CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER.

Inspection of "Montclare" by Large Body of Booking Agents.

THE Canadian Pacific liner *Montclare* (16,400 tons, 593 ft. long, 70 ft. beam), a sister ship to the *Montcalm* and *Montrose*, started on her maiden voyage to Canada on Friday of last week.

On the previous Wednesday a party of nearly 300 passenger booking agents from all over Great Britain, many of them members of the British Passenger Agents' Association, accompanied by a few representatives of the Press, were given the opportunity of inspecting the vessel in the Sandon Dock, Liverpool, and were entertained to luncheon in the handsome dining saloon, which extends the entire width of the vessel and comfortably accommodated the entire party.

"The Very Last Word in Ships."

Sir George McLaren Brown, European Superintendent of the C.P.R. services, who presided, after the toast of "The King" had been enthusiastically honoured, called upon his colleagues to drink to the health and prosperity of the visitors. In doing so he said:

"We have asked you to join us to-day at luncheon and inspect the steamship *Montclare*, the latest to be added to the company's Atlantic fleet, so as to enable you to view her thoroughly and to permit of your realising by actual observation the very high standard to which the Canadian Pacific Railway have brought their ocean services. We feel that you will readily admit that the *Montclare* is the very last word in ships, and provides every proved device for the safety and comfort of the traveller, and every facility for proper handling of cargo. The *Montclare* may be accepted as a true sample of all our one-class cabin ships, the most recently constructed of which are the *Montclare*, *Montrose*, *Montcalm*, *Melita*, *Minnedosa*, and *Montreal*. The older ships in this service (but, I think, in every particular almost equal to any of the newer ones in point of safety and comfort) are the *Metagama*, *Scandinavian*, *Corsican*, *Victorian*, *Scotian*, and *Tunisian*. These latter ships have all been thoroughly and completely reconditioned since the war, and are in every respect admirably suited to the trade in which they are placed. In addition to these, we have the high-type liners *Empress of Scotland*, *Empress of France*, *Empress of Britain*, and *Empress of India*, all of which have made a wonderful name for themselves on the Atlantic.

ONE OF THE "MONTCLARE'S" PATENT NON-JAMMABLE DOORS.

(See page 202.)

"Speaking of the one-class cabin ship, which is now on the Atlantic to stay, it is significant that this company, with its almost uncanny anticipation of the coming demands of the public, was the first to inaugurate the one-class cabin steamer. Some of you will remember the *Lake Champlain*, *Lake Erie*, and *Lake Manitoba*, all favourite steamships in their day. These, you will r[illegible] class cabin service about 1906. They have all pa[illegible] some of them ending gloriously in the Dardanelles, when disguised as British battleships they were sunk by the Turk[illegible] guns in moving through the Dardanelles in advance of [illegible] main fleet, sent forward in this way to dr[illegible] enemy and disclose the position of his forts. Yes, indeed, things have changed since those early days. To-day the Canadian Pacific Railway Company set the standard for all lines in ocean travel and operates a fleet which is not surpassed by any. If I did not fear infringing some regulation of the Conference, I could with safety substitute the word 'unequalled' for 'not surpassed.'

High Standard on Ocean and Land.

"In some quarters the impression, I think, still prevails that the Canadian Pacific Railway is relatively a newcomer in the ocean transport game. To any of you who still retain the idea I would simply say—forget it. The company ha[illegible] this game since 1885, when it first ran chartered ships across the Pacific, and even earlier than that, when it operated its first fleet on the great inland seas of Canada. Well, I can remember those early days in British Columbia when, as a young man, I was district passenger agent for the company, with headquarters at Vancouver. I remember distinctly one of the first passenger ships to arrive in Vancouver from the Orient. She was not even a one-class cabin ship; she was an Asiatic steerage ship, and brought into Vancouver a shipload of Chinese coolies. . . .

"How wonderful has been the advance since then! To-day the company operates a fleet of steamers between Vancouver and the Orient unsurpassed by any in the world. The *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, as a great number of you know, were built just at the opening of hostilities, and did great service during the war. They are remarkably fine ships. They have been augmented by the very latest ships—the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia*. In addition [illegible] have secondary ships.

"Now, this is a sufficient boost of our services. Suffice it to say that as our standard is on the ocean, so is that high standard maintained on the company's wonderful system of railways, not only from end to end of Canada, but through the greater part of western U.S.A. Not only may you, with the utmost confidence, recommend to your clients the Canadian Pacific services to all parts of Canada and the Orient, but with equal assurance you can recommend them if they are travelling to any part of the United States west of the Detroit River. Furthermore, there is only one way, in my opinion, in which to travel between this country and the North American Continent, at least during the summer months, and that is by our St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal route; and it is interesting to note that even among Eastern Americans our service is growing more and more popular every day. With our slowest boats you have only about four days' open sea; reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the fourth day, you travel for 1,000 miles in the calm and placid waters of that marvellous river, of such historic interest.

"On the Eve of a Much Better Time."

"Now, let us get down to a little more personal touch. The company is deeply interested in the well-being of its booking-agents, and I think we realise that to some of you it has been pretty hard picking during the last few years. Certainly the shipping companies have all felt a draught. The continued restrictions placed on immigration by the United States of America, and the absence of a definite immigration policy, in so far as Canada is concerned, have greatly restricted the movement of passengers during the past two years, and we have all suffered. However, I feel very optimistic, and believe that we are on the eve of a much better time. There are decided indications that Canada is moving now to the formulation of a sound and active policy that will direct a large movement of the people they want to that great land. There is no doubt about it, that what Canada needs is population of the right sort, and again population of the right sort, and under normal conditions she is able to absorb at least 500,000 per annum. She has to-day, it is conservatively estimated, 35 million acres of fine arable land still awaiting cultivation, and all within a radius of 15 miles of existing lines of communication. While it probably will not be possible for Canada to draw all the agriculturists she may require from this country, and she may have to take a certain type of agriculturist fr[illegible] other parts of Europe, the great source of her supply [illegible] in future drawn from this country, because we of [illegible] are determined to maintain Canada as British, and it [illegible] by a predominating British influence that [illegible] be assured in the years to come.

"The crop reports are also a happy augury, and the harvest, I am sure, will bring with it great prosperity. At the present time Canada's need is chiefly for agriculturists, but as she fills up her lands, as she develops her agriculture, and all kindred pursuits, so will she be able increasingly to create openings in her industrial world, and thus with safety add largely to her population. Another significant thing is the Empire Settlement Act, which has just passed the British Houses of Parliament, under which the British Government provides for an annual expenditure of £3,000,000 for this purpose, the provision being that where she assists financially the Overseas Dominion that takes advantage of the terms of the Act must assist equally. I cannot conceive that Canada will hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity this British advance gives her.

"All these signs point to a brighter future for us all. It has been very hard scraping for the shipping companies, and though in the matter of proportions we have probably not much to complain of, and are very grateful for your strong support, the total business is hardly sufficient to-day to maintain one of the lines now operating on the Atlantic. Personally, I would like to see some justification for a reduction in the rates of passage, but until there is a larger movement this cannot, I think, be expected. Operating costs have not fallen as had been anticipated, there is only a very limited travel, which for causes I have passingly referred to cannot at the moment be increased. Reduction in rates would not do it. In the meantime the fine services of all lines have in some way to be maintained.

"Take our own company—notwithstanding the limited business offering, we have five freight and passenger sailings per week in and out of U.K. ports, and from three to four per week to and from Continental ports. Circumstances caused us, as they did other companies, to dispatch some of our ships from Southampton, but Liverpool, in so far as the C.P.R. is concerned, has not suffered, and will not suffer. Our tonnage to the port is greater than in previous years, and must, I think, continue to grow. Our freight services between Liverpool and Canada have never been better, and from no port in the U.K. are the freight and passenger facilities offered at all equal to those provided through the port of Liverpool. This gives me the opening I have looked for to call attention to the presence of many of our good friends among the British exporters and importers. We appreciate their being with us, and hope that they realise that the company is doing all they can to stimulate trade by providing the best of facilities for transport."

"Always Give Me a British Ship."

Mr. W. J. May, of Aldershot, a veteran passenger booking agent, in responding to the toast of "The Visitors," said his experiences as a considerable ocean traveller led him to say, "Always give me a British ship to travel in." The comforts of to-day were beyond description compared with what they used to be, and the speed also far beyond what could have been even dreamed of 30 years ago. He did not think that anything had been missed in this latest addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet which could possibly add to the comfort of passengers. Alluding to Sir George McLaren Brown, he commented upon the gift of farsightedness which he possessed in such large measure, and said he had proved himself a man who evidently knew his job. Those who had anything to do with the company, as agents or otherwise, knew that they had very little to complain of. The company were very considerate and ever wishful to do all they possibly could for anyone endeavouring to do business for them. On behalf of the other guests he wished continued prosperity to the company in everything they undertook on land and on sea.

"Success to the *Montclare*," was then proposed by Mr. Stanley Bower, O.B.E., who recalled the fact that he was among those on the trial trip of one of the company's earliest steamers, the *Lake Champlain*. To-day the Mother Country and her wonderful daughter Canada were linked up with a splendid service of steamers, not only passenger but cargo steamers as well, and in that connection, as they all so well knew, right in the forefront was that wonderful company the C.P.R. Walking round the *Montclare*, and noticing how everything possible had been provided for the comfort of passengers, he had been particularly struck, as he was sure they all must have been, with the splendid woodwork used in the decorations in several sections. From many years' business association with the Canadian Pacific he could say with perfect truth that whatever they did they did well.

Captain Latta, in response, said he was proud to command a ship which contained such fine up-to-date appliances, and with such able and energetic passenger agents as he saw around him he looked forward to having a full passenger list every trip.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, who, in referring to a suggested change in the name of the company, said a good name was better than great riches, and that of the Canadian Pacific was good enough all the time. Alluding to the Dominion, in which he recently made one of his frequent tours, the speaker said the crop there was all right, and there was nothing wrong except in the matter of prices—though, of course, it was natural that those in Canada wanted to get high prices for their products, while here we wanted lower prices and cheaper food.

Sir George McLaren Brown, in responding, humorously remarked that he understood he had been described by a brother Canadian, Sir Hamar Greenwood, as a gentleman who had a great corporation at his back, and a growing one in front. He did not want to call particular attention to that, but he assured them that he was trying to reduce that frontal corporation.

Canadian Pacific Officials.

Among the Canadian Pacific officials and members of the staff present at the function were: Sir George McLaren Brown (European general manager), Mr. T. McNeil (general agent, Liverpool), Mr. Hugh A. MacDonald (naval architect), Mr. William Baird (assistant European passenger manager), Capt. J. V. Forster (manager of steamships, Liverpool), Capt. J. Dobson (marine supt., Liverpool), Mr. J. W. Maine (Manchester agent), Mr. W. T. Treadaway (Birmingham agent), Mr. E. C. Gill (publicity agent), Mr. R. E. Swain (Liverpool passenger agent), Mr. G. Saxon Jones (London city agent), Mr. William Stewart (Glasgow passenger agent), Mr. W. H. Boswell (chief asst., Passenger Dept., London), Mr. E. S. Spackman (Passenger Dept., London), Messrs. R. H. Woodley, P. K. Reynolds, and G. W. Upson (travelling passenger agents, London), Mr. A. Miller (travelling passenger agent, Liverpool), Messrs. L. B. Spicer, J. Whittey, S. Collins, H. Taylor, and Dobson (Passenger Dept., Liverpool), Mr. H. T. Carson (Publicity Dept., Liverpool), Mr. E. W. Richards (Passenger Dept., Manchester), Mr. R. J. Owen (Passenger Dept., Birmingham), Mr. T. E. Roberts (Land Dept., London), Mr. F. Wilmot (Catering Dept., Liverpool), and Mr. W. McLaren Gow (Sales Dept.).

Features of the "Montclare."

The *Montclare* is the last of the two-class passenger steamships added to the Canadian Pacific trans-Atlantic service this year. She is a sister-ship to the *Montcalm*, also built by John Brown and Co., Ltd., at Clydebank, which made her maiden voyage in January, and also to the *Montrose*, built in the Fairfield yards, which left Liverpool on her first voyage in May. All three vessels are oil burners of over 16,000 tons gross register, about 570 ft. long and 70 ft. beam, having two funnels, cruiser sterns, and shelter decks. The *Montcalm* has splendid accommodation for some 550 cabin passengers, in two and four-berth rooms on "B" and "C" decks, "A" deck containing the lounge, card-room, writing-room, drawing-room, and smoking-room. The dining-saloon on "D" deck, over 22 yards wide, extends the whole width of the ship, and has a large number of small as well as large tables. The decorations and appointments are on the same lavish scale as in the *Montrose* and *Montcalm*, which have already been described in detail in *Canada;* and, as in those vessels, the boats have the latest devices for mechanical lowering from either side, and every other improvement which experience has suggested to scientific experts as calculated to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers and crew. The *Montclare* has, indeed, cost nearly as much to build as did the *Mauretania*.

One of the special features of the *Montclare* and the *Montrose* is that the cabins have been fitted with the Henderson-Robertson patent non-jammable door (see illustration). The edges of this door have been cut to an angle which renders it unjammable in case of a collision or other accident that would, in the ordinary course, distort the frame, jam the door, and imprison the passengers. The door of these cabins is also fitted with an unjammable lock.

These three new "M" steamers have also been specially fitted with model surgeries and operating theatres in case of the necessity for an operation arising. Most of these urgent operations at sea are performed for acute cases of appendicitis.

Those of the 300 passenger agents who had not seen the *Montrose*, *Montcalm*, or any of the M (two-class) steamships added to the Canadian Pacific fleet since the war, expressed their amazement at the increased space, luxurious equipment, and generally increased comfort they found on the *Montclare*. Their surprise, however, seemed even greater when inspecting the third-class accommodation, for in the *Montclare* there are the largest number of two-berth rooms for married couples of any ship now cruising the Atlantic. A third-class nursery, hot baths, and shower-baths are also available, while the third-class dining cabins, smoking-rooms for the men and lounges for the women, and the extent of the available deck and sheltered promenade space, were also developments which attracted favourable comment.

The *Montclare* is to leave Liverpool on her second voyage to Quebec and Montreal on September 15. She is commanded by Capt. Robert G. Latta, who joined the C.P.R. service in 1904, and who was chief officer of the *Metagama* in 1916, and was on her bridge when she was attacked by an enemy submarine unsuccessfully, owing to his skill in handling the vessel.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lady Byng, who is an enthusiastic [illegible] gardener, has brought back from her trans-Canadian tour a large collection of Canadian flowers.

* *

His Honour Walter C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, has been granted leave of absence for four months from August 29. The Hon. James A. MacDonald, Chief Justice of Appeal for the Province, has been appointed Administrator during the Lieut.-Governor's absence.

* *

His Honour Macallum Grant (Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Grant, the Hon. James A. Robb (Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce) and Mrs. Robb, the Rev. Canon Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie, and Miss Sylvia Carnegie, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Mrs. Rowell, left Southampton for Canada by the *Empress of India* last Monday.

* *

Lady Squires, wife of the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, arrived in London on Wednesday.

* *

Lady Twining and her niece, Miss Gwynne Abbott, arrived from Montreal on the *Montrose* last Saturday. Miss Abbott will spend the winter in London.

* *

Lord Morris and the Hon. Michael Morris sailed on Tuesday from New York in the *Aquitania*.

* *

Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., and Mrs. Chrysler returned to Ottawa by the *Empress of India* on Monday.

* *

The Rev. Canon Bertal Heeney, of St. Luke's Church, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, has arrived in England to fulfil an engagement of four months, lecturing under Church auspices. Accompanying him are Mrs. Heeney and Miss M. Heeney. The latter will remain in England for study at the Girton House School for Girls at Brighton.

* *

Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, a Nova Scotian by birth, who has been in London during the past month, returned on Tuesday. Dr. Rand, who brought with him for publication a work containing 200 unpublished letters of the philosopher Locke, crossed the Atlantic every year during the war, to obtain the data for his lectures in America. This year he resumed his literary labours in England.

* *

Sir Thomas Willes-Chitty, King's Remembrancer, and Lady Chitty, of London, England, are sailing this month for Canada, and will visit Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour, of Quebec, on their arrival, and later will be the guests of ex-President and Mrs. Taft at their summer home in Murray Bay. Sir Thomas and Lady Chitty will visit their daughter, Mrs. Reed, in Halifax, and in September will be in Toronto to be the guests of their son, Mr. Michael Willes-Chitty.

The High Commissioner for Canada on Monday left London for Geneva, where he will be one of the representatives of Canada at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Larkin is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and the party is making the journey from Boulogne by road.

* *

Mrs. Larkin intends to sail for Canada on her return from Geneva.

* *

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, sailed on Tuesday for England, *en route* to Geneva.

HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE,
Canada's Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

* *

Mr. G. A. Morrow, President of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Dominion Securities Company, and a director of several important Canadian companies, returned to Toronto on Thursday by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*.

* *

Senor Capablanca, the world's champion, won the first prize at the International Chess Congress in London, with a score of 13. Mr. J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion, was 14th with a score of 4. In the 13th round he was beaten by Yates, in the 14th by Vidmar, and in the 15th by Bogoljubow.

* *

Mr. W. D. Robb has been appointed ranking Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, and for the present will act as executive head in succession to Mr. H. G. Kelley (who has just resigned his position as President of the railway). Mr. Robb was born at Quebec in 1857, and entering the Grand Trunk service as a boy, was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power in 1902.

Lieut. G. R. Mil [illegible] R.C. [illegible] appointed to H.M.S. *Clematis*.

* *

Senator W. Proudfoot and Mr. Proudfoot, jun., arrived from Canada by the *Montrose* last Saturday.

* *

Miss Kate Rowley, daughter of Mr. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg, spent last week-end in London *en route* to Switzerland.

* *

Lieut.-Col. A. Lorne Hamilton, C.M.G., has been elected a vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

* *

The Hon. Mrs. Shuttleworth King, wife of Brig.-General W. B. M. King, arrived from Canada by the s.s. *Montrose* last Saturday.

* *

Sir Henry and Lady Procter have arrived in Vancouver on a visit to Sir Henry's brothers, Mr. R. C. Procter and Mr. A. P. Procter.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Badgerow, who have been on a visit to their son, Mr. G. W. Badgerow, C.M.G., returned to Toronto by the *Minnedosa* on August 17.

* *

Dr. C. W. Colby and Mr. H. J. Fuller, directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have left London on a visit to the Continent before returning to Canada.

* *

Sir Glynn H. West, who was one of the speakers at the recent dinner of the Newfoundland Club in London, is chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Eaton, Sir Joseph Isherwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Yarrow were among the departures from Southampton by the *Majestic* on August 16.

* *

Mrs. Ambrose J. Small, wife of the missing Toronto theatrical magnate, accompanied by Mr. Percy Small and Miss Madeleine Small, arrived from Toronto via New York by the *Berengaria*.

* *

The State of Fiume has awarded the Medaglia Commemorativa to Brig.-General F. E. Burnham, of the Canadian White Cross, in recognition of the great services rendered by him to Montenegro and to humanity.

* *

Mr. James Mackie, joint manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in London, left for New York by the *Olympic* on Wednesday, and will be one of the guests of the Montreal Board of Trade on a tour to and from the Pacific coast.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Regina* last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Armstrong, Rev. W. E. Archibald, the Misses M. L. and S. Bethune, Mr. D. M. Carruthers, Mr. G. S. Cotterell, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Handsomebody, Major J. C. Hotham, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Levford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Little, Mr. R. J. Mulcahy, Mr. D. S. Munro, Misses E. D. and Ida Parkin, Dr. J. A. Pricotman, Dr. G. T. Ross, the Hon. Horace and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. P. Stuart, Mr. J. P. Singleton, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Woodbury, Mr. Peter Weir, Professor J. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wills, and Mr. Norman Webster.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

AUGUST 28.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

AUGUST 30.—Cheshire Agricultural Show, at Chester.

AUGUST 31.—Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Show and Sale, at Shrewsbury.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Partridge shooting commences.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Suffolk Sheep Show, at Ipswich.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Sussex Cattle Show, at Hayward's Heath.

SEPTEMBER 1.—United Counties Agricultural Show, at Carmarthen.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Vegetable and Flower Show, at the Guildhall.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show (2 days), at Royal Agricultural Hall.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Bicester Agricultural and Horse Show, at Bicester.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Meeting of British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Hull (till September 13).

SEPTEMBER 13.—Doncaster Races, St. Leger Day.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Lieut. G. A. Worth, R.C.N., is temporarily posted to H.M.S. *Victory*, additional, for Signal School.

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The departures for Montreal by the new R.M.S. *Montclare*, on August 18, included Mr. and Mrs. E. Abrams, Mr. J. R. Adam, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blight, Mr. W. Bonser, Mr. W. and the Misses Bredin, Mr. H. Brownley, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mr. C. R. Brown, Mr. J. Callender, Mr. G. C. and the Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mr. George Hadrill, Miss L. Hanna, Mr. C. Hodgson, Mrs. I. Hose, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard, Mr. Fred Howe, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leeming, Mr. and Mrs. P. Little, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. T. McQuillan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Meakins, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Munro, Mr. D. Munro, Mrs. A. L. Pickup, Sir E. A. and Lady Ridsdale, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sedden, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smithson, Mr. J. Strang Ross, Mr. C. S. White, Mrs. F. Withrow.

* *

The arrivals by the *Montrose* last Saturday, besides the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Raleigh*, included Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. E. Birtwhistle, Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Mr. R. J. G. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooper, the Hon. Lionel Curtis, Mr. G. S. Decatur, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. F. C. Garrard, Mrs. W. H. and Miss Gillett, Canon W. B. and Mrs. Heeney, Canon W. Hicks, Mr. W. B. A. Hill, Mr. W. Hobbes-Fernie, Captain Holmes, Miss M. K. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jackson, Mr. R. D. Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Shuttleworth-King, Canon J. and Mrs. Lofthouse, Mr. J. K. Maddick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Manning, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Matthews, Mr. D. McIntosh, Mr. C. W. Meakins, Mr. H. Mockler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pace, Mr. G. E. Peterson, Mr. M. N. Reid, Mr. W. A. Roscoe, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ross, Mr. A. E. Smales, Major A. E. and Mrs. Snyder, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. R. Syer, Mr. W. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wilmot, and Mr. H. G. Wood.

Lieut. W. J. R. Beech, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Vivid*, additional, for destroyers gun control course, and Lieut. F. G. Hart, to H.M.S. *Centurion*.

* *

Mr. Duncan McArthur, London, Ont., has been appointed head of the Department of History in Queen's University, Kingston. Latterly he has been assistant manager of the London and Western Trust Company.

* *

The Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, M.A., D.D., until recently principal of the University of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, and former rector of St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Ont., has been appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa to be rector of Perth, Ont.

* *

The arrivals at Southampton from Canada by the *Empress of France* on August 16 included Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Adam, Mr. E. Roy Clark, Mr. J. E. Dubuc, Mr. F. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hobday, Mr. A. M. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. B. Laslett, Mr. C. S. MacInnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mathieu, Mr. Wm. Rogers, Mr. L. W. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard Wilson, Mr. Frederick Mohr.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Mr. E. J. McMurray, M.P. for North Winnipeg, was married on July 21 in Minneapolis to Miss Cecilia Marshall, of that city, in the First Presbyterian Church.

* *

At St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, B.C., on July 29, Dorothy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Kingham, was married to Major Sydney Johnson, M.C., of Prince Rupert.

* *

The marriage of Miss Hilda Cousins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, of Lancaster, England, to Mr. John Fife Kirkland, of Montreal, took place at Olivet Baptist Church on August 10.

* *

The marriage is announced, at Wolfville, N.S., of Miss Margaret B. Stackhouse to Ronald McNeill Keirstead, of Toronto, son of Professor E. M. Keirstead, D.D., of McMaster University, Toronto.

* *

The marriage was solemnised in Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, on August 9, of Miss Hazel Maud Wanless, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wanless, to Mr. Howard James Hardy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hardy.

* *

A marriage has been arranged between John Paul Adcock, son of the late Brigade Surgeon-Major John Adcock, M.D., A.M.S., and Mrs. Adcock, of Purbeck House, Weymouth, and Lucile, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins, of Cloynewood, Toronto.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mabel Sheppard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sheppard, of Sorel, Que., to Mr. John Malcolm Heggie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Heggie, of Stratford, Perthshire, Scotland, took place at the home of the bride's parents on August 22.

* *

At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, W., on Wednesday, the marriage took place of Miss Barbara Lemon, step-daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, late of Montreal, and now of Victoria, B.C., to Capt. E. Alister Lee, R.G.A. A reception was held after the wedding at the Welbeck Hotel.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Way of An Eagle."

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Listening In."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Broken Wing."

KINGSWAY, Great Queen Street.—"The Limpet."

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition.—Baker Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stanger, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Agnes, to Mr. Eric Fisher, son of the late Roswell C. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher. The wedding will take place in September.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hannah, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Marion Isabel, to Mr. William K. Trenholme, son of the late Mr. W. H. Trenholme, and Mrs. Trenholme, of Westmount, P.Q. The marriage will take place in September.

* *

The marriage of Mrs. Lloyd Woolsey Bingay, widow of Captain Bingay, 8th Battalion, of Port Arthur, Ont., who died of wounds in the war, to the Rev. David Victor Warner, M.A., B.D., O.B.E., rector of St. Cyprian's Church, Maisonneuve, P.Q., took place at Old Trinity Church, Montreal, on August 9. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., C.B.E., assisted by the Rev. Harold S. Laws, M.A., rector of St. Cuthbert's.

* *

The address of the Dominion News Service is now 8 Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1. The name of the proprietory company has been changed to "Newspaper Features, Ltd." Mr. Robert Donald and Mr. W. T. Cranfield continue to be associated witn the service, and Mr. H. A. Taylor to direct it.

A portrait of Mr. H. H. Brewer, assistant general manager, Winnipeg, is given in the "National Gallery" in the *Canadian National Railways Magazine* for July, just to hand. The contents include a summary of the C.N.R. annual report, and survey the activities of the railways, telephones, and C.G.M.M. steamers.

The Montreal Herald has recently published an "Annual Review of Canadian Trade and Commerce," profusely illustrated, which will be welcomed by all those in any way interested in the progress of the leading city of the Dominion. Among the many special articles in the number is one on "Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service," by the Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. J. K. L. Ross writes on "Racing in Canada"; Mr. Robert J. C. Stead on "Canada's Immigration Outlook"; and among the articles on the special industries of which Montreal is the centre is one by Sir Charles Gordon, President of the Dominion Textile Co. This is a most useful publication.

CROP CONDITIONS AND BUSINESS OUTLOOK

"Substantial Grounds for the Greater Hopefulness that Now Prevails"

CROP conditions continue to be reported generally favourable in the Eastern and Prairie Provinces of Canada. A cable from the head office of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, dated August 18, summarises the situations as follows:

Prairie Provinces.—Harvesting is proceeding under favourable conditions, and the yield on the whole is satisfactory.

Ontario and Quebec.—Best general crop in years.

Maritime Provinces.—Conditions highly satisfactory for all crops.

British Columbia.—Rain has benefited roots and pasture; but grain and hay crops are below average.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The business situation in general, as at the end of July, is reviewed in the August Monthly Commercial Letter, issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce (which has a supplement on trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, by Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the London, England, branch).

"MONTCLARE'S" SURGERY AND OPERATING THEATRE.
(See page 202.)

During July (it is stated) weather conditions were such as to give an assurance that the crop will be at least an average one, and the promise that if the weather is favourable during harvesting it will be above the average. Meanwhile business conditions are improving, mainly on account of the hopeful crop outlook, but partly as a consequence of the steady reduction in stocks on hand and the conservative nature of replacement orders. In the process of liquidating stocks bought at the high prices prevailing in the past, the number of small failures continues to be greater than at this time last year. Although a small part of the crop has been harvested and the remainder is now ripening, there is no evidence of haste in placing orders to provide for the demand which is sure to arise when the proceeds of the crop go into circulation. From a business point of view July is usually a quiet month; but, even so, the volume of business does not appear to be as great as during the same month last year. The decreases in the bank clearings and in the tonnage carried by railways and lake boats are slight, but they are sufficient to indicate that traders feel intuitively that consumers in general are economising more than in the past, and this economy is a promising sign.

There are substantial grounds for the greater hopefulness that now prevails. Not only is a normal crop assured, but there is a steadily improving demand from abroad for those products which enter most largely into Canada's export trade. The value of forest products exported during June was $20,022,455, as compared with $13,270,906 a year ago. Exports of agricultural products during the same month were valued at $30,418,958, as compared with $24,000,000 a year ago. Prices of field products declined slightly during June, and in spite of the upward movement during the closing months of 1921, still average much lower than a year ago. Against this, however, may be set the corresponding fall in the wages of agricultural labour. Prices of the products of the forest have advanced slightly, exports have increased, and the demand is encouraging. In the case of lumber the domestic demand has been stimulated by the activity in building operations and, on the prairies, by the prospect of a good crop. The value of new buildings contracted for in June was [illegible] per cent. greater than during the same month a year ago, and the consequent demand for building material has caused a general advance in prices.

Another indication of definite improvement is the decrease of unemployment in industrial centres, and the slow but gradual increase in the volume of orders. The demand for agricultural implements is better than for some time past; it was the inevitable result of the abstention from buying on the part of farmers during the period of high prices. The iron and steel industry in general is experiencing an improvement in business due rather to an all round increase in demand than to the placing of special orders. One large steel plant producing a variety of articles is operating steadily at 70 per cent of capacity, which is the best showing made during the past eighteen months. Pulp and paper mills, which have recently increased their capacity, are now operating almost at the maximum. The products of the fisheries show an increase in value during recent months as compared with a year ago. The British Columbia salmon market is healthy in tone, with a steady demand for spot pinks and reds.

(Western harvest pictures on centre double-page.)

* *

OBITUARY.

At Moncton, N.B.—Mr. P. G. Mahoney (68), Provincial Minister of Public Works in 1916.

At Quebec.—Mrs. S. H. Hill, wife of Col. Shuldham Hill.

At Montreal.—Mr. John H. Thompson (34), sales manager of the *Gazette*.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. W. C. Edwards, relict of Senator W. C. Edwards; Mrs. Emily Offord, relict of Mr. Jonathan Offord, of Kingston.

At Toronto.—Mr. Charles Elliott (62), chief librarian of Osgoode Hall; Mr. Henry J. Crawford (57), head master of the University of Toronto Schools; Mr. J. Henry Peters, head of J. H. Peters Co., Ltd., and German Consul here, 1912-14.

At Clarksburg.—Mr. Walter L. Tyson (77), clerk of the Divisonal Court.

At Hamilton.—Mr. R. C. Fearman, President of the Fearman Packing Company.

At Regina.—Rev. Dr. W. W. Andrews (63), formerly President of Regina Methodist College.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Grant E. Rice (40), founder of the Cobalt *Nugget*, and for many years editor of the Pas *Herald*; Mr. Joseph Clement Dockerill, deputy registrar of the Supreme Court.

At Nelson.—Mr. J. S. Deschamps (50), formerly Mayor of Rossland, and prominent in the lumber industry.

At New Orleans.—Mr. James A. Van Wart, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

At Los Angeles.—Mr. Robert Gorman (71), formerly a prominent citizen of Ottawa.

Lieut.-Col. Laurence Edye, late of the Royal Marines, who died at Sidmouth, Devon, on August 10, retired in 1898, and lived for some time in Canada, at Toronto and Montreal. He was selected as a commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company of Toronto, and afterwards a commissioner at Montreal, where he was a member of the Board of Trade.

* *

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE'S CENTENARY.

On September 1 members of the Montreal Board of Trade, who, with their wives and families, will make up a party of about 115, together with some members of the Imperial Parliament and representatives from the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries, will set out on a tour of Canada, in which they will travel over 7,000 miles, and will touch at all the more important points in the Dominion west of Montreal. This trip is to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Montreal Board of Trade.

The following British Peers and M.P.s, and their wives, sailed by the *Empress of India* on Monday to take part in the tour: Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P. (Deputy Chairman of Committees, House of Commons); Mr. Holman Gregory, M.P.; Lord Strafford; Mr. W. S. Royce, M.P.; Lord and Lady Bertie of Thame; Colonel Frank Hilder, M.P.; Captain Charles Ainsworth, M.P., and his son, Mr. R. M. Ainsworth; Mr. W. G. Perring, M.P., and Mrs. Perring. Other members of the Association who are sailing by later ships, but who hope to join in part of the tour are Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P. (Temporary Chairman of Committees, House of Commons) and Mrs. Wilson; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and Mrs. Chamberlain.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Dr. R. Tait McKenzie will execute a memorial statue, which is to be erected in front of the House of Parliament, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. for the county of Brome, who was killed at Sanctuary Wood on June 2, 1916, while with his regiment, the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

TORONTO.—A total membership of upwards of 450,000 will be reported to the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, to be held here, commencing September 15. The membership of the Church in 1918, the beginning of the present quadrennium, was 382,042.

——The War Memorial Committee of the Legislature is rapidly completing plans for the erection of a cenotaph in memory of the soldiers of Ontario who gave their lives during the war. The cenotaph will be erected on University Avenue, Toronto. It is expected that the monument will cost in the neighbourhood of $40,000, and will be a replica of the cenotaph in Whitehall London.

——As a result of a conference of prominent apple growers, officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and representatives of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers, Ltd., the co-operative marketing of a very large percentage of Ontario's 1922 apple crop is assured.

HAMILTON.—Mr. A. F. Coyne, of Toronto, who spent many years in the coal fields of Scotland, declared to a representative gathering of the Chamber of Commerce on July 30 that anthracite coal had been discovered by him near Sudbury, and lay there in commercial quantities until Canadian enterprise mined it.

——Despite a decidedly severe attack of industrial depression during the past year, this city will show an increase in population and a rise in assessment when the figures for the eight wards are completed, to judge by the returns already compiled. Great building activity has been responsible chiefly for the increase in the assessment figures. The total for the five wards completed has now reached $93,277,250, as compared with $89,943,480 for the same five wards in 1921, showing a net increase of $2,333,770.

——According to the statements made at the second annual picnic of the Niagara District Grape Growers' Association, held at Grimsby Beach, the organisation will handle 1,500 cars this season, almost double that of last year. The season has been one of the most successful for many years. The 1,500 cars the company will handle represent about 94 per cent. of the Niagara Peninsula vineyards.

LONDON.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture has at present a staff of engineers and agricultural experts in the Komoka district, looking into the possibility and advisability of reclaiming about 12,000 acres of swamp land which in its present state is useless. A year ago a Government drain was constructed, and since that time most of the water has been carried away, so that it is the opinion of the farmers of the neighbourhood that the land can now be reclaimed at a profit for agricultural uses.

OSHAWA.—The *Ontario Reformer* has been sold to Messrs. J C. Ross and J. Ewart MacKay, of Toronto. The *Reformer* is one of the oldest papers in the Province. It has been in the hands of the Mundys (father and son) for about half a century.

PETERBORO'.—Mr. E. B. Pepper, of Hamilton, has the distinction of landing the largest small-mouthed black bass ever captured in these waters. This big fish weighed 7¼ lb., was 23 inches long and 17½ inches in girth. Mr. E. Elcome, taxidermist in Peterboro' for 40 years, says the fish breaks all records for size. It was caught at Mount Julian, Stoney Lake.

KITCHENER.—A record real estate has been put through here in the purchase of a block of property 24 by 120½ feet, in the heart of the business section on King Street, for $40,000. In 1906 the same property was sold for $11,000, though some improvements have been made since then.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Canadian National Railways are offering for lease their terminal elevator facilities here. The capacity of the elevators is given as 8,750,000 bushels, and all the necessary equipment is included

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On August 6 the Canadian Government ice-breaker, *John D. Hazen*, arrived here from Cherbourg. It will be recalled that the *John D. Hazen* was originally built for service in the St. Lawrence, but in 1917 was sold to the Russian Government for war service. Recently she was repurchased by the Canadian Government Marine and Fisheries Department, having previously been brought from Archangel, Russia, to Cardiff.

MONTREAL.—"Because of the accident to the *Rapids Prince*, there is liable to be criticism of the company in some quarters—in fact, it is bound to follow," said Mr. John F Pierce, passenger traffic manager of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, here. "I should like, however, to point to the remarkable fact that the Lachine Rapids service has been in operation for nearly 40 years without the loss of a single passenger's life, and this, in spite of the fact that it is the most difficult to operate of all our services."

——Mr. A. L. Watrous, professional at the Redford Golf Club, is champion of Canada. His nearest rival, and the winner of the second prize, was Tom Kerrigan, of Siwanoy, N.Y., who lost by a single stroke.

——Rejoicing at the declaration of the Palestine mandate, and thankfulness to Great Britain for making this possible, were the keynotes of speeches delivered at the meeting in the B'Nai Jacob Synagogue, which formed part of the celebration in honour of the ratification by the League of Nations of the British mandate in Palestine.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—In July the largest monthly Customs receipts in the history of this port were collected here—$820,604, an increase of $85,469 over July, 1921. One of the Customs officials said that while the imports of sugar by the local refineries had a lot to do with the matter, business of every kind seemed to be picking up, and collections in every sphere of business activity were good.

——On August 6, Paul V. Costello, of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, won the American amateur championship in the Golden Jubilee National Regatta, defeating Hilton A. Belyea, of St. John, champion of Canada, by five feet. Walter M. Hoover, Diamond Sculls hero and U.S. champion of last year, did not defend his title.

——An offer by the New Brunswick Power Company to dispose of power, light, gas, and street railway interests to the city, in view of the hydro development, was presented to the City Commissioners by Mayor McLellan on August 4.

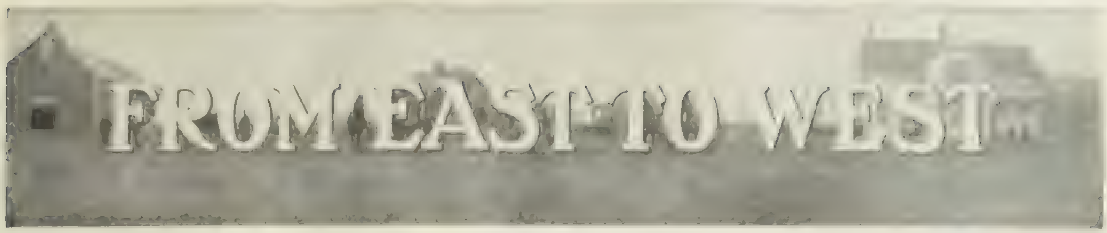
NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The only original blockhouse remaining in the Maritime Provinces, that at Fort Edward, Windsor, is to be preserved as a site of historic importance by the Canadian National Parks Branch. It was erected by Major Charles Lawrence in 1750, and was later called Fort Edward in honour of Colonel Edward Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia. A tablet has been placed on the wall of the blockhouse by the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

LUNENBURG.—On July 30 an event of great historical and religious significance was celebrated in Zion's Lutheran Church when the opening service of the 150th anniversary exercises of the Lutheran Church in Nova Scotia was held. The celebration continued for three days.

CANSO.—The first catches of swordfish for the season off this port were made on July 29, when Captain Charles Mosher succeeded in bringing in four, totalling about 1,300 lb. in weight, and other boats reported capturing one or two.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Mr. Robert Musgrave has been elected Mayor.



MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Complete with all modern conveniences, Manitoba's new $1,000,000 school for the deaf will be formally opened in September. For boy pupils there is a printing shop, while girls are taught dressmaking and other household arts.

City tax collections for the year total $5,887,220, as against $2,834,250 for the corresponding portion of 1921.

——Building permits issued by the city building inspector up to July 31 this year represented a total value of $5,042,300, as against $3,954,100 for the corresponding period of 1921, [illegible] increase for the seven months of $1,088,200.

——"There's not a man in the West fit to work who need be without work this year," said the Hon. Vernon W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones in the Alberta Government, while attending the annual meeting of the directors of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway. No change is contemplated in the operation of the Edmonton, Dunvegan line, said Mr. Smith. The Canadian Pacific will continue to operate this railway under contract for three years.

BRANDON.—More than $40,000 will be expended by the Brandon Exhibition Board within the year in the erection of new fair buildings to provide accommodation for exhibits, states Mr. W. I. Smale, manager of the exhibition.

SELKIRK.—According to the last revised assessment roll for 1922, the net assessable value of property in Selkirk, real and personal, is $2,879,810. Total revenue required, as estimated, is $80,504, and a tax rate of 26 mills has been passed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Stating that the Saskatchewan Government did not intend to be a party to giving assistance to any able-bodied single men without dependents during the coming winter if any jobs are going begging for a man, even at board and clothes, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, said that municipal and other organisations, as well as the men themselves, would see that every able-bodied man got out into the harvest fields on the first call and remained there until he had secured enough to keep him over the winter.

Owing to the destitute condition of the Indians in Northern Saskatchewan, the Provincial Government will probably make some arrangements to carry them over the winter. In all parts of the Province there is every indication that the 1922 duck shooting season will break all records. Prairie chickens will also be plentiful this year, and may be taken during the last two weeks of October.

SASKATOON.—August 2 was the hottest day of the year in Saskatoon. Starting from 75 degrees at 8.15 a.m., the time of the official reading of the thermometer at the University of Saskatchewan, the mercury climbed steadily all day until at 2.15 p.m. it had reached 100 in the shade on several instruments in the city.

WHITEWOOD.—On the afternoon of July 22 over a thousand residents of Whitewood and the surrounding districts assembled to pay tribute to those heroes who made the supreme sacrifice, and to witness the unveiling by the Lieutenant-Governor of the cenotaph which has been erected to their memory.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Statistics show that the urban population in this Province has grown in 20 years from 18,553 to 222,904, an average increase of about 10,000 a year. During the same period the rural population has been increasing at an average rate of 15,500 a year.

During the past year big game hunters shot [illegible] 68 caribou, [illegible] mountain sheep, 47 mountain goat, and [illegible] deer in the Province, according to the report of the [illegible] Warden. There were 5,209 licensed hunters. Owing to [illegible] lack of snow in the early part of the season, the hunting was not as good as it would otherwise have been.

Contracts for 1,100 miles of rural telephone line construction have been awarded by the Provincial Telephone Department, comprising the second instalment of the Government's programme for the 1922 season. The mileage represented in these contracts is spread over all parts of Central and Southern Alberta, and the total expenditure involved will be about $125,000.

——The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway recently brought back a big crowd of tourists and others who have spent a month or six weeks on a trip to view the midnight sun. Photographs were taken at all hours. Even from the time of leaving Fort Smith, lights had been used only one cloudy night, but until the boat was well down in the delta there was not an interrupted view of the sun during the night. The passengers were delighted with the trip in every particular.

——Two nine-pounder muzzle-loading cannon, now at the Mounted Police headquarters at Regina, are to be placed in the grounds of the Legislative Buildings here. They were the first guns brought into what is now Alberta in 1874, and were used in the Riel Rebellion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—So prosperous have become the Doukhobors settled around Nelson, B.C., under Peter Veregin, that they have paid up in cash $700,000 of $1,000,000 capital of the company they formed on June 24 to carry on their buying and selling, returns furnished to the Provincial Government here show. The Doukhobor co-operative organisation is registered as the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd., $1,000,000, and Mr. C. R. Hamilton, of Nelson, has been formally appointed attorney of the corporation.

——Plans for bringing thousands of British soldiers and sailors to Canada, settling them in colonies in the rich valleys of British Columbia, just as soldiers were settled in Eastern Canada before Confederation, were explained to the Rotary Club at its luncheon on July 27 by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia in London.

VANCOUVER.—A permit will shortly be taken out for another modern store and office building in the vicinity of Robson Street, on the 50 by 120 ft. lot adjoining P. Burns and Co.'s store on Granville Street. The price is understood to approximate $100,000.

——The Royal Vancouver Yacht Club boats captured the majority of the trophies put up at the Seattle regatta, taking 13 out of 23.

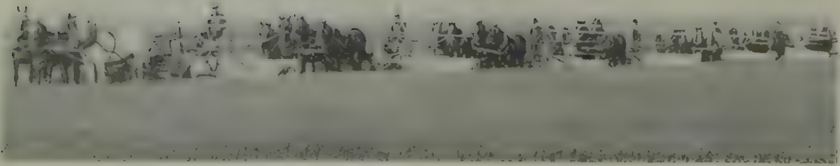
——The Province of British Columbia will appeal against the recent decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada in the railway rates equalisation case.

——A tablet in memory of the newspaper men of British Columbia who gave their lives in the Great War was unveiled on August 3 in the Legislative Building by His Honour Walter C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor. The roll of honour contains the names of 14 members of the profession.

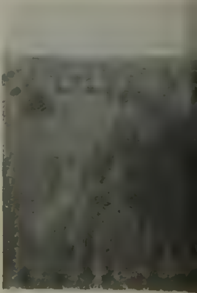
VERNON.—Negotiations were completed at Calgary in July by Mr. McLennan, for the exchange of his 7,000-acre ranch, a few miles south of here, to the Countess Bubna of Calgary. Mr. McLennan, in addition to receiving a substantial amount of cash, takes over the Countess's 4,500-acre cattle ranch and 500 head of cattle at Cochrane, Alberta. Mr. McLennan's farm, known as Postill Ranch, is one of the best properties in the Okanagan. The Countess Bubna plans to operate her new purchase herself.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Westminster Mill Company, of which Messrs. G. W. Beach and C. J. Culter are the principals, has bought the Brunette Sawmills, Ltd. The purchase price is $300,000, which covers the site, buildings, and lumber. A tract of timber at Harrison Lake, of about 25,000,000 feet, will also be taken over at a price to be decided later.

HARVEST-TIME ON THE PRAIRI



HARVESTING WITH HORSES ON A BIG SCALE IN SASKATCHEWAN.



UP-TO-DATE HARVESTING WITH TRACTORS.

A SHEAF ELEVATOR

[illegible]

A BUSY SCENE IN A MANITOBA HARVEST FIELD

LOADING SHEAVES IN THE WEST.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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LIMITED,
MONTREAL - - CANADA.

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Manitoba Hard Spring Wheat
FLOUR.

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10,000 per cent.
£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

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But it was not paid to the over timid gilt-edged investor. The shareholders put their money up and took their chance.

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AGENTS.—
The British Empire Steel Products, Ltd.
110 ST. MARTIN'S LANE - LONDON, W.C.2.

[illegible] [illegible]

WHAT MARY DID: A TRUE TALE.

"MARY was a housemaid, modest and content." So ran an old song a few years ago. It always reminds me of another Mary, a Mary who was a housemaid too, but not just an ordinary housemaid or an ordinary kind of housemaid.

The old song described Mary as being "content." The Mary that I am thinking of could not be called content. In a way she was, but in another way she was very discontented; for Mary was ambitious, and to be ambitious is to have a certain amount of discontent. Mary's thoughts soared to visions of a salary of something in notes and silver per month, with a chance to save and to be able to help on two younger sisters; but such a rosy fortune seemed long in coming, and the two years that she had served the mistress of Suburbia Villa so faithfully seemed almost a lifetime. Mary was ambitious, which is not to say that Mary was not also modest; but contentment and modesty do not always go together.

"What it was that Mary did,
Mary didn't know."

ran another line of the old song. But this Mary, being, as I have said before, a very sensible girl, always took care to know what she was doing. And now for the thing she did!

It chanced one day that Mary, taking a walk, passed an office which was advertising sailings to Canada and displaying a tempting legend. Mary went inside, and emerged after half an hour with a packet of literature and a face wreathed in smiles. To her elastic mind a new future unrolled, rosy and bright. She saw herself in a position of trust and contentment, with means to provide for and help the two younger sisters; but being a cautious girl she had resolved to give the question careful consideration from all points of view.

MARY IN THE DAIRY.

The letters from other girls who had gone out interested her most of all—girls who wrote back of the fine climate, their new friends, and the general success they had met with. Many of these seemed to have been in similar positions to Mary when in England.

When next Mary had a holiday she again called at the shipping office—this time to pay a deposit on her ocean ticket; for Mary had made up her mind that Canada was the land which would give her the opportunities she longed for.

"Know anyone else who is going?" asked the bright passenger agent; "because, if not, my advice to you would be to join a conducted party. It's a lot nicer than travelling on your own, and I can put you in touch with a lady who takes others across, and who will be pleased to help you in any way. These conducted parties are good things. There's plenty of good societies that run them now, and no woman need travel to Canada without ample protection if she will only ask."

Mary gladly availed herself of this new information, and forthwith set out to call upon the lady mentioned by the agent, who asked her many questions as to her worth and her hopes for the future, in order to get helpful ideas of the kind of post Mary was suitable for. Before Mary left it was arranged that she should sail with the next party in a few weeks' time. She had already given notice at her place, and when sailing day arrived not one of the little group of girls was happier than she.

After a week's voyage—only one short week from the Old Land—the party arrived in Canada: 50 bright-eyed girls full of youth and hope. Where would they all be within two years? Several out of that little party were destined to have homes of their own before that time had elapsed.

But to follow the fortunes of Mary. She elected to take a position on a farm, thinking, very wisely, that the country life would not only be a change for her, but would also help her to save money away from the allurements of the city. She had so many situations offered that it was difficult to know which to take. A genial-faced farmer, whose wife had sent him into the city to secure some help, won the day, and Mary was soon on her way to her new home. She learnt a little of the duties which would be expected of her, and of the family and life at the farm, on the short journey down. And what a welcome she got on arrival!

In a very few days she felt quite at home. As the farm was growing, they had not as yet all the comforts of a city house, but the food was excellent and everything clean and cosy, and after the pent-up town life to which she had been accustomed Mary found the life and work of a farm-house exceedingly pleasant.

To cut short what might be a very long story, Mary was able within six months to send for her two younger sisters—one cherished dream fulfilled. She did not make a fortune, but she certainly gained in health, and was able to save more. When last I heard of the trio of sisters they were all going on very happily and contented and becoming more and more attached to the land of their adoption.

There are many other Mary's in the Old Land who are cramped, and in many cases downtrodden, and what Mary did other girls can do. Canada calls for the services of good, sensible women.

E. C. RAMSEY.

* *

ASSISTED MIGRATION.

Commissioner D. C. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, says that during his recent visit to Canada, when he had opportunities of discussing the question of Empire settlement with responsible statesmen at Ottawa, with the Cabinets of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with the Premiers of Manitoba, of Nova Scotia, and Ontario, and many leading business men in the Dominion, he found a unanimous opinion in favour of immigration.

"It was generally recognised," he says, "that the deficit on the National Railway system could only be met by adding to the number of settlers on the land, with a view to increased production. But the question of co-operation under the Empire Settlement Act and the granting of financial assistance is not quite so easy as might at first glance appear. The Australian Government has ever been ready to grant financial assistance to migrants; not so the Canadian. The Federal traditional policy has rather been against the assisted migrant, and it is, perhaps, too much to expect an immediate break with that old tradition. The Salvation Army has done much to explode the idea that a poor man, whose capital chiefly lay in his thews and sinews, was not an asset to any new country. Anyhow, it cannot be too strongly emphasised here that the Oversea Governments will always have the last word in accepting or rejecting any person for transfer and settlement."

With regard to the controversy about the value of the Englishman as settler, Commissioner Lamb holds that the Empire is indebted to the Englishman, who, with all his faults, "kicks" only against conditions in which other nationalities might be tempted too easily to acquiesce. "The impress of John Calvin," he says, "appears still to be on the Scottish character, giving it a plodding patience which savours almost of fatalism. But the 'kick' and the patient plod are very necessary to a healthy development of the Empire."

* *

THE NATIONAL WAY.

"Officers of the Canadian National Railways are constantly receiving complimentary letters on the service rendered by train employees—letters which are not only gratifying to read, but show clearly that the employees have the right spirit and interest in this great railroad that we are all anxious to make a success of," says Mr. Walter Pratt, manager of the Sleeping, Dining Car, and Hotel Departments of the C.N.R. "We have made great strides in the last two years in furnishing up-to-date modern equipment of which we are all very proud, and the facilities for providing an up-to-date service are second to none, and we believe that employees realizing this, are putting forth their best efforts to establish the fact that the service of the National Way leads and does *not* follow."

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

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MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.
PRICE 95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
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The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 13 000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.
Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—
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4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 91; 4 p.c., 1938, 92.
British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 94½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., Reg., 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 90¼; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c., 1938, 79; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 83⅞; 4½ p.c. Bds., 101¼.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 85¾.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 83½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 84¾; 4 p.c., 1936, 89; 3½ p.c., 1950, 75½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 79¼; 3 p.c., 1947, 60.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 117⅛; 4½ p.c., 1945, 116½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 90½; 4 p.c., 1934, 95.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 86; 4½ Reg., 1954, 92.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 87; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 98¾; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 88½.
Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 82.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 92.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 62; 4 p.c., 1932, 89¾; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90.
Quebec.—3½ p.c., 74; 4½ p.c., 1963, 88.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 86.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 92.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 91.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 88½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 80; 4 p.c., 1947-8, 80; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 90.
Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 84.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 94; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 80; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 89⅝.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 93½.
Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 7.
Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 17
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 29¼.
Atlantic and N.-Western.—5 p.c., 98.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 86½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mor., 100¼.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 94½; 4 p.c. Perp., 68¼; 3 p.c. Debs., 1953, 66½; 4 p.c., 1930, 93¾; 4 p.c. Alta, 1930, 83¾; 4 p.c. Sask., 1930, 83¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 92¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36½; 5 p.c. Land, 98½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 80½; 4 p.c. Perp., 68; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 83⅝; 4½ p.c. Termls., 91½; Que. 4 p.c., 67½.
Can. Pacific.—160½; Pref., 79¾; 4 p.c. Perp., 80½; 6 p.c. 10 yr. Notes, 111
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 77½
Grand Trunk.—Ord., 8/9; 4 p.c. Guar., 74¾; 1st Pref., 7½; 2nd, 45/; 3rd, 22/6; Bond. Cap. Perp., 5 p.c., 95; Nthn. of Can., 4 p.c. Debs., 73; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 75; Dollar Bd
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69¼; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 76; 4 p.c. B, 74½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Debs., 37¼; Branch 4 p.c. [illegible], 88; Alta. 4 p.c., 88.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 98½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 74¼.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 67.
Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk., 96½.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 76½.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—4 p.c., 70½.
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 77½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 98½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 108.
Bank of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49⅞.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Pref., 15s. 1½d.
Can. Bank of Commerce.—42⅛.
Can. Northern Prairie.—36/-.
Can. Land.—1/-.
Hudson's Bay.—6⅛; Pref. 97/6.
Invest. Corp. of Can.—Ord., 54.
Trust and Loan of Can.—18/3.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—50⅜; 6 p.c. Pref., 93.
B.C. Elect. Rly.—Def. Ord., 76; Pref. Ord., 68¼; 4½ p.c. Debs., 77¾; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 75⅜.
Calgary Power.—6.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 73¼.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lieu, 94½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 110.
Shawinigan Water.—5 p.c. Bds., 112.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 90½.
Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c., 83¼.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 72¾.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Cent.—5 p.c. Bds., 59½.
Brit. Empire Steel.—12; 7 p.c. 1st Pref. B., 77; 7 p.c. 2nd Pref., 36¼.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Income, 10½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 15.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 97½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 88½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—6 p.c. Debs., 85.

Mines.

Mond. Nickel.—25/7½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18/3; 8 p.c. Debs., 110½.

Miscellaneous.

Ames Holden.—6 p.c. Bds., 42.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—8/4½; 7 p.c. Pref., 9/6.
Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 93½
Can. Steamships.—5 p.c. Debs., 83⅜; Com., 22; Voting, 17.
Can. Cottons.—5 pc. Bds., 92½.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc., 16; Com., 10½d.
Col. Western Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pref., 13/6
Dom. Tar.—32/-.
Furness, Withy.—33/4½; Pref., 8 17/32.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/3.
Marconi of Can.—10/4½.
Ontario Pulp and Paper.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 110½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 96½.
Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 110; 6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 110½.
West. Can. Flour Mills.—6 p.c. Bds., 105.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, August 12.

GOLD MINES.—Atlas, .27; [illegible], .32; [illegible], .13; Dome Mines, $24; Hattie, [illegible]; Hollinger, $11 [illegible]; [illegible], .12; Kirkland Lake, .40; Lake Shore, $2.31; McIntyre, $19.05; Moneta, .16; Newray, .25; Porcupine Crown, .25; Porcupine V.N.T., .17; Preston, .10; Schumacher, .74; Teck-Hughes, .69; Wakenda, 12¾; Wasapika, .20½; West Tree, .9¾; West Dome, .13¾; Wright Hargreaves, $3.25

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .31; Coniagas, $1.35; Castle Trethewey, .24; Crown Reserve, .25½; La Rose, .28; McKinley Darragh, .24; Mining Corp., $1; Nipissing, $6; Peterson Lake, .15½; Teniskaming, .33½.

* *

Dominion Glass.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter, payable October 2.

British Columbia Electric Railway.—The company has declared dividends of 3¾ per cent., free of tax, on both the Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks, in respect of year ended June 30, 1922, payable September 7.

Canadian Peerless Jewelry.—Particulars of this company were filed at Somerset House on August 15. The company was registered in Canada on July 17, 1919, to carry on the business of jewellers, gold and silver smiths, manufacturers of and dealers in watches, clocks, fancy goods, precious and imitation stones, etc. The capital stock is $1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of $100 each. The provisional directors were Messrs. J. P. Wells, C. D. White, and Jean May Stewart. The British address is 64-5 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. Joseph Wright, of 9 Woodcroft Avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7 (director of the Russel and Son Watch Co., Ltd.), is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company.

* *

It is announced that a proposed arrangement, by which the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada was to take over the life business of the National Benefit Assurance Company, which is being wound up by order of the court, will not take place. Negotiations as to details between the Sun Life of Canada and the Official Receiver have been abandoned owing to failure to agree on some minor points. The life policies of the National Benefit are being taken over by the British General Insurance Co.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. — *Pay Day.*
Wed., Sept. 6. — Thurs., Sept. 7.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has lacked activity throughout the week. The usual August holiday influences have been operative, and the attendance in the House remains below the average. At the time of writing the money outlook is more favourable, and this has assisted investment securities. International politics, however, are not helpful, and tend to induce an atmosphere of caution, while there is also a disposition to await the final settlement of the pre-war account on September 1.

Among gilt-edged issues prices have seesawed with a downward tendency predominating, but prices hardened at the end. Home rails are under the recent best, though maintaining a good undertone. Among Argentine rails conditions have turned firmer after a moderate reaction. The foreign market has been idle and spotty. French loans, on the whole, have displayed good resistance, notwithstanding the instability of the Continental exchanges on reparation differences.

Kaffirs, among mines, are consistently the best market in the House. Oils have taken a turn for the better and are healthier, while rubbers remain depressed with the raw material, and industrials are cheerful on trade reports.

Among Canadian securities, there has not been much movement among the gilt-edged issues. Dominion 3½ per cents., exceptionally, at 79, are ½ better. The Fours and the 4½ per cents. show no change at 90 and 101 respectively. The feature in the Provincial group has been the further advance in Ontario 4 and 4½ per cents. Municipal loans are quiet but firm.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have advanced 2 to 160 on Wall Street advices. Among Grand Trunk issues the 1st Pref. has reacted 2 to 7, but the Guaranteed stock at 75 is a fraction better.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have picked up $\frac{1}{16}$ to $6\frac{11}{16}$.

Industrials have been irregular, but a forward tendency has predominated among specialities. Dominion Steels have not varied at 30½. Canadian Cars at 27½ are a point better, while the Pref. has added 2 at 61½. Spanish River Pref. has spurted 4 to 115½. Canada Cement issues are without material change.

Brazilian Tractions have put on ½ at 50½. Mexican Traction issues have held steady at previous levels.

In the mining section the tendency has been irregular.

British Controlled Oilfields issues have responded to the encouraging developments report.

⁂

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 14.

After opening firmly on Monday last market conditions improved so much later in the week that trading at times was more active and the tone more strong than for some months past, indeed since the cessation of the strong forward movement which occurred in the spring. Funds for market purposes were more plentiful and easy than for some time past. Active trading in Crown Reserve shares was a feature of the week, but the paper companies' shares were the real leaders both in strength and activity. It has been predicted for some time past that the shares of this group of companies would move forward again directly conditions conducive to market activity prevailed, and it seems that this prediction was well founded. A constructive factor in this regard was the announcement during the week of another increase of $5 by the International Paper Co. in the price of newsprint, to $80 per ton. Comment upon this announcement suggests that it reflects a condition in the market for paper which will mean a price of $75 per ton for Canadian newsprint, and that the effect of this upon the Canadian companies' earnings will be very appreciable. It is calculated, for instance, that an increase of $5 per ton would bring the Spanish River Co. another $2,000,000 per annum.

On Monday the upward trend noticeable at the end of the previous week, continued. An advance by Dominion Bridge again stimulated rumours of an attempt to gain control of this company by interests connected with another big local corporation.

On Tuesday there was a further spurt of activity. Canadian Bank of Commerce shares with a rise of 2¼ actually registered the greatest gain, but the strength was fairly well distributed throughout a considerably broadened list. The paper stocks continued in demand, interest was shown in the textiles, and Canadian Cottons Pref., Consolidated Smelting, Dom. Bridge, and Dom. Glass all reached new high prices. The Steels were quiet, and Canadian Gen. Electric, for no apparent reason, fell off 3½.

On Wednesday Canada Steamships Common, after being quiet for some time past, was the most active stock and advanced a point, the Pref. gaining 1⅜. Dominion Textile registered the greatest gain, viz., 2 points, and the papers were moderately active and firm.

Thursday witnessed a very marked accession of both activity and strength; the paper stocks, led by Spanish River Pref., which gained 4½, were all active and strong, interest continued in Steamships shares, while National Breweries, Quebec Rly., and Steel of Canada all came in for attention. Atlantic Sugar Pref., as an exception, dropped a point.

On Friday the paper stocks and Steel of Canada, in which latter a good deal of investment interest was apparent, absorbed most of the trading, an exception from the general rise in the papers being found in Riordon Pref., which, after being inactive for some time, was dealt in at a price 7 points down from the former quotation. Ontario Steel improved 4½, and Dom. Textile and Canadian Cottons continued their advance.

On Saturday the strength was well maintained, despite some realisation for profit taking. The papers still predominated in the trading, and Steel of Canada continued its advance, while sharp advances occurred in the textile group, of which Dom. Textile gained 4, Can. Cottons 3½, and Can. Converters 2.

The following list of prices current at the close of the week reflects the general forward movement: Abitibi, 62¾; Ames-Holden Pref., 4; Asbestos, 63, Pref., 82½; Atlantic Sugar, 24½, Pref., 37; B.E. Steel, 10½, 1st Pref., 72, 2nd Pref., 31; Brompton, 31; Can. Car Pref., 56½; Can. Cement, 69; Can. Cottons, 102, Pref., 88; Can. Gen. Electric, 82½; Can. SS. Lines, 20, Pref., 53; Cons. Smelting, 25½; Dom. Bridge, 84½ xd.; Dom. Glass, 69¾; Dom. Steel Pref., 74; Dom. Textile, 171; Howard Smith, 73¼; Lake of Woods, 160; Laurentide, 94; Lyall, 52; Mont. Power, 95 xd.; Nat. Breweries, 53; Ogilvie Pref., 113; Ontario Steel, 41; Ottawa Power, 89½; Penmans, 110 xd.; Price Bros., 45½; Quebec Rly., 26; Riordon, 9¾, Pref., 14; Shawinigan, 108; Sherwin-Williams, 84; Span. River, 95¾, Pref., 103; St. Maurice, 84; Steel of Canada, 76; Wayagamack, 57; Winnipeg Rly., 36¼.

It is announced that the Alberta Government is preparing a refunding debenture issue to provide for the $5,000,000 of 4 per cent. sterling debentures which mature November 1. It is expected that this new issue will be placed on the market about the end of September, but neither the exact date nor the terms of the issue have yet been announced.

MINING NOTES.

According to preliminary estimates the gold mines of Northern Ontario produced [illegible] during July, this being [illegible] more than the production during June, which was formerly the highest record. To the total the Hollinger, Dome Mines, and McIntyre Porcupine, in the Porcupine area, and Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore, Kirkland Lake, and Kirkland Lake Proprietary, in the Kirkland Lake district, contributed. As the majority of the mines at present producing expect to enlarge their mills, and as there are a number of mines likely soon to reach the producing stage and very many new properties being developed, there is no doubt that the gold output of Northern Ontario will continue largely to increase.

According to a recent statement by Mr. S. H. Timmins, a director of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., the company's negotiations with the Government have reached a point where the company will be able to proceed at once with the development of power sufficient for its needs. This development is expected to be completed within a year, and will enable the company to double its output. Mr. Timmins also stated that the dividend on the shares of the company will soon be increased, the directors having only delayed action in this matter pending the settlement of the power situation. While he would not state what increase would be made, he mentioned that at present the company is earning double the present rate of dividend. He stated also that it might be two or three years before any of the ore of the recently-acquired Schumacher property would be touched.

The Davidson-Young-McKay group of claims in the Matachewan gold area has been acquired by the president of Matachewan Gold Mines. It is believed that the rapid construction of a hydro-power service by the Matachewan Power Co. will encourage the early resumption or commencement of development work on various properties in this district. The Matachewan Gold Mines is expected to resume shaft sinking in September, and to continue to 250 feet. The shaft was formerly sunk to 170 feet, at which depth considerable lateral work was done. The announcement that the Government is to construct a road into the district, either from Elk Lake or from Swastika, is another stimulant to activity. An issue of $450,000 Matachewan Power Co., Ltd., first mortgage 7 per cent. 15-year sinking fund bonds is being offered for subscription by F. C. Sutherland and Co. and the General Securities Corporation, Ltd., at 95, with a bonus of 20 per cent. of common stock. The company has at Indian Chutes and Big Bend the largest undeveloped power sites on the Montreal River, capable of a maximum development of 12,000 h.p. The power sites which are now being developed by the company are within easy accessibility of all the big mining camps in Northern Ontario.

It is reported that the Queen Lebel Gold Mines property has been examined by, and is under option to, Mr. A. D. Miles, formerly of the International Nickel Co., with a view to the possibility of acquiring the property on behalf of strong financial interests in England. The property lies to the east of the Burnside Mine of the Kirkland Lake Co., and is regarded as one of the promising new properties in the district. It is stated that prospecting work to a depth of 60 feet has shown consistent gold values extending over a strong vein.

The Kirk Gold Mines Co. is now pushing forward the reopening of the mill on its Havilah property, near Bruce Mines, in the Algoma district. The mine is well equipped and the sinking and tunnelling work already done has exposed a large body of ore carrying good values.

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GROUP GOVERNMENT IMPRACTICABLE.

Ontario Premier and United Farmers.

There is open friction between the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier of Ontario, and the extreme wing of the United Farmers (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). Addressing 10,000 people, chiefly farmers, in Huron County, last week, Mr. Drury said:—

"Frankly my own conviction is that group government is impracticable, and class consciousness as applied to legislative bodies is bound to be a failure. The thing we want in legislation and administration is not class consciousness, but citizen's consciousness, a sense of the needs of the whole people. We do not want to divide our country up into sections. I do not want to be leader of a House where men will think in terms of plumbers and butchers, manufacturers and doctors. I am afraid I should never get decent legislation. I want a House composed of good men who will think in terms of the welfare of the people. Keep your organization for its purpose. Keep yourselves educated through it, but let your political party do the only thing it can—that is, go out and seek support from men like-minded with us, whether in town or country. In that way we are bound to get the best support, and the best advance in sound government."

Mr. Morrison, chief organiser of the United Farmers' Association, challenges Mr. Drury's position, and insists that he became Premier by favour of the Farmers (adds the correspondent). Mr. Morrison urges that the Farmers should seek no alliance with other groups or elements. It is believed that there will be a struggle between Mr. Drury and Mr. Morrison for the control of the Farmers' paper, the *Sun*, the chief organ of the Drury Government.

* *

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS' STRIKE.

Twelve thousand miners struck work on August 15, repudiating an eleventh-hour agreement which had been reached on Sunday between their leaders and the British Empire Steel Corporation. The Minister of Militia promptly ordered several hundred troops to the Glace Bay district.

The Minister of Mines announced the organisation of a provisional police force to protect pumpmen and mines. A proclamation was issued giving the new body jurisdiction in the Glace Bay, New Waterford, Dominion, and Southern Cape Breton areas, where the flooding of mines was reported.

Owing to the withdrawal of the protective men, extensive damage to the mines is reported as the result of the rapid accumulation of water and gas.

It was announced on Monday that all pumpmen and maintenance employees in the mines in Southern Cape Breton had returned to work after the Provincial Premier had guaranteed that wage negotiations would be resumed next day, and on the understanding that the agreement to resume work would be binding only while the negotiations were proceeding.

In all the districts the strikers have maintained the best of order, and nowhere has there been any violence.

The strike has aggravated the fuel situation in Canada, and a system of rationing will probably have to be adopted.

* *

THE MATADOR RANCH.

The Matador ranch lands, lying between the Canadian National Elrose-Alsask line and the South Saskatchewan River, have been placed in reserve for community grazing purposes. The Saskatchewan Government will take control of the tract under lease from the Federal Government, and will formulate regulations for the public utilisation of the land.

It is being urged that the Saskatchewan Government should place a superintendent in charge, with a number of cowboys, and that all cattle, up to about 6,000 head, should be pastured at a charge of about 50 cents per head per month. Thus the farmers and ranchers would have ample provision made for proper care being taken of their live stock. At present grazing is being conducted unofficially by private enterprise.

The Matador Company, which withdrew on the expiration of their lease, maintained a herd of 4,000 head of cattle every year, importing 2,000 two-year-olds from the South each spring and shipping out an equal number in the fall.

* *

During July, construction contracts awarded in Canada, according to the MacLean Building Reports, amounted to $26,694,200, compared with $35,620,400 in June, and $17,741,400 in July, 1921. Residential building accounted for 35.3 per cent., business building for 30.5 per cent., industrial building for 5.3 per cent., and public works and utilities for 28.9 per cent.

Moving pictures of the only herd of wild buffalo remaining on the American continent are to be taken by Mr. Maxwell Grahame, Director of Wild Life for the Canadian Government, who is now in the north land for that purpose (says the Edmonton correspondent of *The Times*). The bison are ranging this summer along the foothills of the Caribou mountains, the range lying within a triangle bounded by the Slave and Peace Rivers and the south shore of Great Slave Lake.

DISTINGUISHED NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

Lord Morris and Sir Edgar Bowring.

During the visit of Lord Morris and Sir Edgar Bowring (High Commissioner) to Newfoundland, a dinner was tendered to the former by citizens of St. John's.

Sir Edgar Bowring presided and spoke in cordial appreciation of the services of Lord Morris to his native land and of the distinguished honours attained by him, notably as chairman of the British Empire Exhibition. He emphasised Lord Morris's warm love for his native land, and expressed the hope that Newfoundland would see to it that his pride in her should be justified by placing him in the position of being justly proud of his country. Sir Edgar predicted that Lord Morris's career had not reached its zenith. Long years of usefulness and successful endeavour, he felt sure, lay ahead of him.

Lord Morris, in the course of his reply, said that during the five years he had lived in England Sir Edgar had ever been a good, loyal friend and he learned that not alone was blood thicker than water, but that Newfoundlanders abroad, no matter how they might differ at home. loved and cherished that kinship and friendship born through birth in the same country. He had had opportunities of daily studying the manner in which Sir Edgar performed the duties of his high office in London. He had in many cases since residing there invoked for Newfoundlanders and others his services and those of his worthy secretary and staff and had ever met a ready and willing response. He felt proud of the manner in which Sir Edgar lifted Newfoundland's interests on to the plane where other great portions of the Empire had already been raised by their representatives. He hoped there was nothing in the disquieting rumour that Sir Edgar was about to vacate his high office, as he knew no one who could bring to the duties of that position that ripe experience in a complete knowledge of the industrial, commercial, financial, and economic conditions of Newfoundland. At home in St. John's they had striking illustrations of his public-spirited philanthropy, and his record for war work stood alone. He was a fortunate man in possessing the gift of knowing that it was a good thing to be his own executor.

* *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Within the covers of "Canada and Newfoundland" (London: Edward Stanford, 15s.), which made its appearance during the Great War, there are some 1,069 pages of text with maps, and 161 illustrations of the Dominions of Canada and of Newfoundland. In this work (which is edited by Dr. H. M. Ami), the lawyer, the Parliamentarian, the teacher, the naturalist, the explorer, the navigator, the fisherman, the meteorologist, the farmer, the mining man, the geographer, Alpinist, ethnologist, political economist, the historian, and the man of affairs, commerce, trade, as well as the lumberman and geologist, will find material to satisfy his interest in the great resources and in the well-being of the two Dominions in America. Not only is Canada discussed as a whole, but every Province and Territory is described by itself, and special attention given to the agriculture, forests, rivers, lakes, fisheries, minerals, animals, birds, education, and commercial interests of each. The subject matter has been submitted to the most rigid and severe criticism, so that the volume contains material of real value to settlers, to the inhabitants of the country, to every citizen of the Empire who takes even a cursory interest in the various units which in their aggregate form the most effective Peace-League of free nations in the world.

International and Imperial questions bulk largely in the July issue of the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* (Empire Parliamentary Association, U.K. Branch. 10s.). The debates at Westminster and in the several Dominion Parliaments are usefully summarised. Among the subjects covered in the Canadian sections are the Genoa, Washington, and International Labour Conferences, the League of Nations, national defence and naval policies, immigration, and cattle embargo: and in the Newfoundland section the Budget, railway policy, education, unemployment, and tariff and Customs.

* *

NEW CUNARDER FOR CANADIAN SERVICE.

The newest of the post-war fleet of Cunarders, the *Ausonia*, left the yard of her builders, Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., on the Tyne, last Saturday for Liverpool, from which port she is to start on to make her maiden voyage on Thursday for Quebec and Montreal.

Like all the new Cunarders, she possesses one funnel, burns oil fuel, and is driven by machinery of the double-reduction geared turbine type. She has a length of 538 feet, a beam of 65 feet, and a depth of 43 feet, with a gross tonnage of 14,000. She has been specially designed for the Cunard Canadian service, and will carry cabin and third-class passengers only. Both in her construction and accommodation the *Ausonia* claims the very latest improvements, and, like her sister ships, the *Andania* and *Antonia*, possesses many features which assure every degree of comfort to the traveller.

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BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

One of the outstanding articles in *Chambers's Journal* is General Sir George K. Scott-Moncrieff's account of "The Islands of the Forth in War," which is full of interest and romance. Albert G. Wain tells of "My Butterflies," E. Creighton Duff of "An Untapped Cattle Country" (the Cameroons), C. Wright of "The Gateway of the Far East" (Singapore), Harwood Brierley of "Good Services of Commonest Weeds." Prof. George Forbes of "Stars that Brighten and Fade." In "The Heart of Things" Henry Leach deals with "Einstein and his Theory," and A. W. Thomson analyses "The Psychology of the Game-Shot."—There are stories by R. W. Burgess, W. H. Morris, H. Mortimer Batten, Alan Sullivan, and Capt. H. T. Munn.

"Girtin's Sketching Club," founded in 1799, and the first of such clubs of which there is any definite record, forms the subject of the opening article in the *Connoisseur*, contributed by Dr. Guillemard. In addition to the interesting history of the club and notes on its various members, reproductions are given of all the drawings done at one meeting, showing the artists' characteristic differences in treatment of the same subject. Hispano-Moresque pottery, in the collection of Mr. Francis W. Marks, is dealt with by W. G. Blaikie Murdoch; W. B. Redfern writes on "Black Jacks and Leather Bottèls"; F. Gordon Roe, on "Some Nineteenth Century Forgeries in Armour"—a review of Sir Guy Francis Laking's book on the subject; and Frank Gibson, on "The Old House," at Clavering, Essex.

The *Cornhill Magazine* is a particularly readable number. A. C. Benson contributes a picturesque sketch, with interesting historic glimpses of Winchelsea. In "The Facts in Poetry" Maurice Hewlett seeks to penetrate to the fundamentals of poetic force. G. W. Young tells of "A Mountain Climb Under Fire" on the Italian Front, and Frederick Martin of a townsman's impressions of "A Peaceful Night" in the country. There are further instalments of Stanley L. Weyman's "Ovington's Bank" and E. L. Grant Watson's "Pictures of Wild Life in England."

There is, as usual, plenty of adventure and romance between the covers of the *World Magazine*. Gabriel Siroux tells the story of "The Sorcerer of Néna [illegible] Le[illegible] Walmsley of "Our Crocodile Hunt," [illegible] Darling of "The Man Who Turned Th[illegible]" Rodney Thane of "The Mutiny of t[illegible] *Athol*." W. A. Knyvett, of the Indian Pol[illegible] takes us to remote Chitral ("At the B[illegible] Beyond"); T. J. McMahon to Norfolk Island ("Honeymoon Island"), described as certainly the most beautiful spot in the British Empire; and Richard Carline—by air—to the Holy Land.

A marvellous feat of Ca[illegible] is described in the W[illegible] Talbot, who pays tribute to the skill [illegible] enterprise which have made it pos[illegible] Ontario to obtain 650,000 h.p. from Niag[illegible] Falls. Another article, showing how Bri[illegible] determination and ingenuity hav[illegible] natural obstacles, is "The Co[illegible] Death Valley," in which H. J. Shepst[illegible] and J. L. Von Blon relate the romance [illegible] these Californian borax deposits. The Pa[illegible] letters tell of the entry of the United St[illegible] into the war; and Bernard Baruch (a [illegible] ber of President Wilson's economic s[illegible] the Paris Conference) expounds A[illegible] iew on the vexed question of the Ge[illegible]

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

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A FEW FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC CITY.

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Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

For further information apply or write to:—
AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEBEC,
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SALVATION ARMY AND ITS FOUNDER.

Sunday was observed throughout the world by the Salvation Army as a special Founder's Day in memory of General William Booth, who died on August 20, 1912. Messages of tribute to the work done by his father have been received by General Bramwell Booth, the present chief of the Salvation Army, from eminent personages, including the Prince of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Burnham, the Earl of Cavan, and others.

The Prince of Wales states that whenever he came in contact with the Salvation Army during his recent tour he was deeply impressed with the work it is doing all over the world., He feels sure that "the great tradition left behind by General William Booth is being fully maintained."

Mr. Lloyd George has written from Downing Street: "I am glad to observe that the great principles of religion and social service for which its founder so unselfishly lived are being upheld and forwarded under the able leadership of your present General. I fully realise the importance of the Army's work to the nation and the Empire, and I pray that it may have the continued blessing of God."

At the time its first General died the Salvation Army had established itself in 58 countries; it is now operating in 73. In 1912 its officers and cadets numbered 15,875; they now number 19,276.

Emigration has been an important branch of the Army's activities, and as an Empire-building instrument it has been utilised largely by the Imperial and Dominion, and State and Provincial Government.

—* *—

The office of the Overseas Settlement Committee has been [illegible] James's Square, to 3-4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 2.

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ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Relatively High Yields. With the steady decline in the value of money in the Mother Country, and a corresponding reflex action on the yields on capital, it is of interest to examine the returns obtainable at the present time on some of the principal Canadian industrial and public utility concerns best known in this market. One of these which outstands is the Bell Telephone the death of whose founder has recently been announced. This marvellous Canadian concern, with its wide ramifications, can be purchased at a price which shows nearly 7¼ per cent. Another enterprise equally even if not better known to British investors is the Canadian General Electric, which recently had to reduce its dividend to a 6 per cent. basis. At the current Canadian quotation the yield works out at over 7 per cent., which compares with about 6½ per cent. on the basis of the London quotation. Whilst 7.00 per cent. is obtainable on that well-known flour-milling concern, the Lake of the Woods Common Stock, the yield of the Preferred is about 1¼ per cent. less, which is, however, still about 1⅜ per cent. more than that shown by the highly favoured Ogilvie Flour Milling Company's Common Stock, and one of the best Canadian investments known to British investors. Cockshutt Plow 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred only pays at the rate of 4 per cent., but the business is a sound one, and will reflect the benefits of a good harvest. The stock can be bought in London to give a return of about 8 per cent., and some day the question of the arrears of interest will have to be dealt with, and this will constitute a valuable *bonne bouche* when it materialises. Canada Cement can be purchased to show about 8¾ per cent., Shawinigan Water and Power 6½ per cent., Dominion Textile 7½ per cent., Montreal Cotton about ½ per cent. less. Montreal Light, Heat, and Power gives only about 5¼ per cent., but Montreal Tramways offer the substantially higher return of 5¾ per cent. With the exception of that on Cockshutt Plow 7 per cent. Preferred, these yields, it should be noted, are only obtainable by those who have funds at their disposal in Canada. If they have to pay for them in sterling the yields will be sensibly lower, but it may yet happen that the steady fall in the investment standard in the Mother Country, if accompanied by a fairly substantial further decline in the $, may presently make it profitable to transfer funds to the Dominion for investment purposes.

* * *

Canada and South Wales. Two developments during recent weeks have tended to concentrate the attention of investors in Welsh companies on Canada. The demand for coal from Canada, as well as from the United States, owing to the strike in the latter country, has resulted in the booking up of orders by Welsh colliery undertakings which will keep them fully employed until well into October. So great has been the pressure for shipment to American and Canadian ports, that a large tonnage has had to be engaged specially for the purpose. The same circumstances are affecting the Scottish collieries, and it is reported that during the past fortnight 12 steamers have been fixed up from the Clyde for Canada and the United States, while others are in negotiation. The other development affecting Canada's relations with the Welsh industrial companies is the decision of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., which operates a steamship service in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, to start an augmented freight service with the object of encouraging exports of tin-plates from South Wales and imports of goods into South Wales from Canada. Shipments will be made from Swansea and Cardiff by a fortnightly service, instead of the irregular monthly sailings which have hitherto taken place. It may be mentioned that in the first half of this year approximately 12,000 tons of tin-plates were shipped from South Wales by steamers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. From a financial point of view these developments are of special interest, because there has arisen since the war a vast army of new investors in South Wales, where money was made in large quantities through the activities of the shipping industry after the Armistice, and the concentration of the attention of these investors on the opportunities offered by Canada for the investment of capital at attractive rates of interest should result in mutual benefits to both the Welsh investor and Canadian enterprises.

—* *—

The candidates having all been returned by acclamation, the necessity for a General Election in the Yukon on September 11 has been obviated.

The party of approximately 200 teachers from Canada and New Zealand, who have been visiting the Old Country and the Continent, embarked at Gourock on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of India*, which made a special call at the Clyde port.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The Canadian Government announces that with $178,000,000 of the 1917 five-year loan bonds maturing on December 1, it will on November 1 issue a conversion loan. In the meantime holders of 1917 bonds will be given opportunity to exchange the security for the new issue, which will be at 5½ per cent. interest, but will not be exempt from taxation, as were the old bonds. As an inducement, however, the new bonds will bear interest as from November, so that a bonus of one month's interest is being given to those who exchange their bonds. The privilege of investment on these terms will be confined to the holders of the outstanding bonds about to mature. The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in announcing the loan, said: "The bonds of the Canadian Government, it is hardly necessary to say, are the very highest class of security that can be offered to our investors. In offering the terms above stated for renewal of the maturing loan, we are making a substantial concession to the home investors, inasmuch as our recent loan was placed in New York at a figure that yielded a little over 5 per cent. We believe that this highest class of security offered on such terms will readily be taken up by the holders of the bonds that are shortly to mature. The Government will avail itself of the services of the chartered banks in effecting the proposed conversion. Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to take advantage of the offer will be asked to communicate with one of the banks as early as possible, and make their decision not later than September 30. Receipts will be given for bonds that are deposited, to be exchanged in due course for the new bonds when ready. After the conversion plan has been completed, it may be necessary to make a further loan in which new money will be required. But that is a matter not calling for attention at present."

* * *

At the meeting of the shareholders of Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd., and of the Ames-Holden Felt Co., held in Montreal on August 10, the chairman of the parent company explained the details of the suggested plan of re-organisation. These are, briefly, as follows: A new company, Ames-Holden, Ltd., will be formed to take over the two present companies. The capitalisation of the new company will consist of $2,500,000 6 per cent. 25-year Sinking Fund bonds, interest upon which will commence September 1, 1924, at the rate of $50,000 per annum; the bondholders will have the right to representation on the board by two directors; $2,500,000 Cumulative 7 per cent. Preferred shares, of $100 par value, the dividends to commence to accrue September 1, 1925; $3,000,000 Common Stock of no par value. Securities of the old Ames-Holden-McCready Company will be exchangeable as follows: The first Mortgage Bonds of the old company will be exchangeable for a like amount of the new bonds and a 20 per cent. bonus of Common Stock. The Second Mortgage and Refunding bondholders will get Preferred shares equal in par value to the principal of the bonds and a 40 per cent. bonus of Common Stock. The old Preferred Stock will be exchangeable for 25 per cent. of its face value in Common Stock of the new company. Holders of the Ames-Holden Felt Co.'s bonds will receive 60 per cent. of these holdings in bonds of the new company, together with a bonus of 20 per cent. of new Common Stock; and the Common Stock of the Felt Company will be exchangeable for 20 per cent. of its face value in the new Common Stock.

* * *

To relieve the new company from fixed charges at its commencement, coupons representing two years' interest will be detached from the new Ames-Holden bonds, and the holders will be given 10-year 6 per cent. coupon notes in exchange, interest on these notes being payable half-yearly. Under the plan, $1,256,960 of the new bonds will go to holders of Ames-Holden-McCready First Mortgage bonds, and $225,000 to holders of Ames-Holden Felt Co.'s bonds; this will leave a balance of nearly $1,000,000 of the new bonds, which will be issued to new buyers at 95, carrying a bonus of 100 per cent. Common Stock, in order to provide working capital for the new company. Holders of the old Preferred and Common shares will be given a right to subscribe for new bonds.

* * *

It will be seen from the above details that the Common Stock of the old Ames-Holden-McCready Co. is to be wiped out entirely, but for the somewhat problematical value of any priority of right to subscribe for the new bonds the old Preferred Stock merely preserves in the new organisation a small equity, any value attaching to which, in view of the deferment even of bond interest, let alone the new Preferred issue, must be a very distant one. The meeting was adjourned until September 6 in order to allow of consideration by the shareholders, but it is stated that all who were present at the meeting appeared to be in favour of the plan.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

CANADIAN CLUB.—The address of the League of Nations Union is 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

R. A. C.—(1) There are 96 members in the Senate of Canada. Ontario has 24 Senators; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 6; British Columbia, 6; Saskatchewan, 6; and Alberta, 6. (2) A Senator's sessional indemnity is $4,000.

QUESTIONER.—(1) Under the returns for 1922, a Canadian will be allowed $300 exemption for each child, instead of $200 as in previous years. Exemption is granted for a dependent daughter or sister of any age. (2) With regard to travelling expenses, "in quoting the entire amount for meals and lodging, while away from home in the pursuit of any trade or business, such amounts are to be allowed exemption in future."

HAWKEYE.—The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (an amalgamation of the Royal North-West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police) are at Ottawa. For particulars as to terms of enlistment and service, apply to the Commissioner there. A recruit receives $1.50 per day, with a bonus of 50 cents per day (which may be withdrawn at any time). As the strength of the force has recently been reduced, it is not likely that recruits are in demand, unless possessing special qualifications.

S. W.—The Canadian Government has entered into a business treaty with the Russian Government on the same principle as the British treaty. The Canadian Government will not be responsible for the goods sold by Canadian business men to the Soviet purchasing interests. They are advised to collect payment in advance for all goods they may sell to Russia. In the meantime the Soviet will deposit gold in the Canadian banks to meet the payment of all purchases, on the condition, which the Canadian Government has agreed to, that this gold will be immune from seizure for all debts and only subject for payment of new purchasing contracts.

J. L. T.—The nationalities of the immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, were as follows: African, South, 32; Albanian, 6; Arabian, 5; Armenian, 70; Australian, 76; Austrian, 14; Belgian, 303; Bermudian, 2; Bulgarian, 27; Chinese, 1,746; Czecho-Slovak, 152; Dutch, 183; Egyptian, 2; Finnish, 274; French, 332; German, 178; Great Britain and Ireland: English, 23,225; Irish, 3,572; Scottish, 11,596; Welsh, 627; Greek, 209; Hebrew, not otherwise specified, 2,336; Hebrew, Austrian, 1; Hebrew, Polish, 5,216; Hebrew, Russian, 851; Hindoo, 13; Hungarian, 48; Italian, 2,413; Jamaican, 13; Japanese, 471, Jugo-Slav, 180; Lithuanian, 19; Luxemburg, 5; Maltese, 34; Negro, 42; Newfoundland, 367; New Zealand, 25; Persian, 9; Polish, 2,707; Roumanian, 759; Russian, 321; Scandinavian: Danish, 541; Iceland, 31; Norwegian, 480; Swedish, 442; Spanish, 6; Swiss, 187; Syrian, 123; Turkish, 3; Ukrainian, 89; U.S.A. citizens via ocean ports, 67; West Indian, 24. Total immigration via ocean ports, 60,654. Other immigration from the United States, 29,345. Total immigration, 89,999.

* *

"Sapper" is the modern novelist dealt with in *Great Thoughts*. "Tramping for Health and Holiday," "In Dublin," "Bonnie Scotland in Fiction," "An Evening Chorus" (by W. Percival Westell) and "Harvest-Time in Literature" are among the topical subjects included in this readable issue.

CANADIAN TRADE IN JULY.

The grand total of Canadian trade in July increased $14,000,000 over July of last year. Imports decreased $2,000,000, while exports and domestic merchandise increased $16,000,000 (says the Exchange Telegraph Co's Ottawa correspondent). The increase in the total trade for the period of four months is $10,000,000.

* *

IMPORTANT OIL AGREEMENT.

Important negotiations have just been concluded in London between British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., and the International Petroleum Company of Toronto (associated with the Standard Oil interests) in connection with the former company's Colombian oil interests. As a result of the agreements entered into, the International Petroleum Company acquire the right to develop up to approximately one-half of the British Controlled Oilfilds' Colombian interests.

* *

BRITISH EXPORTS TO CANADA.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Department of Customs and Excise at Ottawa the following cable message relating to the certification of the rate of exchange on invoices of goods intended for shipment to Canada:—

British exporters' declaration on invoices of home consumption value of goods in standard currency does not require confirmation by a bank or Trade Commissioner. Under the amended regulations now being issued currency certificates by a bank or Trade Commissioner will be required only in respect of countries where the currency is considered by the Department to be substantially depreciated, and this is not applicable to Great Britain.

* *

SOUTHERN ALBERTA OILFIELDS.

A certain activity is reported from the oilfields of Southern Alberta, but the actual amount of development, and the results obtained from drilling operations to date hardly warrant a definite conclusion as to the commercial value of these oil deposits (states the Monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce). Prospectors are reported to be handicapped by the stringency of the regulations governing oil leases and by the high tariff on oil-drilling machinery, but the work continues, largely as an outcome of recent finds in the Montana section of the field, and the next few months may establish definitely the commercial value or otherwise of the Alberta oilfields.

* *

MINING IN QUEBEC.

The annual report on mining operations in the Province of Quebec shows the value of the mineral production to have been $15,522,988, as compared with $28,392,939 for 1920. This is the lowest figure since 1915, when it was $11,465,873.

The metallic products were $100,000, against $483,888 in 1920; and the non-metallics (exclusive of building material) $5,540,282, against $15,771,852. Building materials were $9,888,811, against $12,054,857. The decrease is due to the falling off in quantity production and lower prices.

The value of the asbestos mined in 1921 was $5,199,789, against $14,749,048.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 863. August 26, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WILL any Canadian give me a job? Mechanic (31). Abstainer; strong; healthy; go anywhere; do anything. Pay own passage.—H., 46 Victoria Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

CANADA or U.S.A.—Young Lady desires post as Assistant Teacher or Governess to Child. Certificated.—Box 568, *Canada* 110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

PARTNERSHIP.

RETIRED Officer, Indian Army, mixed farming Moricetown, Bulkley Valley, B.C., desires partner with a little capital. Station ½ mile.—Cooper, 45 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.

INCOME TOO SMALL.

PERSONS who suffer from this and have little capital will find a place to live more cheaply and increase their income at KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Land now ready in famous dry belt. Irrigation assured. Adjoining good town on two Main Railway lines. No pioneering. Good sport. Very healthy climate. Also suitable as highly remunerative investment for future residence or for sons. Bearing Orchard years 1920 and 1921 show average profits £57 per acre. Personally inspected and recommended. New settlers just arrived endorse all statements made in leaflets issued by The British Overseas Settlement Agency Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C. 2., to whom apply, or to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

The promoters of the British Trade Ship have joined the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, and are endeavouring to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers interested.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending August 14

Canadian Northern. $[illegible] d[illegible] $261[illegible]

Canadian Pacific. $[illegible] de[illegible] $231[illegible]

Grand Trunk. £[illegible], increase, £1,6[illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND DOMINION EXPRESS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

To meet the convenience of passengers using the Canadian Pacific Southampton service, and also of those using the Dominion Express Company, the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Express Companies have placed a movable office in the Embarkation Shed at Southampton. This office enables passengers to make arrangements for changing their money as soon as they land in England from Canada or the United States, and for doing Express business up to the last moment of sailing. At the arrival and departure of every Canadian Pacific steamer a competent clerk is in charge of the office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC & DOMINION EXPRESS Co
MONEY ORDERS, TRAVELLERS CHEQUES AND DRAFTS ISSUED AND EXCHANGED
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Robt. Mason, *Home Fire Supt.*
I. P. Shears, *Underwriter.*
W.A. Miles, *Manager.*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

[illegible]

[illegible]day, September 8. *Montcal[illegible]*
[illegible] September 15. *Montcl[illegible]*
[illegible]day, September 22. *Montr[illegible]*

[illegible]outhampton to Quebec and Mo[illegible] via Cherbourg.

[illegible] August 31. *Melita*
[illegible] September 7.—[illegible] *Scotland*
Thursday, September 14. *Minnedo[illegible]*
Thursday, September 21. [illegible] *France.*
Thursday, September 28. *M[illegible]*

* Three class steamer to Quebec [illegible]

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, August 25. † *Tunisian*
Friday, September 1.— *Corsi[illegible]*
Friday, September 8.—† *Met[illegible]*
Friday, September 22. † *Tun[illegible]*
Thursday, September 28.—*Empress of Britain*

† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan

Sept. 21. *Empress of Australia*
October 5. *Empress of Asia.*
October 19.—*Empress of Canada.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara;* October 20, *Makura;* November 2[illegible] *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Thursday, August 31. *Ausonia*
Thursday, September 7.—*Albania*
Saturday, September 16.—*Cassandra*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal

Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 26.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, September 2.—*Aquitania.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, August 31.—*Carmania.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Scythia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, August 26.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 2.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, September 9.—*Canada.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, August 31 — *Manchester Division.*
Thursday, September 7 — *Manchester Brigade.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Victorian* August 26, *Canopic* and *Albania* Aug[illegible] *of Scotland* August 29, *Montcalm* September 1. Letters only are due via New York by the *Carmania* and *St. Paul* [illegible] August 26, *Aquitania* August [illegible]

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries receiv[illegible] Canadian Trade Commiss[illegible] 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.[illegible] following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing electric heaters, irons and other elect[illegible] devices, are desirous of arranging [illegible] sale in the United King[illegible]

A Toronto firm seek[illegible] Maraschino cherries in tins [illegible] glad to submit quotations to United [illegible] importe[illegible]

[illegible]

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Ball, Miss M. H., Montreal.—Grosvenor Court Hotel.

Braid, W., Vancouver.—Savoy Hotel.

Brown, R. R. and Mrs., Niagara-on-the-Lake.—Staines, Middlesex.

Brown, Dr. W. G. and Mrs., Montreal.—26 Bedford Place, W.C.

Brown, Dr. Alan, Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

C.

Carson, R. J. and G. E., Kingston.—Berners Hotel.

Center, Mrs. J. M., Vancouver.—35 Guilford Street.

Connor, T. Herbert, Toronto.—7 Park Place.

Cook, Dr. and Mrs. G. E., Mrs. S. S., Marjorie and Eileen, Toronto.—c/o Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Cornell, F. E. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.

Curran, Audley, Montreal —Carlton Hotel.

D.

De Carteret, N. S., Halifax.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Demers, A. and Mrs., Montreal.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Dorian, Cornelius A., Toronto.—c/o London and Texas Oil Co., 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

F.

Fairall, W. H., St. John.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Ferguson, Mr. Justice, Toronto.—Claridge's Hotel.

Finkelstein, R., Winnipeg.—c/o Dominion Bank.

Fletcher, Miss, Halifax.—Warrender Hotel.

Francis, Mrs. E. F., Montreal.—2 Wood Lane, Headingly, Leeds.

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159 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19.

G

Gibson, John A., Toronto.—Strand Palace Hotel.

H

Havter, E. J., Montreal.—63 Lessingham Avenue, Upper Tooting.

Hermant, Percy, Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

Hope, Major J. A., Perth.—33 The Avenue, Surbiton.

Howgate, Leonard, Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* office.

J.

Johnston, E. H., Mrs. and Miss Shirley, London, Ont.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Johnston, K. H., M.D., London, Ont.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

Jones, Mrs. J., Vancouver.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

L.

La Rue, W., Quebec.—Hotel Belgravia.

Lang, Col. W. R., Mrs. and Misses, Toronto.—c/o A. J. Hollington, Esq., Forty Hill, Enfield.

Lee, Ernest M., Goderich.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Lennox, T. Herbert, Toronto.—7 Park Place.

Longwell, A., Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.

Lyman, Theodore P. and Misses J. E. and Eleanor, Kingston, Ont.—Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road.

Mac Mc.

McMurtry, Dr. S. O., Montreal.—Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

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TAILORS,
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M.

Maguire, Mr. R. T., and Gabriel R., F.R.G.S., Vancouver.—c/o Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus.

Martin, Dr. and Mrs. E. A., North Vancouver.—Hotel Russell.

Massé, Theodore, Montreal.—Hotel Russell.

Menzies, J. S. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Great Central Hotel.

Moffit, A. E., Montreal.—Hotel Metropole.

O.

O'Meara, E. V., Ottawa.—2 Leinster Gardens.

Oxley, Col. F. H. and Capt. E. D. B., Halifax.—Langham Hotel.

P.

Pappelbaum, Louis, Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.

Pattullo, Hon. T. D., Victoria.—Royal Automobile Club.

Peake, W. and Mrs., Moncton.—27 Burghill Road, Sydenham, S.E.26.

Perry, Lt.-Col. K. M. and Mrs., Kingston.—Berkeley Hotel.

Perry, M. J., Burin, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

Pesner, Adolphe I. and Mrs., Montreal.—Hotel Victoria.

Proudfoot, W., Toronto.—York Hotel, Berner's Street.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists
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R.

Ramsay, Miss, Toronto.—Aban Court Hotel, Harrington Gardens.

Ray, Lt.-Col. John H., Quebec.—Belgravia Hotel.

Reeve, Daisy, Toronto.—County Hotel, W.C.

Rice, Mrs. E. B., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Halton Camp, Wendover.

Robertson, Robert, Toronto.—56 Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square.

Rogers, Mrs. George J. and Kathleen B., Montreal.—32 Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale.

Rogers, W. Marshall, Halifax.—25 Old Burlington Street.

Russell, Judge, and Mrs., Halifax.—Warrender Hotel.

S.

Schurman, C. D., Toronto.—Hotel Metropole.

Shaver, Mrs. Alice, Hamilton.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Shee, Mrs. P. A., and J. D., Quebec.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Silver, N., Mrs. and Miss Y., Montreal.—Dean Hotel.

Simms, C. W., St. John.—Grand Hotel.

Stewart, J. Mc. G., Halifax.—25 Old Burlington Street.

Stirrett, Mrs. A. C., Vancouver.—35, Guilford Street.

T.

Taylor, Mrs. Hilliard, Winnipeg.—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Tombs, L. C., Montreal.—Canadian Club, 19 Stratford Place.

Tyas, Joseph, Medicine Hat.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

W.

Wait, Mrs. G. S., Montreal.—Great Central Hotel.

Walbridge, Mabel, Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

Williams, Miss H., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Williams, Mrs. C. T., Montreal.—Great Central Hotel.

Wynne-Roberts, Mrs. R. O., Toronto.—37 Bedford Place, Russell Square.

* *

EXPORT OF CANADIAN APPLES.

The Foreign Department of the Canadian National Express Co. is anticipating a heavy business this autumn, in connection with the shipment of Canadian apples to the British market.

An express rate has been put into effect on apples of $4 per standard box of 1 cubic foot eight inches, weighing 50 lb., from Montreal or St. John to any station in Great Britain or Ireland.

The Foreign Department of the Express Company at Liverpool, England, will also receive carloads of apples, shipped by freight service, and arrange for the re-forwarding of boxes of apples to any station in Great Britain or Ireland. It is possible that considerable overseas express business can be developed out of the apple crop in Canada this year.

* *

N. M. W. J. Mackenzie is giving a series of reminiscences of "Men of the Hudson's Bay Company" in *Rod and Gun in Canada*.

The August number of *Poetry* (edited by S. Fowler Wright, 1 Newhall Street, Birmingham) contains an article on "Some Canadian Poets," by Edwin Faulkner.

It is stated that the Woods Manufacturing Co. has received from a prominent American hotel syndicate, an offer of $250,000 for its plant on the Ottawa River at Hull.

The invitation of the secretary of the British Industries Fair to organise a Canadian Section has been referred to a sub-committee of the Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London for consideration.

An issue of $300,000 40-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Vancouver District Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board, payable in Canada, has been secured by Wood, Gundy and Co. at the price of 97.09. Bids were also submitted for the issue for bonds payable in the U.S. or Canada, the highest bid on these terms being 98.335 tendered by A. E. Ames and Co.

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CANADA

No. 869. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

THE COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY.

A VIEW OF THE FINE COUNTRY IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY, B.C., WHERE A "POST" IN ME[illegible] WAS OPENED THIS WEEK. (*See page 235* [illegible]

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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THE VOICE OF CANADIAN LABOUR.

THE Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is the chief Labour organisation in the Dominion. It occupies a position corresponding very much to that of the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. Its annual convention is rightly regarded as reflecting the views of Canadian Labour in general, and as being the occasion when its voice makes itself heard on the leading questions of the day, as they affect Canadian workers and international trade unionism. The Congress is fortunate in having as its chief executive officers level-headed men, like Mr. Tom Moore, the president, and Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, both Labour leaders of the moderate type, and strongly opposed to radical Labour politics. The influence which it has attained is due very largely to their wise guidance.

The cabled reports of last week's convention at Montreal show that the moderating influences of its heads and the main body of its membership once again stood the Congress in good stead. Efforts by the extremists to stampede it and to commit it to revolutionary policies were met with a decisiveness that left no doubt as to the soundness of the heart of Canadian Labour. The retort given to the proposal that the Dominion Government should be asked to make a loan of $15,000,000 to Soviet Russia was conclusive. Still more summary treatment was very properly meted out to a resolution, brought forward by one of the "Reds," proposing that the Federal and all the Provincial Governments should resign, that the present constitutional system of Canada should be changed, and that Sovietism should be adopted in its place. The Congress is deserving of full credit for the stand it has taken against Bolshevism, not only on this but on other occasions.

In opposing Government interference in strikes, the Congress was not on such sound ground. It is all very well to safeguard the rights of the workers, but the rights of the community—of which, it must not be forgotten, they are members—must come first. The recent strike in the Nova Scotia coal mines was a case in point. The Government intervention was justified, not only by the issues involved but by the result of the negotiations that have brought about a resumption of work. The "McLachlanism" that has been so much in evidence in recent happenings in Nova Scotia is inimical to the interests of not only Canada but also of those directly involved, and cannot be tolerated. As the Montreal *Star* says:—

> This is not Canada's way. The miners of Nova Scotia have a perfect right to elect whatsoever members of the United Mine Workers of America they desire as their leaders. They may choose the most extreme or the most conservative men at the helm. Yet they cannot set at naught the Lemieux Act and adopt the methods of Bolshevist Russia and expect to retain the self-respect of their fellow citizens.

By this time Canadians know from experience the value of the conciliation machinery provided by what is more properly designated the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The total number of applications for Boards of Conciliation received from its coming into force on March 22, 1907, up to the end of March last, was 558; and the number of strikes not averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Boards was only thirty-four. To the operations of that Act the Congress is entirely sympathetic.

A fortnight ago we set out in some detail the attitude of Canadian Labour towards immigration. The resolutions passed at last week's convention were entirely in line with the views already expressed. While approving the immigration of only agricultural settlers, the Congress decided to urge the Government to take every possible step to increase desirable immigration. It is specially satisfactory to note the emphasis laid on the importance of that immigration being predominantly British.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Humour or Simplicity?

Mr. C. MacGregor, a New York Member of the House of Representatives, either is a subtle humorist or is very simple. In a speech in the House the other day he suggested as a means of Great Britain's liquidating her war debt to the United States the cession to the United States of that part of Canada lying about the Great Lakes. He argued, we are told, that his plan would be "a bargain for both nations, and a blessing to the portion of Canada involved," as it would make both sides of the Niagara River the "industrial centre of the world."

It is not so very long since another American proposed that Great Britain should cede the West Indies to the United States. Mr. Champ Clark, of course, went still further at the time of the Reciprocity campaign by suggesting the annexation of Canada a a whole. Quite apart from Britain's powerlessness t cede any Canadian territory, we are afraid the only reply that can be expected to any of these proposition is "Nothing doing." We have not heard of an Americans, in their consideration for the interests o both nations, offering to hand over Alaska to Canada or to round off New Brunswick and Quebec b surrendering the State of Maine!

* * *

Historic Associations.

Canadians do well to hold by suc historic associations as are possib in a comparatively young countr like the Dominion. The opening of a "post" on th shores of Lake Windermere, to commemorate the arrival of David Thompson, the explorer, has one of those imaginative touches of which practical people like Canadians so often show themselves capable. The picturesque ceremony, of which we give some details this week, was worthy of the character of the memorial.

In perhaps the most romantic region of Eastern Canada a commemoration has also been taking place. The pretty village of Grand Pré, in Nova Scotia, near where the statue of Evangeline looks back on the land she is about to leave, enshrines precious memories and traditions of the Acadian people whom she typifies. There, on ground still hallowed in the eyes of many, a chapel has been consecrated in memory of the settlers who were dispersed in 1755. This memorial, in its turn, will no doubt add to the attractiveness of Grand Pré, with its willows, its well, and its quaint old wooden church, in the eyes of pilgrims more or less [illegible]

* * *

Canadian Research. The value of the research work that is carried on in the various Canadian Universities is not so generally known or appreciated as it might be; but occasionally public attention is directed to it by some outstanding circumstance. A case in point is the announcement, made the other day by the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, that the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. Hughes, the U.S. Secretary of State, is in hospital in Toronto undergoing treatment for diabetes by Dr. F. G. Banting, of the Physiological Department of the Western University of London, Ont., who was described as the originator of the insulin treatment.

For over a year, it is stated, Dr. Banting, with several associates, has been engaged in research work in connexion with diabetes. It is apparently agreed among leading physicians in Canada and the United States that the treatment has already prolonged the lives of many sufferers and been effectual as a preventive in many cases.

* * *

A Contrast. The message from Toronto is supplemented by a letter from Dr. W. M. Bayliss, Professor of General Physiology in University College, London in which he bespeaks recognition of the work of Dr. J. J. R. Macleod, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto, who, he says, has been engaged for many years in the study of diabetes, and has made many important discoveries. While Dr. Banting was one of the collaborators of Professor Macleod, says Dr. Bayliss, the discovery in question is the result of the painstaking and lengthy investigations of Professor Macleod, which have extended over many years, and it is to him that the chief credit should be given. The importance of the discovery may be judged from the fact that a deputation from the Medical Research Council is to proceed to Canada in the immediate future in order to enquire into the possibilities of the method.

In contrast to the way in which such discoveries by our medical and scientific research workers are made available for the benefit of humanity, is the almost simultaneous announcement from Germany of the discovery of a cure for sleeping sickness, for both human beings and animals, "Beyer 205." At a meeting of the Association for Tropical Medicine at Hamburg last week, this was claimed to be "the key to tropical Africa, and consequently the key to all the Colonies." The German Government must, therefore, it was urged, be required to safeguard this discovery for Germany; for "its value is such that any privilege of a share in it granted to other nations must be made conditional upon the restoration to Germany of her Colonial empire" This attitude provides its own commentary.

* * *

The Vanishing "Sockeye." The famous "sockeye" salmon of the Fraser and Skeena Rivers is threatened with extinction. Not many years ago it used to be said to be literally possible, at spawning time, to cross these rivers at some points by walking across a solid mass of fish. The "sockeye," however, is paying the penalty of popularity. This red-fleshed fish is the favourite in the markets of the world, there being an unreasonable public prejudice against the lighter coloured "pinks" and "chums," which educational efforts have so far been unable to overcome.

Now British Columbia's Commissioner of Fisheries reports that in both the Fraser and the Skeena the periodic big run of "sockeye" salmon is a thing of the past. If these salmon runs are ever to be built up again, it is pointed out, it will only be after years—perhaps generations—of patient endeavour on the part of fishery officials and of the strictest control. It is definitely declared that the reason for the depletion is too greedy fish "harvesting," to build up big fortunes for operators, which has not permitted sufficient fish to propagate to keep up the species. It is to be hoped that it is not yet too late to take action to put a stop to this.

* * *

Hatfield in Italy. C. M. Hatfield, the "rain-maker," did well from the financial point of view at Medicine Hat last year. The farmers who engaged him had, it is true, plenty of rain—in fact, just a little too much of it. Curiously enough, however, there does not seem to have been any eagerness on the part of Canadians to secure his services this year. Nevertheless, the crop reports from the West, including the "dry" districts, are of the rosiest.

Whether in disgust or not, the "rain-maker" has shaken the dust of the New World off his feet, and sought, what are to him, "fresh woods and pastures new" in the Old. He has arrived in Italy on the invitation of the Government, and was reported from Naples to have "installed his machinery on the quay" of that port. Reports as to his activities are contradictory, but evidently it was high time something was done, for Naples has been without rain for five months. According to the Central News correspondent, *if* Hatfield is successful he will proceed to Rome and other districts; and he is credited with being anxious to try to induce rain to fall on the Vatican gardens, which for some time have been in a parched condition.

* * *

"O Canada." The claims of "O Canada" to be superior to "The Maple Leaf" as the national song of the Dominion are generally admitted. Its main drawback is that it was originally written in French, and Canadians who prefer to sing it in English have to choose between about nine different versions. The song has suffered in consequence. During the war *Canada* was on several occasions asked to supply its English words, so that it might be sung at Canadian military gatherings, none of the organisers being able to provide them.

At the instigation of the Canadian Associated Clubs, the Canadian Authors' Association has appointed a special committee on the selection and establishment of a standard English version of "O Canada." Very properly, due consideration is to be given to the extent of the actual use of the versions already extant—in which connection the Calgary *Herald* pertinently recalls that in 1914 the annual convention of the Associated Canadian Clubs agreed to recommend the uniform use of the version written by R. Stanley Weir, and asks why any further investigation should be necessary. At the same time, the committee of the Authors' Association was requested to take into consideration any new material conforming to the requirements of a patriotic song to be sung to the music of "O Canada." Since this proposal was made, it is announced, the committee has been inundated with poems. It is clearly an unexampled opportunity for some Canadian to be the unofficial Poet Laureate of his or her native land.

* *

Mr. Meighen, speaking at the Provincial Conservative Convention at Vancouver, advocated the adoption of the name Liberal-Conservative party, and appealed for a united organisation (says a *Times* cablegram). In his view any who stood in the way of such a happy issue should be ruthlessly cast aside.

END OF CANADIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR.

English Team to Visit Canada.

Most of the members of the Canadian cricket team, which, under the captaincy of Mr. Norman Seagram, has been touring England since July 27, returned by the *Victorian* from Liverpool on Thursday. Prior to their dispersal on Tuesday morning, the team visited the Cenotaph in Whitehall, and Mr. Seagram deposited thereon a beautiful floral tribute on its behalf, with the inscription, "To the memory of Canadian cricketers who fell in the Great War."

All the members of the team are eloquent in their expressions of delight at the reception they have been accorded, and Mr. H. P. Dean, of Toronto, the manager of the team, on their behalf, desires to express through *Canada* their hearty thanks to all the clubs and individual cricketers and others of whom they have been guests at various times since their arrival.

"Especially are our thanks due," he says, "to the M.C.C., which placed its practice ground at Lord's at our disposal during the whole of our visit, and the President of which, Lord Chelmsford, entertained the team to dinner on August 19, Lord Harris and many other distinguished cricketers being present. We were greatly pleased and encouraged by the compliments paid to the team by Lord Chelmsford and Lord Harris, and, as one result of their remarks, a visit of an English amateur team for a short tour in Canada will probably be arranged for next September. Lord Harris said that the team had proved that cricket in Canada had many zealous followers and able exponents of the great game."

The last game of the series was that with the Royal Engineers at Chatham on August 24-25, and Mr. Dean said that among their most delightful hosts had been the officers whom they met during their visits to Chatham and Woolwich.

A record of the matches played up to August 15 was given in *Canada* of August 19, with a portrait of the team. Herewith we give a summary of the results of the rest of the matches played. On the whole the weather was not favourable to the visitors, but their excellent fielding as a team, and the batting and bowling of several of its members, have received kindly recognition in the sporting and daily Press:—

Played at Hampstead, August 16.—Hampstead, 174; Canadians, 88 (Humphries 26).

Played at Lord's, August 18 and 19.—M.C.C., 312; Canadians, 175 (Saunders 28, Humphries 37, Mix 52 not out); Canadians (2nd innings), 126 (Humphries 33, Mustard 46).

Played at Brentwood, August 21.—Brentwood, 390; Canadians, 221 (Somerville 71, Reid 45, Henderson 30, Mustard 23). Canadians (2nd innings), 151 for 5 wickets (Mustard 52 not out).

Played at Chatham, August 24.—Royal Engineers, 152 and 119 for 4 wickets; Canadians, 84 and 112 for 7 wickets.

* *

SWISS SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

As a result of a conference with Mr. H. M. Mitton, Canadian Superintendent of Continental Emigration, and Mr. A. Ewan Moore, of the Colonisation Department of the C.P.R., the Swiss Government has offered to co-operate with the Canadian Government in a scheme of assisted emigration of Swiss citizens to Canada. The appropriation available is understood to be $250,000.

Holland has voted 3,000,000 guilders to assist emigration, and is understood to be willing to co-operate with the Canadian Government.

* *

"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

In the current issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* the scope of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 is discussed and various means are suggested of turning it to account for the benefit of Canadian manufacturing industries. The extent to which export topics bulked at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is pointed out in another article. Other current topics are commented upon in "Notes of the Month."

Among the special articles are "The Canadian Dairy Commissioner's Visit to Great Britain," "Middle East Markets," "Empire Patents," "British Importers' Opinion About Douglas Fir," "The Canadian Minister of Commerce," "Canadian Indent Houses for West Indian Trade."

The usual sectional features are full of information of interest to Canadian exporters and purchasers in all parts of the world.

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Seven bird sanctuaries have been established in the Province of Alberta by the Federal Government, in co-operation with the Provincial authorities, and regulations drawn up for their control. The final completion of the Saskatchewan sanctuaries is pending, and a survey is to be made to locate suitable areas for bird sanctuary purposes in the Province of Manitoba.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

"Professional Pioneer Talk."

"Professor W. Caldwell has written to the Press of Great Britain to say that only a very small percentage of Englishmen are really fit for life on the land in Canada. The records of the late war seem to suggest that some of the so-called weaklings did rather well at digging trenches at the imminent risk of their lives. This professional pioneer talk is all poppycock; many a haberdasher's clerk came West in Prairie schooners before our neighbours to the immediate South reared their great cities on the results of his efforts."—*Victoria Times.*

English-Born Immigrants.

"Canada wishes the people of all the British Islands to understand that they are our first choice of settlers. For every Canadian who has repeated the foolish words, 'No English need apply,' there are thousands who would select an Englishman for responsible service in preference to any other stranger. There is here no profession or trade which has not in leading ranks men born in England. There is no council or representative body to which English-born are not called in their full proportion by the native Canadians. The three Provinces farthest west have invited English-born farmers to the Premiership. Farm settlers are the immigrants most desired, and thousands of the best and most prosperous farmers in Canada were born in England. No man can travel through the Canadian West, where the British are more numerous than they are elsewhere in Canada, and repeat the idle remark that English settlers are not desired and not successful in this country."—*Vancouver Province.*

Brief and Breezy.

"The West will have wheat for the world this year if the world has the money to pay for it."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"The way is open for Canadians to trade with the Russians, and perhaps it would be well for us to begin by exporting what remains of our Bolsheviki."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"Take it by and large, we are lucky to have been dropped by a kindly fate in such a town as Ottawa, neither too small to be interesting, nor too large to be overwhelming."—*Ottawa Journal*

"Day after day one sees every train marked 'on time' on the blackboard at the G.T.R. station. Such an occurrence was a rare thing in the old days. So much for Government ownership."—*Owen Sound Sun-Times.*

"The management of the Canadian National Exhibition advertised for a young man to impersonate the Prince of Wales in a pageant to be staged at the big fair. Among his other qualifications a Windsor applicant mentions that H.R.H. belongs to the House of Windsor, while a house in Windsor belongs to him."—*Vancouver Province.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DONOVAN.—On August 25, at 3 More's Garden, Chelsea, to Betty, the w of Peter Donovan—a daughter.

JAMES.—On August 25, at "Les Sylphes," Dinard, France, Dorothy (née Hirst), wife of Gordon James, M.C.—a daughter, Naomi. (Vancouver pape please copy.)

M'CLELLAN.—On August 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Maxwell M'Clellan, 733 A strong Avenue, Burnaby, Vancouver—a son.

ROSS.—At Lethbridge, Alberta, on August 13, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ro a son, both well.

WILLIS-O'CONNOR.—On August 24, at Ottawa, to Hyacinth, wife of Major H Willis-O'Connor, D.S.O.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—THOMPSON.—On August 9, in Montreal, Amy Louise Thompson, seco daughter of Mrs. F. Thompson, 69 Mansfield Street, Montreal, to Ja Sinclair Balfour, second son of Mr. Andrew Balfour, of Edinburgh, S land.

HIGGINS—AMBROSE.—At Santiago, Chili, on August 5, by the Rev. J. H. McLean, of the Union Church, Edna Earle, younger daughter of the late J. T. Ambrose and Mrs. Ambrose, Long Green Valley, Baltimore Co., Md., to Larratt Tinsley Higgins, B.A.Sc., eldest son of the late T. M. Higgin barrister, and Mrs. Higgins, Toronto.

LEE—LEMON.—On August 23, at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, W., Captain B Alister Lee, R.G.A., to Barbara, daughter of Mrs. Ogilvie, Victoria, B.C. and the late Edward Lemon, Winnipeg.

MONTEITH—DOUGLAS.—At Portree, Portpatrick, on August 17, by the Re John Brownlie, D.D., Trinity U.F. Church, Alexander Monteith, Toro third son of the late Robert Monteith, Knock, Leswalt, to Agnes G Alison, youngest daughter of the late William Douglas, Pininnoch, P patrick.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—On August 5, at Toronto, James Brown, M.A. (late of Upper Ca College), in his 91st year.

CLARKE.—On August 22, after a short illness, Jessie Frances Clarke, of 30 G Mansions, London, W.C.1, aged 68. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MCNEILE-DIBB.—On August 25, suddenly, Kenneth Hugh, in his 21st year, son of Commander and Mrs. McNeile-Dibb. (Canadian papers, please

TICEHURST.—At the General Hospital, Toronto, on August 10, Septimus Ticehurst, aged 72, beloved husband of Rosa Ann Trenwith and yo son of the late Frederick Ticehurst, M.D., J.P., of Hastings,

TOURISTS' HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS.

Increasing Popularity of Canada's National Parks

THE latest report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks shows that Canada's National Parks had one of the most successful years in history during 1920-21. It is pointed out that the steady increase in travel, not only to such famous resorts as Banff, Lake Louise, and Glacier, but to the smaller and less widely known parks as well, is an indication that the parks are fulfilling the purpose for which they were created, and that they are rendering a service to the Canadian people truly national in scope.

Waterton Lakes Park, in Southern Alberta, though small in area compared with some of the other parks, had nearly 14,000 visitors, an increase of several thousand over any previous year. This park can be reached only by motor. An analysis of the registrations shows that while the bulk of its traffic was drawn from Alberta, a large number of visitors came from the other Provinces and from the United States and other foreign countries as well. A similar increase was shown at the Wainwright and Elk Island Buffalo Parks, and also at Yoho and Glacier and Point Pelée, while the parks among the Thousand Islands were crowded with visitors, picnickers, and campers practically every day during the season.

HOODOO AT LAKE MINNEWANKA, BANFF.

The largest percentage of foreign travel went, as usual, to the great resorts in the Rockies. At these places the volume of travel was so great that it was difficult at time to supply adequate accommodation, and during the height of the season the facilities of both railways and hotels were severely taxed. The following statement, based upon hotel registrations and a careful estimate made by the officers in charge of the parks, shows the volume of travel during the year: Rocky Mountains Park 78,882, Yoho Park 2,500, Glacier Park 3,779, Mount Revelstoke Park 4,000, Waterton Lakes Park 13,750, Jasper Park 10,000, Buffalo Park 7,500, Elk Island Park 4,300, Point Pelée Park 6,000, St. Lawrence Islands 20,000; total, 150,711.

An analysis of this traffic reveals that from 50 to 60 per cent. of the travel to the resorts of the Rockies is from foreign countries. In the smaller and less widely known parks the patronage is more largely local. The total number of foreign visitors to the parks in the Rockies was approximately 50,000. Allowing an average expenditure of $300 for each foreign visitor this travel represents an indirect revenue to the country of $15,000,000. Capitalised on a basis of a 5 per cent. dividend, it means that the mountain parks alone are worth $300,000,000 to the people of Canada. This does not take into account the money the parks keep at home by providing Canadians with unequalled recreation and pleasure grounds, or the direct revenue derived from park licen[illegible] etc., which in 1920-21 [illegible] [ap]propriations for all the parks were [illegible] that is, the cost of maintenance an[d] [illegible] parks was less than one quarter of 1 per cent. of the capitalised [valu]e of the foreign tour[ist] [illegible] [r]emembered, too, that a considerable part of this appro[priation] was spent on new road construction, forming an investment [o]n capital account which will bring in its own revenue in the near future. The total expenditures for National P[arks] [illegible] 1896 have been a little over $5,000,000; that [illegible] of maintenance and development of the National [illegible] the past 25 years has been a little more than one third of the foreign revenue which the mountain p[arks] [illegible] country last year.

A noticeable feature with regard to tourist traffic genera[lly] has been the tide of travel turning toward Canada in the pa[st] three years. This is probably the res[ult] [illegible] ing being done by Canadians and partly the result of [illegible] arising out of the war. Whatever the cause, it is evide[nt] [illegible] Canada is being discovered as a playground.

Unprecedentedly Heavy Travel.

Practically every Province reported the heaviest t[illegible] history in 1920-21. British Columbia derived a revenue of $20,000,000 from this source, one-third of which came t[o] Vancouver. Tourist travel to Montreal in 1919 was estimated at $4,000,000, and the following year's business was about one-third greater. The St. Lawrence resorts and the Muskoka and Georgian Bay districts and the Maritime Provinces all had a record year. The value of motor travel alone from other countries into Canada was probably $20,000,000. According to figures furnished by the Department of Customs, over 93,300 cars entered Canada during the calendar year 1920. Of the[se] 1,800 registered for more than one month and 91,500 [illegible] a shorter period. Allowing an average expenditure of $15 per day, including gasolene and garage charges, for the first class of car and an average length of stay of 30 days, this traffic amounted to $810,000, while the second class of car, on a ba[sis] of an estimated expenditure of $25 per day for seven days, w[as] worth $16,000,000, or $16,810,000 in all. That is, the mot[or] highways of Canada brought in last year a foreign reven[ue] equal to the above sum. Estimated on the basis of a 5 per cent. dividend, Canadian roads were, therefore, worth $[illegible],000,000 to the country, without taking into account the service they rendered Canadians themselves. It is estimated that the total value of tourist traffic into Canada in 1920-21 would be not less than $75,000,000.

Attracting Tourist Traffic.

And Canada's resources in this respect have only begun to be developed. In her climate, her virgin forests, her big game and fishing, her picturesque Indian and French-Canadian traditions, her great hinterland of wilderness, she possesses a wealth of natural attractions capable of practically unlimited development. But it must be remembered that tourist traffic is largely a matter of stimulus, and at the present time Canada is competing with many other countries which are putting forth highly organised efforts to attract and take care of this traffic. The European nations are making strenuous efforts to regain their pre-war revenues. The French Bureau of Touring is carrying on a very active propaganda. Switzerland and Italy are making special efforts to re-attract their former patronage. Belgium since the war has spent 16,000,000 [illegible] in rebuilding her roads so as to fit them for motor travel. [illegible] Automobile Association of Great Britain is making arra[nge]ments for the reception of foreign motorists on an o[illegible] scale as yet unknown in this country. In the United S[tates] the "See America First" and the National Parks movements, backed by the almost universal support of the Press, and practically every public-spirited organisation in the [illegible] have been engaging in an active propaganda [illegible] Americans to keep their travel money at home. Th[illegible] their National Parks as a means of attracting tou[rists] [illegible] widely recognised. The Director of the United States National Parks Service said in his last report:—

> Beyond the Mississippi the fact that the parks are the g[illegible] lodestones of the West has been fully acknowl[edged] [illegible] attract visitors as do nothing else. P[illegible] means arrive. Every visitor is a potential settler, a pos[sible] investor. Were each visitor to spend an average of $1[illegible] tour, and this figure I feel confident is consid[illegible] average, it means $100,000,000 left on th[e] [illegible] within the parks solely but al[illegible] in this country for the development of ou[illegible] rather than to accrue to the benefit of fo[illegible]

Travel to the United States parks has increas[ed] [illegible] 356,097 in 1916 to 1,058,455 in 1920. On the same basis [illegible] value as given by the Director of the National Parks Service above, this means that travel to the United States parks was worth $65,000,000 more in 1920 than in 1916; that is, the parks have increased their national value to the country to that extent. This is largely due to the widespread support of the parks movement in the United States. It constitutes the best argument that can be made in favour of an active policy of publicity and development in connection with the Canadian National Parks and scenic resources generally. It shows not only what could be accomplished in Canada, but the competition Canada must meet if she is to develop her own industry to achieve similar satisfactory results.

An analysis of the travel to the United States parks indicates that tourists coming by private automobile represent 65 per cent. of the park visitors. This is largely due to the fact that the principal parks are all accessible by good motor roads and the majority linked up by their magnificent park-to-park system. With the completion of the Canadian Transmontane Highway, the same increase of travel to the Canadian parks is anticipated. Everything seems to point to the motor as the great factor in transportation for the next twenty years. A comparison of railroad mileage with highway mileage in the United States shows that the latter is ten times greater than the former. There are at the present time 2,478,552 miles of highways and 253,626 miles of railways in the United States. Registrations in January, 1920, showed that there were over 6,000,000 cars in the country, or approximately one to every seventeen of the population. It is to the motor that we must look for the greatest development in so far as tourist travel is concerned, and this consideration has a definite bearing on the development of park policy. It means that the construction of good roads within and linking up with the parks and the great highways of the country becomes of paramount importance, and it also means the provision of camp-sites and other conveniences suited to this form of travel.

With this in view construction work in the Canadian parks for several years past has been centred on the development of the road system, the most important feature of which has been the construction of the road from the Vermilion summit to the Columbia Valley, the last link necessary to open up the Rockies to through travel from both east and west. It will link up the Canadian parks with the United States park-to-park highway system and allow the motorist to go from Banff to California by a direct route *via* the most remarkable scenery on the continent.

(Other photographs on centre double page.)

* *

NEW MARKETS FOR CANADIAN MINERALS.

Dr. Camsell on European Opportunities.

Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, who is now in London, after a two months' tour of Great Britain and the Continent, says there are European markets for a number of Canadian non-metallic minerals which, for want of purchasers, have hitherto had little commercial value. He is convinced that Canada can replace in Europe the American markets which have been closed by the Underwood tariff, but says that this will require organisation on the part of purchasers of those minerals and co-operation by Continental purchasers.

The minerals to which Dr. Camsell specially refers are graphite, mica, feldspar, and talc, though tar-sands and bentonite—clay used in the manufacture of textiles, and occurring in quantity in Alberta and British Columbia—have also been considered.

Dr. Camsell has ascertained what European purchasers want, how they want it, and what they are prepared to pay. It will be for small Canadian producers to get together and make use of the information, in which endeavour they will be assisted by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in London.

The Germans, says Dr. Camsell, are very anxious to obtain supplies of Canadian iron ores and other minerals, but the present state of the exchange renders this impossible. He does not think the German process of briquetting low-grade coal would be practicable for Canadian coal.

* *

A dispatch from The Pas says that Mr. Alfred Tremblay, the Arctic explorer, with his party, is leaving shortly for Hudson Bay, whence he will journey to the Arctic Seas and continue his investigations in Baffin Land and at the Magnetic Pole.

Mr. Sastri is greatly disappointed at the attitude of the British Columbian Government towards the demand of the resident Indians for the franchise (says the Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*). The Government promised consideration, but Mr. Sastri found the Cabinet pessimistic as to public feeling.

During his visit to Europe, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Dominion Minister of Finance, will take up the question of reciprocal trade arrangements with Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. The question of Greek and Rumanian loans will also be taken up (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The Minister is accompanied by finance and tariff experts.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL AT AMIENS.

Tributes to Island Dominion's Soldiers.

At Amiens Cathedral, on Sunday last, a tablet, commemorating the Newfoundland soldiers who fell in the first Battle of the Somme, was presented by Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and unveiled by M. M. Dormand, representing the Prefect of the Somme.

In making the presentation, Sir Richard Squires said:—

"It is most appropriate that this the first occasion of the formal presentation of a war memorial by Newfoundland to France should be at Amiens. Your capital city of the Somme has many historic associations with Newfoundland. From the towns of Northern France many sturdy seamen went to the shores and bank fisheries of Newfoundland. The bank fisheries are still prosecuted by French fishermen, and you have the Colonial possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon off our southern coast. The names of many of the towns and fishing villages are of French origin, and on the south coast there are still a number of French fishing and farming families who retain their own language and customs. Amiens has been specially identified with Newfoundland because of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1802, which bears the name of this city. Under that Treaty certain outstanding disputes between England, France, and other countries were adjusted, and Newfoundland as a British Colony and fishing rights along our shores were particularly affected thereby. . . .

"Our peoples were a unit in a great fight for a common cause, one in reverse and one in victory, one in the mutual agony of war. Our Newfoundland soldier lads appreciated the valour and friendliness of their French comrades in arms. They will never forget the courtesy, consideration, and care of the people of the Somme, with whose lives, sufferings and deaths they were identified.

"On behalf of the people of Newfoundland, I consequently ask you to accept for your cathedral this war memorial and the flag of our island. The boys who have returned, the relatives and friends of those who have not returned, our whole people join with me in greeting you in this historic and sacred edifice."

M. Dormand, in his reply, said:

"We have long known this gallant race that our fishermen have met on the shores of Newfoundland, according to the Treaties of Paris, Versailles and Amiens. In yonder places we learned to know and appreciate them and to love them more than a century ago. Therefore, we were not surprised when we saw them hastening from overseas to our battlefields (more especially Beaumont-Hamel and Guedecourt) and fighting there like lions for the defence of right and civilisation. One can indeed say that they have died for France, and their self-sacrifice commands us to keep a debt of pious gratitude towards them. We feel for them, even as for our own dead, a deep fondness and gratefulness. Officers and soldiers from Newfoundland, you shall live in the glorious immortality of those who rest under the ground of our beloved Fatherland, which is given to the gallant defenders of honour and the world's freedom."

Among those present, in addition to the Prime Minister, were the Hon. W. R. Warren, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Newfoundland; Col. Nangle, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment; Lieut.-Col. C. O'N. Conroy; Captain Victor Gordon, acting High Commissioner for Newfoundland; Messrs. J. O. Murphy and W. Hutchings, representing the Great War Veterans' Association of Newfoundland.

The memorial is in the form of a marble tablet, bearing the caribou head of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, and the following inscription (in English and French): "To the glory of God, to the honour of the Island, and to the enduring memory of those of the Newfoundland Contingent who fell in the first Battle of the Somme. 'Behold this stone shall be a witness unto us.' Joshua, 24-27."

* *

OBITUARY.

At St. John.—Miss Catherine Sturdee, daughter of Mr. H. P. Sturdee, and a cousin of Admiral Sir C. D. Sturdee.

At Huntingdon, P.Q.—Mr. Leslie Watson Sellar, son of the founder of the Huntingdon *Gleaner*, and editor of that journal; he served in the R.A.F.

At Montreal.—Mr. George A. Sutherland (69); Dr. Henri Laroche (30), Director of the Civic Laboratory.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Rosanna (Lola) Powell (86), widow of Mr. F. W. Powell, M.P., and mother of Mrs. A. F. Sladen, Mrs. F. C. Merrett, Mrs. Britton Francis, and Mrs. Eric Charles, of London, Eng.; Dr. John C. Greenleese (40), accidentally drowned.

At Toronto.—Mr. Christopher A. Passmore (79), who served in the Fenian Raid, 1866. At Brockville.—Mr. H. K. Bowes (39). At Gananoque.—Mr. A. A. Davis.

At Winnipeg.—Mrs. W. P. Hinton (50), wife of the ex-general manager of the G.T.R. in this city; Mr. Angus Browne (78); Mr. William Cross (80), formerly assistant to the Vice-President of the C.P.R. At Rapid City.—Mr. David McNaught (82), a native of Penpont, Dumfriesshire.

At Regina.—Dr. W. W. Andrews. At Yorkton.—Mr. William Pearce (82), a native of Cornwall, who emigrated in 1864.

At Victoria.—Mr. James Auld (42), barrister, of Messrs. Hunt, Auld, and Warburton.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Byng, accompanied by Lady Margaret Boscawen and members of the viceregal staff, are returning to Ottawa on October 15 after their four months' tour of Western Canada.

* *

His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Harris, the retiring Governor of Newfoundland, arrived at Southampton by the *Melita* on August 25.

* *

Lord Burnham, who presided over last year's conference, has accepted the invitation of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to permit himself to be nominated for the Presidency of the International Labour Conference which meets in Geneva in October.

* *

The Hon. James Murdock, Dominion Minister of Labour, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will represent Canada at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in October.

* *

Lord Claud Hamilton, Deputy Master of His Majesty's Household, is at present shooting game in the Telegraph Creek district of British Columbia.

* *

Lord Morris, the Hon. Michael Morris, and Sir Patrick McGrath arrived on Monday evening at Southampton from New York by the *Aquitania*.

* *

Lady Mount Stephen, who has been staying at Grand Metis, Que., with Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, since her arrival from England last month, has left with Mrs. Reford on a tour of the West.

* *

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, President of the Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Company, has arrived in London from Rio de Janeiro on a visit.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman and the Misses Kingman have been spending the month of August in Cornwall, and will sail for Canada on September 17 by the *Minnedosa*.

* *

Archbishop Clarendon L. Worrell, Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia, and Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada, has accepted the Bishopric of Bermuda. He will be in residence in Bermuda from January to April of each year, and will remain Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Synod making provision for the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop.

* *

His Honour W. C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Nichol and Miss Maraquita Nichol, has left Victoria for Montreal, from which port they will sail for England on September 5. Miss Nichol will resume her studies at Bentley Priory School, and the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nichol expect to remain on holiday in England and on the Continent for some months, probably returning to Victoria towards the end of the year.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. B. Angus, former President of the Bank of Montreal, is in such a critical condition that slight hope is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Angus is in his 92nd year, having been born at Bathgate, Scotland, on May 28, 1831.

* *

The arrivals at Cherbourg by the *Empress of Scotland* on Tuesday included the Hon. W. S. Fielding and his daughter, Miss F. Fielding, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe; with Mr. B. Veitz (legal adviser, Department of Finance) and Mrs. Veitz, and Mr. H. H. Garrison (auditor, Department of Militia).

THE HON. W. S. FIELDING, M.P.

* *

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, and Mrs. Wade, Lady Holt, Lady Ames (*en route* to rejoin her husband, Sir Herbert B. Ames, in Geneva), Lady Kennedy, and Mrs. G. C. Drummond, arrived by the *Empress of Scotland* on Wednesday at Southampton.

* *

Mr. William Turnbull, who has been in London for the past year as Lumber Commissioner for British Columbia, has been appointed secretary to the office of the Agent-General. Mr. Turnbull takes the position formerly held by Mr. W. A. Blair, who was forced to return to British Columbia owing to ill-health.

* *

The departures by the *Montrose* on August 25 included the Rev. G. T. and Mrs. Allwork, Mr. B. P. Ballantyne, Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Cohen, Mr. A. F. Coventry, Prof. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Frazier, Major and Mrs. J. R. Hope, Mr. Erskine Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGregor, Mr. J. E. B. McIlroy, Mr. and Mrs. M. McKenzie, Mr. L. A. McTavish, Mr. J. M. Marsh, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. T. Purkis, Mr. G. T. S. Saundby, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Steeves, Mr. A. J. Veysey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Weston, and Mr. J. H. Winnett.

Mr. G. R. Geary, K.C., returned to Toronto by the [illegible] on [illegible]

* *

Mr. Herbert N. Casson has been elected a member of the Canadian Club of Great [illegible]

* *

Mr. Robert Loring has returned to the Hyde Park Hotel from a motor tour in [illegible]

* *

Mr. T. R. Whitley, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in London, has returned from a visit to the Continent.

* *

Mr. R. A. Rigg has been appointed Director of the Employment Service of Canada to succeed Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, resigned.

* *

Mr. Graham A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways, has taken Mr. Howard G. Kelly's place on the Grand Trunk directorate.

* *

Miss Helene Roy, daughter of Dr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada in Paris, sailed on August 30 by the *Melita* for a trip to Canada.

* *

Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ont., father of Sir George McLaren Brown, has been elected a member of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.

* *

Captain John Davies, captain of the White Star Dominion Liner *Canada* for the last eight years, has been appointed to the *Cretic*, at present on the New York-Mediterranean service of the White Star Line.

* *

Mr. Frank Scott, Vice-President and treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. James A. Yates, who entered the service of the company as a junior clerk in 1891.

* *

Mr. W. C. Chisholm, general solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has assumed the duties of head of the legal department, which position was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C., Vice-President and general counsel.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seagram, who are now visiting Paris, return to Canada by the *Montcalm* on September 8. Miss Seagram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, will remain at school in England.

* *

Mr. Stephen Jones, manager of the Dominion Bank in London, left yesterday by the *Empress of Britain* to spend a holiday in Canada. Mr. C. S. Howard, agent of the Dominion Bank in New York, has arrived in London to take over the duties of Mr. Jones during his absence.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Melita* on August 25, included Mr. A. C. Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aylett, Mrs. R. and Mr. K. Bagge, Mr. W. J. Bertram, Mr. W. A. Briggs, Mr. H. T. Carter, Mr. H. C. Crowe, Mr. G. L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. Free, Mr. Richard Fulford, Mr. P. I. George, Dr. J. Goldman, Mr. G. Halles, Mr. R. D. Hendry, Mr. C. S. Howard, Mr. B. G. Jemmett, Mr. B. P. John, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kennedy, Mr. P. G. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. C. McGuire, Mr. C. R. Millar, Mr. A. Mogridge, Mr. W. Myers, Mr. and [illegible] G. D. Oulster, Mr. H. [illegible] J. Purvis, Capt. and Mrs. B. [illegible] and Mrs. Jules Ruher, [illegible] Charles Rinfret, Mr. [illegible] R. Smith, Mr. W. F. S[illegible] Mrs. G. A. Sylve[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Partridge shooting commences.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Suffolk Sheep Show, at Ipswich.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Sussex Cattle Show, at Haywards Heath.

SEPTEMBER 1.—United Counties Agricultural Show, at Carmarthen.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Vegetable and Flower Show, at the Guildhall.

SEPTEMBER 2.—International Radio and Wireless Exhibition and Convention, Central Hall (until 8th).

SEPTEMBER 4.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Royal Horticultural Society's Show (2 days), at Royal Agricultural Hall.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Bicester Agricultural and Horse Show, at Bicester.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester (until 8th).

SEPTEMBER 6.—Meeting of British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Hull (till September 13).

SEPTEMBER 7.—Braemar Gathering.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Bedford Shire Horse Society's Show, at Bedford.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Buckinghamshire Agricultural and Horse Show at Buckingham.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Doncaster Races, St. Leger Day.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Cricket: Champion County v. Rest of England, at Oval.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Highland Games, at Inverness (2 days).

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Miss E. Montizambert has moved to the flat she has taken at 23 Stanhope Gardens, London, S.W.7.

* *

Among the departures from Southampton to Canada on the *Empress of France* on August 22 were Lady McLaren Brown and Mrs. C. E. Neil, Sir C. Peers Davidson, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C. (director of the Canadian Pacific Railway), Dr. and Mrs. F. Barber, Messrs. C. W., G. B., and C. G. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brodie, Capt. W. S. Cotterill, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. J. H. Garth, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Harding, Mr. A. M. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leadlay, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Macphail, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. McIntosh, Mr. A. C. McMaster, K.C., Mr. W. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Morrow, Mr. L. Patenaude, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, and Mr. H. Yates.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Megantic* last Saturday included Mr. J. W. Bain, K.C., and Mrs. Bain, Dr. and Mrs. E. Barlow, Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Booth, Miss Edith Boulton, Mr. T. H. Boyd, Mr. W. H. Byers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell-Renton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carlyle, Mr. H. H. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. P. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kirk, Mr. Starr Lauder, Mr. C. C. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mordy, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ogden, Mr. A. C. Orr, Mr and Mrs. G A Paley, Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mr and Mrs. B. H. Porteous, Mr. and Mrs W. A. Pratt, Mr. J. K. Root, Mr. G. T. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, Mr. R. E. Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. G. Steel, Mr R K. Stevens, Mr. J. J Streatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Studley, Mr and Mrs. R Watchorn, Mr. and Mrs W. J. Whitehead, Mr. G. R. Younger.

Mr. B. W. Chenoweth, Mr. W. R. George, Col. W. E. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. G. K. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McKeown, and Mr. J. A. Ponton, arrived at Liverpool by the *Adriatic* on August 27.

* *

The departures by the *Melita* for Montreal on August 31 included Mr. and Mrs. E. P. S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chubbuck, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hayman, Mr. W. H. Hewitt, Mr. A. Laliberté, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody, Mr. W. A. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scroggie, and Mr. E. Small.

* *

The arrivals at Liverpool by the *Victorian* on August 26 included Mr. J. Baillie, Mr. G. F. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crompton, Mr. C. D'Arcy Gaunt, Mr. E. G. Harbottle, Mr. H. Lister, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Lyon, Mr. E. G. Nicholls, Mr. R. L. Smith, Mr. G. Stebbing, Capt. G. E. Warner, Mr. R. Whiteford, Mr. A. H. Wood.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At St. Saviour's Church, Victoria, on August 1, Georgina Marion Haviland, youngest daughter of the late Frederick T. Long-Haviland, of Manchester, England, was united in marriage to William Albert Knight, of Victoria.

* *

At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, on August 2, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roberts, was married to Mr. Lionel Welby Huntington, youngest son of the late Mr. W. B. Huntington, of London, England, and Blackmore Park, Hanley Swan, Worcester.

* *

The marriage of Miss Gretchen Clarke, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Clarke, Montreal, to Major Alfred H. Cowie, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cowie, of Liverpool, England, is to take place on September 12 at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

* *

Mr. Lambert William Middleton, whose engagement to Lady Sibyl Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey and the Dowager Countess Grey, was recently announced, is a grandson of the late Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, of Quebec, and a nephew of Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., of Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Margaret Duggan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duggan, Montreal, to the Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, youngest son of the late Lord Brabourne and of Lady Brabourne, of London, England, has been arranged to take place on September 7, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Scott, Montreal, announce the engagement of their niece, Ann Wheeler (Annie) Knowles, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Knowles, of Westmount, to Mr. George Herbert Buzzell, eldest son of the late Mr. George W. Buzzell and Mrs. Buzzell, of Abbotsford, Que. The wedding will take place on September 12, at Trinity Memorial Church, Notre Dame de Grace.

* *

The engagement is announced of Gordon Lindsay, son of the late Charles Shurey and of Mrs. Shurey, residing at the Hotel Bentinck, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., and Mary Edith, daughter of Colonel Ross Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Headquarters, Western Command, and Mrs. Hayter, 50 Hough Green, Chester, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edward Lawrie, I.M.S.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—" The Way of an Eagle."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—" The Broken Wing."

KINGSWAY, Great Queen Street.—" The Limpet."

LYCEUM, Strand.—" Old Bill, M.P."

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—" Bluebeard's 8th Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnel).

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—" The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—" Loyalties " and " Shall We Join the Ladies? "

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—" Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

The wedding took place at Galt, Ont., on August 9, of Kathleen Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Keyes, to Dr. Arthur Ellwood Hilliker, of Toronto.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, of Westmount, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Ethel Cousins, to Mr. William Ernest Hopper, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place on September 19.

* *

CANADIAN COAL OUTPUT AND TRADE.

The total output of coal in Canada during the calendar year 1921 was nearly 15 million short tons, valued at $74,273,000, or $4.97 per ton. This quantity was 88 per cent of the amount mined during the preceding year, when the total output was 16.9 million tons, but it was more than a million tons greater than in 1919.

A comparison of the Provinces shows that Alberta led with a production of 5,851,420 tons, followed by Nova Scotia with an output of 5,731,053 tons, British Columbia ranking third with a production of 2,840,870 tons. Nearly half the total coal produced by Alberta was lignite, while the whole of the Nova Scotia output was bituminous.

Of the different kinds of coal produced in the Dominion during the past year, 96,96 tons were anthracite, 1,627,800 tons were bituminous, and 3,217,654 tons were lignite. Compared with the previous year there were decreases of all kinds, but compared with 1919 the production of all kinds of coal was greater.

The exports of Canadian coal in 1921 amounted to 1,987,276 short tons, compared with 2,558,223 tons in 1920 and 2,070,050 in 1919. British Columbia, with an export of 1,182,528 tons, was the Province exporting the largest quantity of coal. Nova Scotia ranked next with an export trade of 727,95 tons, followed by New Brunswick, which exported 71,534 tons.

The total imports of coal into Canada during 1921 amounted to 18,102,620 short tons, of which 13,536,250 tons was bituminous, and the balance (4,566,320 tons) was anthracite. These imports were about 84 per cent. of the amount imported in 1920, but they were slightly in excess of the amount imported during 1919.

TEMPTING TEMISKAMING.

A Paradise for the Hunter, Fisherman, and Nature Lover.

An experienced hunter and trapper who had followed his calling all his life in every section of Canada, and then settled in the region of Northern Temiskaming, finding there the goal of his dreams, described the country as the best fur and game section of the wide Dominion.

Allowing the justifiable claims of other areas of an expansive realm to this distinction, one cannot, after but a rough and cursory inspection of the region, but concede that such assumption has a basis of proven merit, and that the area on either side of Lake Temiskaming is, in fact, a veritable paradise for the hunter, fisherman, or out-o'-door lover. Not only is this section, by reason of the ruggedness of its formation and rough topography, the natural habitat of big game animals and fur-bearing fauna, but, for the very same reasons, it is likely that it will remain largely so in perpetuity, and this haven never be attacked by the inroads of more domestic industries.

The unique feature of this country is that it is by no means as inaccessible as its primitive, unblemished character would suggest, and whilst existing in a state but little changed from when Nature completed her work there, is in daily touch and communication with the modern, civilized world, and with such conveniences and advantages as this may bring in its wake. From the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, a branch line runs for 40 miles to the settlement at Temiskaming, on the lake of the same name, whence a lake steamer travels each day the 70 miles to the lake's further extremity. From such points as Montreal or Toronto it is little more than a matter of an overnight journey to leave civilization behind and plunge into the immaculate realm of Nature. The wilds here are surprisingly close to the centres of Canadian business activity, with all that this means to the man of affairs who has but a limited time for holiday or diversion at his disposal.

CAUGHT.

The steamer trip upon the calm waters of the lake is in itself a leisurely pleasure which is, in some ways, unique—stealing calmly between tree-darkened shores, with no visible indications of human life, save an occasional trapper's log shanty. The water is strewn with thousands of logs, borne for many miles on the current, and bound for the mills below. The vessel steers gingerly round many a log jam, or rides valiantly over a boom. It is not at all unusual to see a moose making his way across the lake from one shore to the other, to glimpse a deer at the water's edge, scurrying away at the closer approach of the vessel, or to disturb a bear at his ablutions and send him clambering clumsily into the timber.

All is as Nature first planned it, the only modern touch being the little steamer serenely pursuing its way, bound from the point of railway contact to an economically productive sector at the northern end of the lake, without in any way disturbing the tranquillity of the shore life between. The vessel, with its human freight, passes between the densely-wooded shores, and when it has passed on all is still again, as if even the fringe of civilisation's progress had never touched there. Only where, in a symmetrically rounded bay, the Kipawa River pours its tempestuous waters over boiling rapids into the lake, is there a sign of human dwelling, where the hunter and trapper, who found his life's dreams realised, has established a log camp.

The trees and bushes on either shore of the lake are so thick as to appear almost impenetrable. For the main part they constitute the undisturbed dwelling places of Nature's wild things. The few trappers and hunters who inhabit the region have blazed out trails which are known only to themselves. But there are a thousand unknown and unmarked paths between the timber. Bear are plentiful, and are shot and trapped in considerable numbers. It is impossible to travel any distance in the bush without encountering the tracks of moose and deer upon the soft earth near some stream or pond, where they pass by day or come down under cover of darkness to drink.

Not only the waters of Lake Temiskaming, but those of the many rivers which pour into it, and countless smaller lakes inland on either shore, teem with fish, and furnish excellent sport. Bass, pike, pickerel, and whitefish, are to be found in the larger lake and the rivers, whilst many of the smaller lakes contain trout. These same waterways are a joy to the canoeist, the lakes and streams interlocking for miles and permitting lengthy and varied travel through most wonderful country without the inconveniences of portaging.

Not a few ardent sportsmen from widely-separated points on the American continent have discovered the joys of Temiskaming, and make the annual pilgrimage there to unsullied Nature, taking their toll of the region's bear, moose, deer or fish. For the main part they hold the secret of its charms close, fearful of spoliation. But it deserves to be more widely known among out-o'-door lovers of the Continent, for it can provide numbers with the most enthralling of outings without undue toll being exacted of its fish or fauna, and without in any way losing that charm which disappears with the onslaught upon Nature's strongholds by too many of the human kind.

* *

HARVEST CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway crop report estimates the year's wheat crop in the three Prairie Provinces at 370,000,000 bushels. The *Grain Trade News* estimates the crop of these three Provinces at 350,000,000 bushels. A preliminary Government report estimates the Manitoba crop at 70,000,000 bushels, against 39,000,000 last year.

So far 25,000 Eastern Canadians have gone to the West to assist in the harvest.

The London office of the Bank of Montreal received the following crop report from their head office, Montreal, on August 25:—

"PRAIRIE PROVINCES.—General conditions continued satisfactory; harvesting well advanced; yield particularly good in Manitoba.

"ONTARIO.—All grain harvested; returns uniformly satisfactory; other crops excellent.

"QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.—Crop conditions unusually good.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Showery weather beneficial later crops, but grain and apples below average."

* *

WESTERN OIL WELLS.

Mr. C. O. Stillman, President of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., while in Calgary recently in consultation with Mr. A. M. McQueen, Vice-President of the company, regarding the work being carried on in the Alberta fields, said: "We are continuing operations satisfactorily, though we have nothing definite to report, beyond the fact that the Imperial intends to commence drilling in the Coutts district in Southern Alberta at once."

The Imperial Oil Company's Discovery well, 40 miles north of Fort Norman, has been deepened, and is now producing 75 barrels of oil a day, according to a telegram from Colonel J. K. Cornwall.

Mr. J. O. Jennings, of the Alberta-Illinois well, a mile and a half west of the Dingman well, reports that a flow of wet gas has been encountered in the well. He estimates this flow at 3,000,000 cubic feet per day, and says it contains the equivalent of 1,000 gallons of gasolene daily.

* *

Sir Mark Sheldon, until recently Australian Trade Commissioner in the United States, says it would be more effective for Canada to have a Commissioner or a High Commissioner in New York than an Ambassador at Washington.

A party of teachers sailed by the *Montrose* from Liverpool on August 25 for work in Western Canada. Not having professional standing, they enter the Canadian Normal School at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on September 6 for a course in method before taking up their posts. They have been sent out under the auspices of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, which will be sending out another party on December 15 for the January schools.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Donald F. Robertson, D.L.S., has been appointed to the post of Chief Surveyor of the Department of Indian Affairs. Mr. Robertson has been in the Government service for the past 18 years.

TORONTO.—The Premier has announced the appointment of Mr. J. A. Ellis, Vice-Chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to the position of Fuel Administrator for Ontario

——If the Hon. W. E. Raney's estimate of the probable revenue from the 5 per cent. race-track rake-off is correct, the total Provincial revenue from the tracks for 1922 will be somewhere between $3,000.000 and $4,000,000.

A contract has been awarded by the Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., for the construction of new buildings at Leaside to cover approximately $1,000,000. The contract calls for completion by December 1. The new plant will have a floor space of 500,000 square ft., and will be used exclusively for the manufacture of the Star car. Production for 1923 calls for 18,000 cars, 10,000 for domestic trade and 8,000 for export.

——In the international steamship races off Toronto Island, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club won three of the six events of the series from the Boston crew.

HAMILTON.—The entrance bridges and approaches to the Toronto-Hamilton highway at Hamilton end, will be sufficiently advanced to allow their official opening previous to the start of the Canadian National Exhibition.

——This city will soon have a Purchasing Department to handle all the business in connection with the City and dependent Boards' purchases.

——On August 13 the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the Studholme Memorial Hall, Hamilton's new Labour temple, was performed by Mr. H. J. Halford, President of the Labour Temple Company.

——Up to August 1, 13 new industries have been established in Hamilton this year, and prospects are stated to be even brighter for the future. Last year Hamilton saw the establishment of 24 additional plants within its confines.

KINGSTON.—Mr. H. J. Dawson has been appointed director of studies at the Royal Military College, Kingston. He was professor of mathematics at the Military School.

WELLAND.—An order for a standard 3-ton capacity electric steel furnace, with transformer and switchboard complete, has been secured by the Volta Manufacturing Company, of Welland, from the Hopetown Steel Works, Bathgate, Scotland.

QUEENSTON.—The third of the Hydro-Electric Commission's 60,000 h.p. generators at the new Chippawa plant at Queenston was given its initial run recently without mishap. When the new unit commences to deliver electrical energy the total power capacity of the plant will amount to 175,000 h.p. Sir Adam Beck stated that the whole of this output would be sold by the middle of August, and that in view of the possible abnormal demand for power, consequent on the coal shortage, work on units No. 4 and 5 would be rushed to completion as soon as possible.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Richardson elevator, Current River, which the Barnett, McQueen company is building at a cost of $1,500,000, will be completed in time to take care of the 1922 crop.

FORT WILLIAM.—Mr. W. W. Vickers, of Toronto, head of a family that has been concerned in Ontario history for more than half a century, has sold 85 acres of land in Neebing township, adjoining Fort William, for $25,500. Fifty years ago, his father, John Joseph Vickers, whose Toronto home was known as Northern Haven, bought that bit of land from the Dominion Government. It is being used in the yard extensions by the Canadian National Railway, which will cost upwards of $600,000. The Vickers family has been closely identified with the development of Fort William.

On receipt of 35/6, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Lieut.-Colonel Ernest J. Peltier, R.O., was re-elected President of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association for 1923, at an open-air meeting of the members held at the Pointe aux Trembles rifle range; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Hon. President; and Colonel Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., of Montreal, and Colonel William Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, Hon. Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents elected for the ensuing year are: Brigadier-General D. C. Draper, C.M.G., Sutton, Que.; Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Gascoigne, D.S.O., Montreal, and Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Beckett, R.R.C., Quebec.

A victory was recorded for the Liberal Party in the by-election in Labelle County, Mr. Désiré Lahaie, Mayor of Buckingham (Liberal) defeating J. C. Langlois (Conservative) by a majority of about 500.

LENNOXVILLE.—The Chair of Natural Science at Bishop's College, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Morgan, has been filled by the appointment of Professor A. G. Hatcher, M.A., of McGill University. Mr. Hatcher has for the past 11 years been Professor of Physics at the Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, which has now been closed in consequence of the change in the naval policy of the Government.

SHAWBRIDGE.—Ten persons are believed to have perished in a fire that destroyed the Jewish Boys' Orphanage at Shawbridge.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture reports that the apples of New Brunswick are colouring very rapidly. Early varieties of apples are now on the local market, but none have been exported so far. Crimson Beauties, Transparents, Duchess, and similar varieties are in evidence everywhere.

- The quality of the wool handled this year by the Provincial Wool Growers' Association has shown an improvement over that handled last year, and is considered the best in Eastern Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Association of Dominion Chartered Accountants, at its twentieth annual convention here, elected the following officers: President, Mr. B. R. Massacer, Saskatoon; vice-president, Mr. Arthur E. Cox, St. John; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Thomas Lax, Saskatoon.

——A record run of salmon has entered the Margaree River this season. The angling far exceeds that of recent years, and it is reported that 100 salmon were taken on the fly from a comparatively small stretch of the river.

BERWICK.—There is every prospect now of an apple crop in this part of the Valley equal to the crop of last year. Mr. S. B. Chute is counting on 25,000 barrels, and the fruit is of the finest quality. Indeed, it is quite generally true that the quality is superior to last year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Writs have been issued for five Provincial by-elections on August 30 to fill the following vacancies: First District Prince, vacant by death of the Hon. Benjamin Gallant (Liberal); Third Prince, by appointment of the Hon. A. E. Arsenault (Conservative) to Supreme Court Bench, and election of Mr. A. E. MacLean (Liberal) to the Dominion House of Commons; Fifth District Queen's, by resignation of Mr. J. A. MacNeil (Conservative) to contest Prince as Federal candidate; Fourth District, King's, by death of Mr. J. W. Sutherland (Liberal).

FROM EAST TO WEST

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—By-elections necessitated by the elevation to the Cabinet of Mr. W. R. Clubb, as Minister of Public Works; Mr. D. D. McLeod, as Provincial Secretary; and Mr. Neil Cameron, as Minister of Agriculture, will be held on September 5. The deferred election in Ethelbert will also be held on September 5. No date has been set for the deferred elections in The Pas and Ruperts Land, where it is expected the Hon. John Bracken (Premier), and the Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, will seek nomination. The Attorney-General (Hon. R. W. Craig), who sits for Winnipeg, will not have to seek re-election, as it is not necessary under the proportional representation system in operation in this city.

——Mr. S. E. Charlton, Mayor of Galt, Ont., was elected President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities at the closing session of the Union's convention here. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. D. D. MacDonald, Dauphin; Y. A. Dufresne, Shawinigan; F. H. Plant, Ottawa; and A. Owen, Vancouver. The secretary is Mr. A. D. Shibley, Montreal.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—On August 5 the Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition came to a close after a very successful week. After all expenses are paid there should be a surplus of several thousand dollars.

——The total value of agricultural production in Saskatchewan in 1921 was $444,937,073, made up of grain crops, $210,732,073; field crops, $14,965,000; farm products, $32,914,436; and livestock, $186,326,254. Livestock in 1921 created a record in number and value, being: 1,179,389 horses, 1,563,332 cattle, 188,021 sheep, and 432,776 swine. The total amount of wheat produced in 1921 was 201,347,483 bushels from 13,556,708 acres, the greatest of any season in the Province's history with the single exception of 1915.

——Officers of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, were elected here as follows: Grand Master, J. R. McCool, Regina; Deputy Grand Master, J. A. McCaffrey, Edmonton; District Deputy Grand Master, W. H. Gamble, Winnipeg; Provincial Secretary, G. F. Chadburn, Winnipeg; Provincial Treasurer, G. N. Redfern, Winnipeg; Recording Secretary, G. Timbers, Winnipeg.

PRINCE ALBERT.—On August 12 a party of explorers, including Professor W. G. Worcester, Provincial Ceramic Engineer, and Professor C. J. Mackenzie, of the Saskatchewan University, and W. G. Hastings, of the Bureau of Labour, left for Red Deer Lake to investigate sources of origin of coal deposits found on the banks of the Red River.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The construction of a new system of car sheds, involving an expenditure of $200,000, has been commenced by the Canadian National Railways at the Calder yards, on the outskirts of Edmonton. The new shops are expected to be in operation by next winter.

——Commissioner Bryan, of the Provincial Police, following a trip of inspection, reports that the Liquor Law is being rigidly enforced in the Province by the Provincial force, and that, generally speaking, the work of the force is proceeding efficiently.

CALGARY.—At the Canadian Pacific Department of Natural Resources, upon the departure of Mr. Allen Cameron for his appointment as Oriental manager of the C.P.R., the officers of the Department, through their President, Mr. P. L. Naismith, presented him with a travelling wardrobe trunk.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. Steps to have all Orientals ousted from the pulp and paper mills of British Columbia were taken on August 6 by the Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General and Minister of Labour. Nearly 1,000 Orientals, a large proportion of them Japanese, are employed in the industry. Mr Manson proposes that their places should be taken by white men, many of whom have large families, and are either out of work altogether or are employed on less profitable jobs. "I am satisfied that they can be eliminated," he said in a message to the managers.

VANCOUVER.—Two new members have been appointed to the Vancouver Harbour Board. The new Commissioners are Messrs. R. E. Beatty and S. Prenter, who have been appointed in place of Messrs. MacKie and MacKenzie, resigned. The third seat on the Board remains unchanged.

——Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was unanimously re-elected President of the Dominion Bar Association at its meeting here. The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Alberta, Hon. R. B. Bennett; British Columbia, Mr. L. G. McPhillip, K.C.; Saskatchewan, Mr. J. A. M. Patricks, K.C.; Manitoba, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C.; Ontario, Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C.; Quebec, Mr. E. Lafleur, K.C.; New Brunswick, Mr. C. D. Richmond; Nova Scotia, Mr. Justice Mellish; and Prince Edward Island, Judge Warburton. The hon. treasurer is Mr. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto; hon. secretary, Mr. Justice Surveyer, Montreal; and secretary, Mr. E. H. Coleman, Montreal.

An increase of $538,938 is shown in building values in Vancouver for the seven months ended July 31, over the values of buildings erected during the same period of the previous year. The total values for the seven months amounted to $2,464,901.

——The first consignment of fresh eggs ever sent by British Columbia to New Zealand, amounting to 1,200 dozen, left here recently on board the *Makura*.

NELSON.—On August 15 the Government of the Hon. John Oliver received a defeat in the by-election in Cranbrook, necessitated by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. King to the Federal Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. Mr. N. A. Wallinger (Conservative) defeated Mr. John Taylor (Government) by about 200 majority. Dr. King was formerly Minister of Public Works in the Oliver Government.

VERNON.—The Traffic Credit Association has received a letter from the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, stating that the Government has made provision to continue the experiments in the transportation of B.C. fruit and vegetables under ventilation and heat and under refrigeration. The Government has also made provision for an assistant in fruit transportation, devoting all his time to B.C. fruit.

CRESTON.—Not since the banner years of 1912 and 1913 have new orchard plantings in Creston Valley been as extensive as this year, the setting out of new trees being uniformly heavy in all parts. At the soldier settlement, at Lister, about 20 more of the soldier farmers are having five acres each to set out to trees. At the Canyon section nursery salesmen have delivered upwards of 2,000 trees, while at Erickson on the Long ranch alone, almost 1,000 McIntosh red apple trees have been planted.

KAMLOOPS.—On July 3 the Northern Construction Company's mill, containing about two and a h[illegible] million feet of timber, was completely destroyed by fire The loss is estimated at $100,000

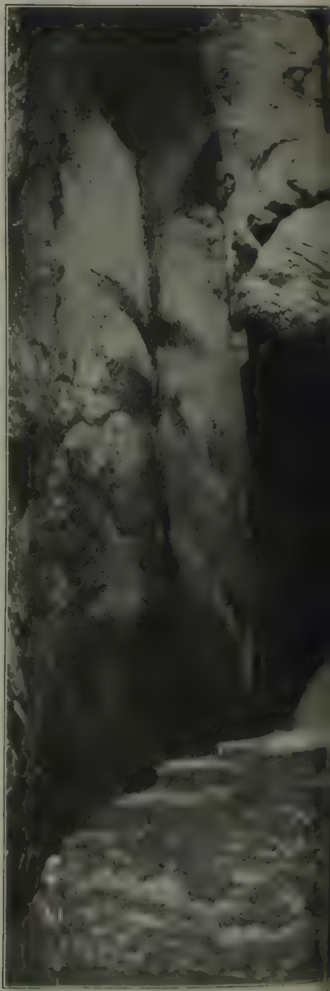
TRAIL.—The Consolidated Mining and Smelting C[illegible] is installing a rod mill in its plant here, at a cost of $2[illegible] This is the first effort further to manufacture copper [illegible] in British Columbia.

KELOWNA.—On August 9 Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia in London, and Mr. F. W. Peters, General Superintendent of the C.P.R. in B.C., were the guests of the Board of Trade at a luncheon held in the Lakevi[illegible] Hotel.

A Happy Hunting Ground
for
Tourists in Alberta.

PASS CREEK SUMMIT, WA

ON THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY, BANFF NATIONAL PARK.



OGRE CANYON,

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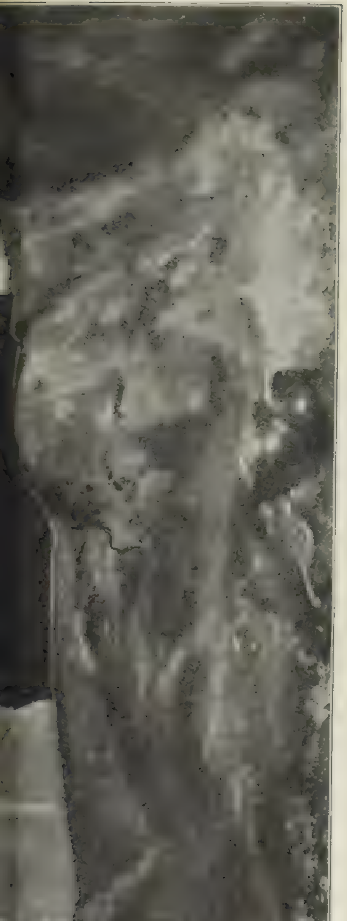

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THE GAP: ENTRANCE TO THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

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Canadian manufacturers are invited to furnish copies of their current catalogues and other printed matter descriptive of their productions, to the Business Enquiries Department of "The Canadian Export Pioneer," for the information of enquirers. Considerable numbers of possible buyers make personal enquiries at the offices of this journal, 110 St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Small samples would also be received and kept on view.

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£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

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CANADIAN LABOUR.

Immigration, Strikes, and Russia.

The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress at Montreal last week adopted a report stating: "We are of opinion that the entire prohibition of immigration is not practicable and not advisable for Canada, except in the case of Orientals, and that our efforts should be towards effective supervision and regulation." The Congress recommended the closest co-operation between the employment services of Great Britain and Canada, and placed on record its opposition to all bonuses and grants to private immigration agencies.

American anti-strike legislation and Governmental intervention in industrial disputes were the object of violent attack by delegates. A telegram was sent to the Prime Minister protesting against the use of soldiers in mining centres in Nova Scotia, and asking that the troops be evacuated at once. The Congress pledged itself to support the U.S. railway strikers.

A report presented by the Executive Committee charged the Moscow International with setting up two propaganda agencies in Canada the Workers' Party and the Workers' Educational League. It was clear, however (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), that the President, Mr. Tom Moore, and the other moderates had the Convention well in hand, and the minority of extremists had little voice. Mr. Moore paid a tribute to the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations.

The Congress emphatically rejected a definite proposal that the Canadian Government should lend $15,000,000 to the Soviet Government of Russia.

Mr. Moore pointed out that the journal of the Congress had been appealing for months for contributions for Russian relief, but only $140 had been received. If the delegates believed in sending money to Russia, let them, he said, send their contribution to the headquarters of the Congress, and it would be forwarded. It was also pointed out that Canada's experiences in lending money to Rumania, Belgium, and Greece had been unsatisfactory, and that if Russia were willing to give security $15,000,000 could be raised in the money markets.

The Congress also summarily rejected a resolution suggesting that the Federal and Provincial Governments should resign, that the present constitutional system should be changed, and that Sovietism should be adopted.

Before it adjourned, the Congress re-elected Mr. Moore as President and Mr. Draper as secretary. Mr. Moore sails from Montreal on September 22 to go to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

* *

CANADIAN STRIKES SETTLED.

The miners' strike in the West, which has lasted since March 31, was settled last week. Twelve thousand miners are returning to work in Alberta and British Columbia.

Following on a conference between mine-owners and miners the Nova Scotia coal strike was also settled at the end of the week.

It is estimated (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that the coal-miners of Alberta and South-Eastern British Columbia during the strike which has just ended lost $3,500,000 in wages. The losses of the mine owners were $9,000,000. The strike lasted five months, the longest strike in the history of Western coal-mining, save that of 1911, which lasted three months longer. The agreement which ended the strike provides for a reduction of 15 per cent. on the old scale of wages, and it is to continue in effect till April, 1923. Work is to be resumed immediately.

* *

WELSH COAL FOR CANADA.

Following on the reports of the threatened coal famine in Canada during the coming winter, owing to the prolonged strike in the United States, together with labour disturbances in the majority of Canadian coalfields, and indications of Canada being faced with the necessity of securing both anthracite and bituminous coal from Great Britain to supply domestic and industrial needs, several representatives of leading Welsh collieries are visiting the Dominion (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) with the idea, not only of supplying present urgent necessities, but of establishing British collieries as a permanent source of Canadian coal supplies, rather than leaving the Dominion entirely dependent upon the United States.

* *

The Father Delorme case has been reopened by a statement of the Superintendent of the St. Michael Asylum, Quebec, that he differs from other alienists who reported upon the priest's mental condition, and refuses to pronounce the patient incapable of administering his own affairs (says *The Times*).

Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, said, on his return from a two months' visit to Europe, that one of the most hopeful features was that hundreds of representatives of British businesses were at present travelling about the world seeking markets and investigating conditions; and many of them would visit Canada, where British capital was again beginning to seek an outlet.

DAVID THOMPSON.

This Week's Celebrations at Lake Windermere.

Concerning the commemoration of David Thompson, which took place this week on the shores of Lake Windermere, B.C., the celebrations are described in the following communication from Mr. B. G. Hamilton, secretary of the Windermere District Board of Trade:

"It is only a little more than one hundred years — to set the exact date, July 18, 1807 — since David Thompson, an intrepid explorer, astronomer and surveyor, swept around the point which hides the body of water now known as Lake Windermere from the Columbia River, of which it is the source, and, urging his canoe flotilla across the smooth surface of the lake to the nearest high point, landed on the shore and stretched his limbs in relief from the cramped position they had been in since the early hours of the morning. On this point he made his first arrangements for the establishment of a post for his company west of the range of mountains. Now, 115 years after, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Company have joined together and are erecting a reproduction of an old fur trading post on the very point where Thompson landed. This is the first of its kind to be built in the West. The main building will be surrounded by a palisade with bastions, and from the outside will have all the appearance of a real old time trading post. Inwardly, it will be a museum and an entertainment hall.

"To celebrate the occasion fitly, the Lake Windermere District is giving itself over to entertainment for most of a week. The formal opening of the 'post' on Invermere Point will take place on Wednesday, August 30, and will be in the form of a picturesque water pageant with *coureurs de bois*, *voyageurs* and Indians all assembled in their quaintly picturesque costumes. They, on their part, will be welcomed by the modern representatives of the great companies who have spent their moneys so lavishly in this memorial to Thompson. The formal welcome being over, time will be given to speeches and historical recounts of early days by persons well versed in the life of Thompson and his associates. Invitations to be present have been sent by the local Board of Trade all over Canada and part of the United States. The water pageant will be largely under the direction of that old-time veteran in such matters, Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal. In the evening, the 'post' will be made to resound with the tunes of old-time and aboriginal dances, when the Indians, collected from far and near, and gay French-Canadians will appear in their best and dance to their hearts' content. Special prizes will be awarded to the best-dressed buck, the best Indian costume on the field, and the most splendidly erected teepee in the huge encampment.

"The morning following will be given over to a quiet golf and tennis tournament, while in the afternoon there will be a good old stampede, with bucking horse and steer-roping contests, mixed up with pony races, green trotting races, and 'free-for-alls'; and the second evening will end with a ball in the main hall of the 'post,' under the direction of the orchestra of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary.

"Friday, September 1, will be the opening day of the District Fall Fair, with the afternoon filled by aquatic sports, including canoe races in the huge war canoes specially provided for the purpose. Saturday will see the close of the carnival with a second day of the Fall Fair ending with a baseball match in the afternoon, in which the Indians will be pitted against an aggregation of white men."

(*Photograph on front page.*)

* *

CANADA AND IRELAND.

In a letter received from the Prime Minister of Canada by Mr. R. J. Kelly, K.C., Dublin (published in the *Tuam Herald*), Mr. Mackenzie King says:—

"I most heartily reciprocate the hopes you entertain as to the future relations of our respective countries and their association with the other nations of the British Commonwealth. I have regarded it as a happy circumstance that the return to power of a Liberal Administration in Canada should coincide with the inauguration of the Irish Free State. I am sure that the larger freedom this is certain to mean to the peoples of both countries cannot do other than strengthen the ties of friendship between them. I am not less confident that the Dominion will lend every encouragement to the fostering of intercourse, commercial and otherwise, between the two countries."

* *

A relief party initiated by Mr. V. Stefansson, the explorer, and financed by the Canadian Government, is now on its way to Wrangel Island from Nome, Alaska, on the schooner *Teddy Bear*, to relieve the stranded explorers, who have been on the Island throughout the winter.

The University of Toronto has accepted from the Government of France a scholarship of 6,000 fr., with 1,000 fr. for travelling expenses (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The successful student will study the French language and literature in France during 1923. It is understood that similar scholarships have been offered to McGill, Laval, Montreal, and Ottawa Universities.

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Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

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The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 91¾; 4 p.c., 1922, 107½.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 76¾; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 94⅛.

Canada.—3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 61; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 79½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 90¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 83⅜; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 101¼.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 85¼; 5 p.c., 1923, 100⅝.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 83½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 85; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 75; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 75; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 75¾.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 74.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 118; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 118.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 78; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91; 4 p.c., 1888, 95⅜.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 83; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 107⅛.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 94.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 89; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 107¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 93¾.

Gtr. Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 91.

Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 82½.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1942, 75½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c., 1949, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90; Maisonneuve, 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 86.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 76.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 85½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c, 1932-43, 93.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 73½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 89½.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 90½.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 81.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-8, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 89⅛.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewg.—4½ p.c., 1954, 89; 4 p.c., 1931, 88½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 79; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 80; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 78¾; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89¾; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 94.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 95; 4 p.c., 1940, 90½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 93⅜.

Algoma Cent.—5 p.c. Stamped, 6.

Algoma Cent. Termls. 5 p.c., 20; Stamped, 17.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 28.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85¼.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mort., 102¾.

Calgary and Edmonton. 4 p.c., 78.

Can. Atlantic. 4 p.c., 78.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 94; 4 p.c. Perp., 68½; 3½ p.c., 1953, 66½; 4 p.c., 1930, Gtd., 96; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 83½; 4 p.c. Sask., 83½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 76½; 4 p.c. do., [illegible] p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36; 5 pc. Land, [illegible] p.c., 1938, 70½; 3½ p.c. Dom., [illegible] 4 p.c., 1950, 84; 4½ p.c. Termls., [illegible]

Can. Pac.—162; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 80½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 80¼; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. 10 year Notes, 112.

Duluth Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 77¾.

Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 79¾.

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 7s. 6d.; 4 p.c., Guar., 74¾; 1st Pref., 6; 2nd Pref., 40s.; 3rd Pref., 20s.; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 95½; Perp. 4 p.c. 78; Gt. Western Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 96; Nthn. of Can. 4 p.c. Debs., 74; Wellington, Grey and Bruce 7 p.c., 119.

Grand Trunk Junct.—5 p.c., 1934, 94½.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 68¾; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 76⅛; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 74¾; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c. Debs., 37¼; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 90; 4 p.c. Alta., 86½.

New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 79.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 92½.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 68.

Quebec Cent.—1st Mt. 4 p.c., 77¼.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—4 p.c., 70½.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Income, 13¼.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 98¼; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 105.

Bank of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49¾.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14/-; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 15/9.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—41¾.

Can. Land and Irrig.—9d.; 6 p.c. Debs., 11.

Hudson's Bay.—6¹⁄₁₆; Pref., 5.

Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-), 18/9.

West. Can. Land.—1d.; 5 p.c. Debs., 25.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—49½; 6 p.c. Pref., 93½.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 76½; Pref. Ord., 69¾; Perp Pref., 76⅜; Perp. Debs., 74½.

B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c. Debs., 86.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 89½.

Can Light and Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 88⅝.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 74¼.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 101½.

Montreal L.H. and Power.—105⅛.

Shawinigan.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 110¾.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 90⅛.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 75.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 59¾.

Brit. Empire Steel.—7 p.c. 2nd Pref., 38½.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 11½; 5 p.c. B, 5.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 98⅜.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 88.

Dom. Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—25/7½; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 18/1½; 5 p.c. Debs., 95; 8 p.c. Debs., 109½.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 71¾.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—7/9; Pref., 9/1½.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 93.

Can. Car and Foundry. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 62½.

Can. Starch.—6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 1930, 95.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 18.

Can. Steamships (Voting).—17.

Cockshutt Plow. 7 p.c. Pref., 51¼.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/3.

Furness, Withy.—33/-; 5 p.c. Pref., £8 18s. 9d.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/6; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/3.

Marconi of Can.—10/4½.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 96½.

Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F. Bds., 89½.

* *

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, August 18.

GOLD MINES.—Atlas, .28; Argonaut, .46; Dome Lake, .14½; Dome Mines, $34.80; Davidson Cons., .15; Hattie, .21¼; Hollinger, $11.90; Keora, .12½; Kirkland Lake, .45; Lake Shore, $2.65; McIntyre, $19.55; Moneta, .16; Newray, .24¾; Porcupine Crown, .25; Porcupine V.N.T., .17; Preston, .11; Schumacher, .74½; Teck-Hughes, .70½; Wakenda, .10; Wasapika, .19; West Dome, .14½; Wright-Hargreaves, $3.40.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .36; Coniagas, $1.25; Castle Trethewey, .23; Crown Reserve, .21½; La Rose, .31; McKinley-Darragh, .26; Mining Corporation, $1.02; Peterson Lake, .15¾; Nipissing, $6.25; Temiskaming, .33.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Toronto Railway.—Bondholders are informed that the interest for the six months due August 31 will be paid on that date at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dominion Bank (Canada).—The London office are advised by the head office at Toronto that the usual quarterly dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared, payable on October 2.

Algoma Land.—Accounts to October 31, 1921, show a loss of £1,397, increasing the debit balance brought down to £7,656. Preliminary and formation expenses figure as an asset in the balance-sheet at £437.

Province of Manitoba.—The Union Bank of Canada gives notice that the transfer books of the 4½ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1953, will be closed from September 13 to September 30, both days inclusive, for preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due October 1.

Lake Superior Paper.—The coupon due September 1, 1922, attached to the 6 per Cent. 1st Mortgage 30-year Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the London Joint City and Midland Bank, 5 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, and at the offices of the company in Toronto.

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.—Accounts for the half-year to June 30 last, after providing for interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, show an available balance, including £1,208 brought in, of £15,264. A dividend has been declared of 5s. per share, less tax; carrying forward, £2,135.

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sperling and Co. report that for 1922 sales of bottled beer amounted to $98,281, as compared with $103,238 for June, 1921, and the net profit amounted to $31,665, compared with $50,324. During the month 2,948 barrels were sold, compared with 4,640 a year ago, the average selling price being $33.34, compared with $40.86 in June, 1921.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Sept. 6.	Thurs., Sept. 7.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange during the past week have been dominated by holiday influences and by the disturbed state of the Continental exchanges. The money market remains firm.

Gilt-edged securities have been irregular, with a downward tendency, War Fives being again under par. In the home railway market there has been a steady decline, and quotations on balance show a fairly substantial setback. Argentine rails, on the other hand, have displayed some cheerfulness.

In the foreign market the acute depression of the German mark caused a sharp fall in French and German loans, but owing to the more favourable rumours current later regarding the reparations crisis, the German and French exchanges became more stable and the loans have improved in sympathy. Mexicans are firmer after irregularity. Kaffirs, among mines, show renewed cheerfulness, though they have been realised at times to secure profits. Diamonds are strong on better trade reports. There has been a cautious recovery among oils, while rubbers are still dull with the raw material. Industrials continue confident, reflecting satisfactory trade reports.

Among Canadian securities there has been only a moderate volume of dealings, and the tone has been irregular. In gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been no quotable change. The Fours hold at 90, and the 3½ and 4½ per Cents. at 79 and 101 respectively. Municipal issues have been steady, with little business to test values.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics advanced strongly at one time in sympathy with Wall Street. The stock at 163 shows a moderate net gain, but is slightly under best. Grand Trunk issues have merely marked time.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have received a fair amount of attention, but after narrow fluctuation are practically unchanged at 6 11-16.

Industrials have been fairly good. Dominion Steels have risen 1 to 37½. Canadian Cars at 28½ and the Pref. at 62½ are each a point to the good. Lake Superior have not varied, but the Income bonds at 38 have lost 4. Canada Cements have jumped 3 to 77½. Canadian General Electrics remain around 92½. There has been an improvement of 3 to 125½ in Shawinigan Water.

Brazilian Tractions have eased 1 to 49½. Mexican traction issues have moved a point either way on adjustments.

As regards mines, business has been rather better.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 18.

Last week's activity and strength have been well maintained this week, when, with the paper stocks usually in the forefront of attention, other strong features have not been lacking.

Thus, on Monday, while Spanish River and Brompton led the way, B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. was a good third in point of activity, and registered a gain of 2⅜ on the day. Dominion Textile, though less active, advanced 4 points. On Tuesday, transactions in B.E. Steel and Pref. totalled between 4,000 and 5,000 shares, but the price fell away 2¼. The papers continued their advance, Spanish River improving 2¼ and the Pref. ⅝, Abitibi ¾, and Laurentide and Price Bros. ½ each. Howard Smith registered the greatest gain, 3 points, the Pref. doing nearly as well with a 2½ point gain. Canadian Cottons also regained 2 points, but Canadian Car—despite reports of orders being received by the company—fell 2½, and Can. Gen. Electric 2. Car, however, regained a point on the next day, when the general trend of prices was definitely upward. Among the papers Howard Smith put on another 5 points, St. Maurice 2, Spanish River the most active stock of the day—1¼, and Abitibi 1¼. B.E. Steel and Pref., after fluctuating, closed the day ¼ up, and Asbestos and Lyall were other stocks to show strength.

Yesterday the papers in point of activity were led by Price Bros. and Brompton, which gained 1 and 2½ respectively, but Wayagamack made a sharp spurt of 6¼, and the Spanish River stocks, Laurentide and Abitibi, all moved upwards. Several other issues were prominent in the trading, B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. gained 2, Steel of Canada ¼, and Dominion Glass 2¼, and among the textiles Can. Woollens improved 1, and Penmans 2⅛; Dominion Textile, after its recent strong advance, eased 2 points. The steadily continued advance of the Spanish River stocks has been a very noteworthy feature of the recent forward movement. I believe that this is not so much owing to any expectation of a remarkable showing in the annual statement which is now about due as to a realisation that the company is just entering on a year of active business, during which prices for its output may be from $5 to $10 per ton better than in the year just concluded. The strong recovery of late of the paper stocks in general markedly reflects the difference of opinion regarding the industry from that which prevailed nine months or a year ago.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 65; Ames-Holden Pref., 4¼; Asbestos, 63, Pref., 82½; Atlantic Sugar, 24¼, Pref., 38; B.C. Fishing, 27; B.E. Steel, 12, 2nd Pref., 34; Brompton, 38; Can. Car., 24, Pref., 56; Can. Cement, 69; Pref., 96½; Can. Cottons, 102½, Pref., 89; Can. Gen. Electric, 81; Can. S.S. Lines, 21¼, Pref., 52½; Cons. Smelting, 25; Dom. Bridge, 84; Dom. Canners, 35½; Dom. Glass, 72; Dom. Steel Pref., 74; Dom. Textile, 173; Howard Smith, 84; L. of Woods, 161½; Laurentide, 96; Lyall, 55; Mont. Cottons Pref., 105; Mont. Power, 95; Nat. Breweries, 52½; Ogilvie Pref., 113; Ottawa Power, 90; Penmans, 112½; Price Bros., 46½; Quebec Rly., 25½; Riordon, 9; Shawinigan, 109; Span. River, 101⅞, Pref., 106⅝; St. Maurice, 89; Steel of Can., 75¼; Toronto Rly., 83¾; Wabasso, 80; Wayagamack, 58¾; Winnipeg Rly., 36; Woods Mfg., 70.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending August 21.

Canadian Northern.—$1,058,300; decrease, $256,155

Canadian Pacific.—$3,369,000; decrease, $125,000.

Grand Trunk.—£476,395; increase, £3,206.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND IRON ORE.

Twelve steamers are now engaged, it is reported, in the export of Wabana (Newfoundland) iron ore to Germany via Rotterdam, and it is estimated by the British Empire Steel Corporation that about 750,000 tons will have been taken overseas by the end of the year. Payment for the present shipments is being made in English money.

* *

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Cabled results for June: "Total number of standard ounces produced, 131,393; operating costs at mine, £3,428; special capital expenditure, £23; total development footage, nil; total tonnage, 7,582."

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The earnings for July amounted to $14,463,834, and the expenses to $12,501,926. The net profits were $1,961,908, being a decrease of $92,407 and a decrease in the gross profits of $1,309,904 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

MINING NOTES.

During July the Dome Mine treated [illegible] tons of ore, the recovery averaging about $[illegible] per ton, the production for the month being $335,254. For the seven months of 1922 the Dome Mine's total production has been $2,[illegible].

During July the Wright-Hargreaves Mine produced about $[illegible]. It is stated that development work at the mine is gradually building up a big ore reserve, which will justify mill enlargement, and that the management regard the prospects of the mine as being assured for many years to come.

It is stated that the Davidson Porcupine Mine is now financed to the extent of $950,000, and is in a position to develop the property to a production stage. The shaft is down to 650 ft., and considerable lateral work has been done. Diamond drilling has indicated wide ore bodies of high average commercial grade at between 800 and 1,245 ft. depth, and over a length of about 1,200 ft. It is stated that independent engineers have valued the ore in sight and in reserve at $3,500,000.

By a sale of 600,000 shares at 25 cents a share the Hattie Gold Mines is procuring finances for aggressive development work. The shaft is to be sunk to 400 ft., and lateral work is to be done at various levels.

It is announced that important mining interests—the South African Goldfields Co. is mentioned in this connection—are negotiating with a view to securing control of the Teck-Hughes Gold Mine, which is regarded as being the next gold mine in Northern Ontario likely to pay dividends. No terms or details are disclosed. Comment in this report points out that the development of gold mining in Northern Ontario is attracting world-wide interest.

The Vipond Consolidated Mining Co. has accepted an offer of 40 cents per share for 333,333 shares of Treasury stock, and has given an option on 666,667 shares at the same price. This will provide the company with about $130,000 with which to carry out the extensive plan of development which is now in progress.

Active operations are in progress in the West Shining Tree Camp. A series of promising veins has been uncovered on the Churchill property which is adjacent to Wasapika and Herrick, and underground work is to be commenced soon. Work is being started on the Herrick, where the shaft is to be sunk to 500 feet, and 2,000 feet of crosscutting is to be done. A gold brick has been produced by the small mill at the White Rock, where, it is said, drifting on the 170-foot level has opened a large body of high-grade ore. On the Atlas, which is believed to have the same vein as the White Rock, a shaft is to be sunk and development work is to be undertaken at depth. The discovery of this extension of the White Rock vein is believed to be of great importance to the Atlas Co., as drifting on this vein on the White Rock at the 170-ft. level has shown good width and values up to several hundred dollars per ton. Development work on the Atlas is to be pushed forward as quickly as possible. A discovery of high-grade ore on the Wasapika is reported, and on the West Tree preparations for diamond drilling and shaft-sinking are in progress.

The Matachewan Power Co. is making rapid headway with its construction work, and the management is confident that the plant will be generating power before the end of this year.

From The Pas, in Manitoba, an important discovery of ore is reported at Copper Lake on property adjoining holdings at present under option to the Nipissing interests. Herb Lake has been attracting considerable attention of late, and a number of properties are at present under examination. The Gasse group of claims at Herb Lake has been sold to the O'Brien interests.

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For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

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B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

B. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

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W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

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T Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad

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C E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An enquiry has been received from Canada for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of machines for the manufacture of lace paper.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, a partner of which is now in London, is desirous of securing the agencies for the whole of Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen materials, such as tweeds, serges and velours, and of cotton fabrics, such as ginghams, muslins, voiles, etc., suitable for the making-up trade.

A London company would be glad to effect connections with first-class Canadian shippers of whale oil and herring oil, preferably in 6 cwt. barrels, from whom they could take regular supplies.

* *

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE TRADE.

In their twenty-eighth annual review of the imported dairy produce trade, for the year ended June 30, 1922, Messrs. W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3, state that imports from Canada for the year under review amounted to 1,646 tons of butter and 53,674 tons of cheese, against 995 tons of butter and 55,134 tons of cheese in 1920-21.

"In anticipation of the import tariff which came into force on July 1," they say, "large quantities of Canadian cheese were sent to the United States during May and June last; but the consumption of full cream cheddar cheese in the States is relatively insignificant, and the tariff, which amounts to 29 per cent. ad valorem, will effectively stop importations so long as it remains in force.

"Prices received for dairy products have decreased greatly since 1920, while production costs have not dropped to nearly the same extent. The rapid deflation in prices has had a depressing effect on producers, and inequalities in the relative values of the various milk products have resulted in the diversion of milk into different channels; but, on the whole, production in Canada shows a steady increase, due partly to an increase in the number of cows, and in a greater measure to increased production per cow. This has been accomplished by weighing and testing the product of individual cows, the weeding out of the poorer milkers, and the awakening of greater interest amongst owners regarding care and feeding.

"The prospects are that the export of cheese to this country will be much smaller this season than last, owing to the diversion of milk from cheese to butter manufacture. This is due to two reasons, one of which is that the price of butter has been relatively higher than that of cheese, and the other that, for the purpose of manufacturing butter, the producer skims the milk at home, sending the cream to the factory and retaining the skim-milk for feeding purposes. The value of skim-milk for calves is being more fully appreciated."

* *

OKANAGAN FRUIT.

Sales of fruit and vegetables amounting to $2,209,903 were made by the Okanagan United Growers in 1921, according to the statement submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting at Vernon. This is an increase of approximately $150,000 over the previous year. In addition 610 cars of apples shipped and in storage at December 31, on which returns had not been received are to be added to the above sales total. A profit of $27,300 was made on the year's business from fruit handled for the different locals. The total number of packages shipped during the year totalled 1,820,673, as against 808,103 in 1920. Car shipments amounted to 2,376, compared with 1,095 cars the previous year. Of the 1,287 cars of winter apples marketed by the organisation, 115 were placed in Eastern Canada, 529 in the United States, and 319 were exported to Great Britain.

* *

An offer by English mining interests for control of the Skead Gold Mines is reported. Engineers have recently carried out an examination of some of the company's properties.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—* *Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 8.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, September 15.—*Montclare.*
Friday, September 22.—*Montrose.*
Wednesday, September 27.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, September 29.—*Victorian.*
Friday, October 6.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, October 13.—*Montclare.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg.

Thursday, September 7.—* *Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, September 21.—**Empress of France.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Melita.*
Thursday, October 5.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Thursday, October 12.—*Minnedosa.*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal.

Friday, September 1.— *Corsican.*
Friday, September 8.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, September 22.— †*Tunisian.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Empress of Britain.*
Friday, October 6.—*Metagama.*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.
† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Sept. 21.—*Empress of Australia.*
October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*
October 19.—*Empress of Canada.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara;* October 20, *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 7.—*Albania.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Cassandra.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Ausonia.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 2.—*Aquitania.*
Tuesday, September 12.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Mauretania.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, September 14.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, September 21.—*Laconia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 2.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, September 9.—*Canada.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Regina.*
Saturday, September 23.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Canopic.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 1.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, September 7 — *Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, September 14.—*Manchester Brigade.*
Thursday, September 21.– *Manchester Producer.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Montcalm* September 1, *Metagama, Andania, Canada* September 4, *Minnedosa* September 8. Letters only are due via New York by the *Majestic* September 2, *Celtic* and *Berengaria* September 4, *Caronia, Scythia,* and *Olympic* September 8.

A Canadian oil corporation is being formed to take over certain oil properties in Columbia, including some belonging to the Cartagena Waterworks Company and the Coloil Syndicate.

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The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock

For information and free booklets write:

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A FEW FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC CITY.

Population	110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Re Investment of Canadian Dividends.

Several of our readers who are holders of Canadian dollar investments have evinced considerable interest in our remarks on the subject of the re-investment of their dividends and interest, and have asked us to specify a few securities that appear attractive and are solid. We are strongly in favour of the investment merits of long-dated Provincial and Municipal bonds, the yields on which will, in our opinion, steadily reflect changing investment conditions in the Dominion. Next to these, of course, come the bonds of leading utility and industrial concerns, a selection of which we shall always be pleased to make to suit individual requirements, with which we should advise a judicious admixture of soundly entrenched Preferred stocks, which can be purchased to give from 6½ to 7½ per cent. Suitable securities in the latter category to add to the list we have already published are Dominion Glass 7 per cent., yield about 7¼; Dominion Textile 7 per cent., 6.40 per cent.; Canadian Cottons 6 per cent., just under 7 per cent.; Penmans 6 per cent., 6.4 per cent.; and Spanish River Pulp 7 per cent., 6.90. We have such a high opinion of the Canadian pulp and paper business—the June exports, be it noted, are up nearly $4,000,000 in comparison with the same period of 1921—the potentialities of which, like the hydro power industry, have never yet been adequately appreciated by the British investor, that we would like to bracket with the last-named the Common stock of the Laurentide Paper Company, which on its present 6 per cent. dividend basis can be purchased to give the quite remunerative yield of 6½ per cent.

* * *

B.C. Electric's Increased Dividend.

Those whose faith in the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has never wavered through all the trials and adversities to which this company has been subjected in recent years are now beginning to benefit substantially from their patience and confidence in the future of the undertaking. The announcement is now made that the interim dividend on the Deferred Ordinary is 3¾ per cent. free of income tax, which compares with 3½ per cent. a year ago, and affords justification of the views expressed in these columns repeatedly that the company has really turned the corner. It will be remembered that the final dividend for 1920-21 was £2 14s. 2d., bringing up the total for that year to £6 4s. 2d., and it is a fairly safe hypothesis that the final dividend for the year 1921-22 will be substantially higher than that for the preceding twelve months. Whilst it may be a little optimistic at the present moment to anticipate a return to the pre-war dividend basis of 8 per cent. on the Deferred, the recovery from the lean years coincident with the great war has been very noticeable, and in view of the encouraging statements made as to the company's future prospects by the chairman at the meeting in February last, and the further increase in the interim dividend, shareholders are justified in indulging hopes of an early return to at least 7 per cent. The change in the company's fortunes has been markedly reflected in the prices of its various securities, the Deferred, which as recently as 1921 stood at no better than 47½, having "marked" this week at nearly 30 points above that figure, the last transaction being at 76½.

* * *

Another Canadian Bond Offer.

In dealing with the problem presented by the appreciation in Canadian gilt-edged stocks—strikingly illustrated by the remarkable rise in Ontario 4 and 4½ per cent. stocks—a contemporary advises its readers to secure the handsome profits presented to them, rightly arguing that it is quite likely that these will diminish and eventually—if the exchange approximates to the normal—disappear. *Canada* urged the same action months ago in illustrating the adventitious advantages created by exchange considerations, and emphatically endorses its contemporary's recommendations to-day. Though it may be, where holders of Canadian bonds possess the option of receiving their interest in sterling or in dollars, a wrench to lose the advantage of the benefit derived from the exchange, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate wisdom of adopting this course. Holders of City of Vancouver 4 per cent. Debentures of 1947-9, 4 per cent. Consolidated stocks 1950-2, and 4½ per cent. Consolidated stock 1953 are now invited to tender all or any part of their holdings stating the prices which they are prepared to accept. The amounts outstanding are respectively £815,500, £2,351,200, and £971,200. Issued at 97-101, the 4 per cent. 1947-49 issue was no better than 58½ last year, but has been a prominent participant in the recovery in the gilt-edged group, having this week marked as high as 80. The 4 per cent. 1950-52 stock, which was placed at 98-100½, was as low as 56¾ in 1921, and has changed hands in the past few days at 79, whilst the 4½ per cent. stock issued at 95, and which was down to 63¼ last year, has marked this week at 89¾. Seeing that the announcement is made by the fiscal agents to the City of Vancouver, it is reasonable to suppose that the City is anxious to take advantage of the present exchange which, of course, enables them to do so upon very advantageous terms, the difference between the $ and sterling conferring upon the Canadian purchaser a gain of nearly 10 per cent., and reducing the price of purchase to a corresponding degree.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

INVESTMENT NOTES.

We publish this week the official announcement by the Minister of Finance of the Conversion Loan to be issued by the Dominion Government. This affords an opportunity for holders of the 1917 five-year Loan Bonds which mature December 1 to exchange into an equally high-class security yielding 5½ per cent. per annum.

* * *

Speaking on August 16 of the current affairs of the Algoma Steel Company, the president of the Lake Superior Corporation, which controls the Algoma Company, said that its rail mills were running at capacity on orders received from the C.P.R., and that they had coal on hand to complete existing contracts. In regard to future business he said that much depended on coal supply, and that while the mill had sixty days' supply on hand, and more arranged for, it was doubtful if it would accept any big order for quick delivery until the coal situation clarified. In regard to the two railways controlled by the Corporation, the president pointed out that while the position showed little change, the resumption of operations by the International Nickel Company on September 1 warranted expectation of better times for the Algoma Eastern.

* * *

The negotiations for the transfer of the Toronto Railway Company's interests from its own to public ownership are gradually nearing completion. A notice issued by the railway company announces that in the arbitration with the city in regard to the price for the street railway property taken over by the city, all evidence has now been put in, and only the arguments of counsel remain to be heard. The Arbitration Board will reconvene on September 19, and it is hoped that the award will be announced some time in November. The formal purchase agreement with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the sale of the company's power, electric light, and radial railway interests, has already been duly signed and the purchase consideration in bonds of the City of Toronto and of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission is to be delivered to the company in October, when steps will be taken to realise on these securities and to discharge the company's obligation on its bonds. Meanwhile the six months' interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, due August 31, on the Toronto Railway Company's bonds, will be paid on that date, the payment being made by cheque upon presentation of the bonds, as the last coupon on the bonds fell due August 31, 1921. Payment of the matured bonds at the same time as this interest payment has been prevented by the unavoidable delays in bringing the two deals to their present position, but it is hoped that the bonds and the accrued interest will be paid off after a further delay of only three months.

* * *

The statement by the chairman of the Riordon creditors' committee, to which we referred recently, says that the dangerous possibility of forfeiture of the Gatineau Company's timber limits which were bought from W. C. Edwards and Co., Ltd., and Gilmour and Hughson, Ltd., has been averted by arrangements made with both these companies, and the obligations on these properties have been substantially reduced. Outlying limits of the Gatineau Company have been sold for a total of $1,900,000, representing an increase of about 60 per cent. over the average purchase price. The indebtedness to the Edwards Company has been reduced to $1,550,000, which is not due until 1925, and that to Gilmour and Hughson to $2,000,000 of which $500,000 is to be paid by January 1, 1925, and the balance by January 1, 1930. These reductions were made possible by means of a loan on the security of bonds of the Gatineau Company. The letter points out that by the conversion of large quantities of inventory material into cash the future working capital position has been strengthened by increasing the existing equity in inventories over and above bank loans, but that the question of providing working capital will have to be taken up before logging operations begin in the fall. This question will be dealt with no doubt in a further communication, the issue of which is expected within the next few weeks.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SPORTSMAN.—A summary of hunting, shooting, and fishing regulations is given in "Canada To-day," published from this office (3s. post free).

CHELSEA.—The landing in Canada of Anarchists and "persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organised government, including those who belong to organisations holding such views," is prohibited.

R. B.—Glace Bay is a coal-mining and seaport town in Cape Breton, N.S., of about 18,000 inhabitants, 14 miles from Sydney, with which it is connected by an electric railway. It has an important Marconi wireless station.

INVESTOR.—At the time of writing the rate is about \$4.46-\$4.47 to the £. Of the two we should select No. 1 for sale, as, while both are satisfactory from an investment point of view, No. 1 now shows you a considerable profit, and No. 2 is likely to be less subject to fluctuations.

R. C. G.—Apart from the annual statements, very little information is issued in regard to the company in question. It seems, however, to have coped with the difficulties of 1921 with a considerable measure of success, and recent reports suggest that it is operating steadily on a profitable basis, though not nearly to capacity. The preferred shares might be suitable as a speculation for someone closely cognisant of the company's position, but at present we should not care to advise you to purchase them.

HUBALTA.—A very large number of tax sale notices, on account of non-payment of taxes, relating to Calgary sub-divisions appeared in the last number of the official *Alberta Gazette* to come to hand—that dated July 31. They are all in the Municipal District of Shepard. It is stated that the time allowed for redemption of the lands sold will expire on October 13, and that anyone interested in such land who wishes to contest the legality of such sales should immediately make applications to the judge of the District Court of the judicial district within which the land is situated, for an order staying the issue of a certificate of title to its purchase. The secretary and treasurer of the Municipal District is Mr. W. Hinde, Calgary.

G. R.—The total number of animals killed and marketed in Canada in 1871 was 507,725; in 1881, 657,681; in 1891, 957,737; and in 1901, 1,110,209. Canada's total cattle exports in 1901 amounted in value to \$9,604,562; and in 1905 to \$11,360,969. Total exports of live cattle in 1914 amounted to 218,929, worth \$7,916,794, of which 9,778, worth \$697,807, went to the United Kingdom, and 205,446, worth \$7,043,086, to the United States. In 1917 the total exports were 166,182, worth \$7,884,842, none going to the United Kingdom in that year, according to trade returns, and 164,115, worth \$7,748,907, to the United States. In the fiscal year 1921 the total cattle shipments amounted to 296,511 animals, worth \$20,463,891, practically the entire year's shipments going to the United States, with small quantities to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Newfoundland, and other countries.

* * *

That Western Canada will ship considerably more wheat to Japan during the coming season than formerly, is the statement made by the director of a large Japanese grain firm at present visiting Alberta.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has ruled that canned Alaska red salmon imported for sale in Canada after September must be sold under the name of "Alaska Red" only. The name "Sockeye" must not be shown on the label in addition thereto.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The *Royal* announces the winner of the £50 prize offered in the June number for the prettiest girl reader, and the opening article is illustrated by portraits of several of the competitors. Dr. R. Austin Freeman, writing on "The Menace of the Sub-Man," comes to some disquieting conclusions; H. Mortimer Batten discusses "The Soul of Speed"; and A. K. Macdonald contributes "Letters to a Lonely Girl." The fiction is, as ever, bright and varied, and another attractive competition is opened.

The *Wide World Magazine* contains in "The Hypnotist Detective" a detective story of an entirely new type, describing the doings of an Austrian Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Leopold Thoma, of Vienna, who uses a clairvoyant medium in order to unravel criminal mysteries. "Knocking at the Cannibals' Door," by Merlin Moore Taylor, and "Five Thousand Miles on Foot in Central Africa," as told by Oscar Olsson, an animal cinematographer, are fascinating narrations of adventures in that continent. Richard Carline's interesting description of his travels "Through the East by Air'" is continued. "Our Little Outing," by W. E. Hendrickson, is the title of an exciting Alberta adventure. In "The Ship That Disappeared," Harwood Steele tells of the perilous voyage of the C.G.M.M. *Canadian Importer* in the Pacific a year ago.

* * *

CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

The contents of the *Canadian Illustrated Monthly* for August include "Nova Scotia—the Storied Land of Evangeline," by Garnault Agassiz; "How Shall We Best Colonize Canada?" by J. S. Dennis; "A Phase of Canada's Power Question," by H. K. Wickstead; "Irrigation and the Transformation of the West," by E. L. Chicanot; "The West Coast of Vancouver Island," by Donald A. Fraser; and "The Canadian Mountain Trout," by Robert Page Lincoln.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for August E. E. Braithwaite reviews the position of "Canada and the other British Dominions" in various aspects. George C. Wells describes "The Battle of Quiberon Bay," and Victoria Hayward "The Abenaki Basket-Makers." Jean Morison tells of "Canadian Girls Nursing Uncle Sam," and W. R. Riddell "How Englishmen Once Came to Canada" (in 1832).

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.
REGISTERED STOCK, 1953.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 13th day of September, 1922, to the 30th day of September, 1922, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly Interest due 1st October, 1922.

For the Union Bank of Canada,
J. WILSON, Manager.
6 Princes Street, E.C.2.
25th August, 1922.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 869. Sept. 2, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

INCOME TOO SMALL.

PERSONS who suffer from this and have little capital will find a place to live more cheaply and increase their income at KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Land now ready in famous dry belt. Irrigation assured. Adjoining good town on two Main Railway lines. No pioneering. Good sport. Very healthy climate. Also suitable as highly remunerative investment for future residence or for sons. Bearing Orchard years 1920 and 1921 show average profits £57 per acre. Personally inspected and recommended. New settlers just arrived endorse all statements made in leaflets issued by The British Overseas Settlement Agency Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C. 2., to whom apply, or to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—
CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
H. N. Chauvin, K.C. T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C. H. Crepeau
H. E. Walker, K.C

TORONTO—
PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

U.S. AND CANADIAN BANKERS.

A committee on Canadian relations has been appointed by the President of the American Bankers' Association, pursuant to a resolution of the administrative committee of that organisation adopted as a result of its recent visit to Montreal. It is expected that a committee will also be appointed by the Canadian Bankers' Association to consider with the American committee commercial and financial matters of common interest between the two countries.

* * *

New features of the latest Bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London are a members' page, giving brief notices of the activities and specialties of individuals or firms, and trade enquiries and employment departments.

It is stated that the Australian Government did not accept the first proposals made by Canada for a trade agreement, which were that Canada should receive the preference now given to the United Kingdom by Australia, and should in return extend to Australian imports the benefit of Canada's preference.

To Holders of Five Year $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes :—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

The holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Aird, Mrs. Hugh and Miss Sydney, Saskatoon.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Armstrong, Miss, New Westminster.—2 Granville Place, W.

B.

Ball, Misses E. and J., Woodstock, Ont.—Woburn House Hotel.

Bateman, Gladys G., Lethbridge.—124 Belgrave Road, Westminster.

Bell, George and Mrs., Toronto.—53 Abingdon Court, Kensington, W.

Bruce, Robert J. and Mrs., Toronto.—12 Pembridge Square.

C.

Campbell, Kenneth E. and Mrs., Winnipeg. Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater.

Camsell, Charles, Ottawa.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Collens, Mrs. C. E., Brandon.—The Red House, Rudgwick, Sussex.

Colter, E. S., Eastend, Sask.—c/o C. C. Hardy, Esq., 13 Westbury Park, Bristol.

Connor, Mrs. A. V., Ruby L., Toronto.—Ascot Hotel, Russell Square.

Cork, Dr. and Mrs. G. E., Toronto.—West Central Hotel.

Crowe, Harry J. and Mrs. Botwood, Newfoundland.—Hotel Metropole.

D.

Douglas, Malcolm L., Woodstock, Ont.—10 Taunton Street, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

E.

Emerson, Mrs. P. J., Nanaimo. — c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

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Nov. 13 THROUGH THE BALKANS TO GREECE ... ...36 days, 175 gns
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F.

Fairall, W. H., St. John.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Fraser, G. W. B., Vancouver. 52 Norfolk Square, W.

H

Hamilton, Mrs. Redmund, Vancouver. Essex House, Barnes.

Harris, Theodore H., Montreal 147 Upper Clapton Road, N.E.

Hodgins, Frank C., Toronto. Knightsbridge Hotel.

Howley, R. H., R.N., Newfoundland. 14 Herbert Road, Southsea.

Hunter, Grace, H., Toronto. c/o Dominion Bank

J.

Jarvis, Misses, Toronto.—Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater.

K.

Kerr, Agnes P., Lethbridge.—124 Belgrave Road, Westminster.

Kilmer, Geo. H. and Mrs., Toronto.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Kingman, Abner, Montreal.—Stafford Hotel.

L.

Lyon, Capt. John E. and Mrs., Ottawa.—School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

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NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6 BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (Opposite St. James' Theatre)

Mac Mc.

Mackie, W. H., Toronto.—192 Finchley Road.

McGrath, Sir Patrick, St. John's, Newfoundland.—Grand Hotel.

M.

Marlow, Mrs. W., Port Dalhousie.—The Red House, Rudgwick, Sussex.

Q.

Quackenbush, Miss E., Niagara Falls.—The Red House, Rudgwick, Sussex.

R.

Rea, James Fisher, Victoria.—14 Bedford Place.

Rennie, Col. and Mrs., Hamilton.—Brown's Hotel.

Rogers, David B., Amherst.—15 Harleyford Street, S.E.11.

Rumble, Mrs. C. E. and Miss, New Westminster.—Euston Hotel.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

S.

Scott, Mrs. T. H., Victoria.—14 Mulcaster Crescent, Carlisle.

Smith, T. H. and Mrs., New Westminster.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Sproule, Miss, Toronto.—Woburn House Hotel.

T.

Thompson, Col. Andrew L., Ottawa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Tombs, L.-C., Montreal.—Canadian Club, 19 Stratford Place.

W.

Wilmot, Major L. A., Ottawa.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

* *

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Fruit and vegetable crop prospects in Eastern Canada appear bright, according to the report of the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture for August.

The apple crop in Ontario will probably be 30 per cent. larger than that of last year, while pears, peaches, and plums will all yield a considerably larger crop than in 1921. For peaches and plums a full crop, 40 per cent. larger than that of last year, is forecast. The apple crop in Quebec will probably be 75 per cent. in excess of that for 1921, while a good crop of potatoes is expected from 235,000 acres sown. New Brunswick expects a crop of apples 25 per cent. larger than that of last year. Prince Edward Island reports that the early potato acreage is considerably increased over that of last year. The apple crop of Nova Scotia will probably be only 75 per cent. of last year's crop, but the fruit is sizing well and is generally clean. The condition of potatoes in this Province is reported as being excellent.

CANADIANS WELCOME
OCEAN TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU
We secure passages and issue Tickets for all Steamship Lines to all parts of the World.
NO FEES CHARGED FOR SERVICES
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'Phone: AVENUE 2024.

THE PREMIER GOLD MINE.

Writing in the *Canadian Mining Journal*, Alexander Gray notes that "without trumpetings, and with the thoroughness characteristic of men of the largest mining affairs, the Premier property of the Portland Canal district of British Columbia has been brought to the producing and dividend stage."

"That the Premier Mine is the largest of its kind in the Pacific Province is conceded," says Mr. Gray. "Practically a co-partnership, the company is one of these close corporations which do not court publicity however important the information would be for the benefit of the tributary country. 'Good' being 'as good as it looks,' whatever of speculation entered into Premier Company's operations has been confined to the owners of three-fifths and two-fifths respectively: the American Smelting and Refining Company, Isaac Untermeyer, Guggenheim Brothers, Miner C. Keith, on the one hand, and R. K. Neill, of Spokane, W. R. Wilson, Manager Crow's Nest Coal Company and President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, R. W. Wood and A. M. Trites, merchants of Fernie, on the other hand. Under such auspices it was possible to devote years to preliminary determinations, development and equipment; and if there has been reticence, it has not been due to the absence of appreciation on the part of principals or of the best technical control, H. A. Guess, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, being the managing director of the Premier Company, and Dale L. Pitt directly in charge of the management."

Mr. Gray remarks that the Government of British Columbia are "admirably aggressive" in promoting the welfare of prospectors and those with speculative capital. "Base metals there are in superabundance," he says. "It was the Premier Mine that spurred the Province and mining capitalists to more aggressive efforts."

The Premier plant is said to have cost around $300,000, according to *Northwest Mining Truth*, exclusive of the cost of the tramway, an additional $250,000. The mine is said to be now producing between 5,000 and 5,500 tons monthly, higher grade running from $75 to $350 to the ton, shipped to Tacoma; lower grade, between $40 and $60, is going to the Granby, Hidden Creek metallurgical works. Mr. Neill vouches for it that the average of shipments has been around $100 per ton, with an average ratio of about 40 per cent. gold and 60 per cent. silver.

* *

B.C. SALMON PACK.

Although British Columbia still leads all the other Provinces of Canada in fisherie production, the 1921 salmon pack was less than 50 per cent. of the average for the pa ten years. The report of the Hon. William Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries, for la year shows that the total pack in 1921 was 603,548 cases, compared with 1,187,616 ca in 1920, 1,393,156 cases in 1919, and 1,626,7 cases in 1917. The catch in every distri shows a decline.

* *

The cable address of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has been regi tered as "Canchamcom, London," and th telegraphic address as "Canchamcom Cent."

MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF NEW WEALTH

arrives in

CANADA

CANADA NOW SEES THE LIGHT OF PROSPERITY AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL.

Some Foundations of Canada's Greatness.

Mixed Farming,
Cattle, Horses, Pigs,
Fruit Farming, Fishing.

Mining, Lumbering,
Wheat, Oats and all
Field Crops.

The Farmers of Saskatchewan Invested Approximately $6,000,000 in new Tractors in 1920, no less than 2,000 Tractors being sold to Purchasers during the year, at a cost averaging $3,000 each.

Canada is Spending This Year $10,000,000 on the Improvement of her Roads.

TENANTS HERE
YOUR OWN
LANDLORD
IN CANADA

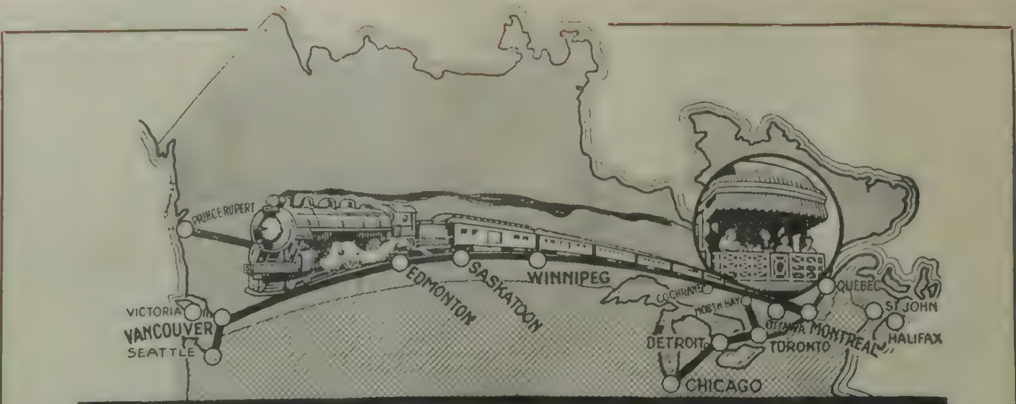
Canada Produced 110,895,000 Bushels of Potatoes Last Year.

An Excellent Crop is now being Harvested Requiring 40,000 Additional Harvest Workers.

For full information and free literature apply to:

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
1 Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1,

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawsen Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Banger, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.



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and
NEW ZEALAND
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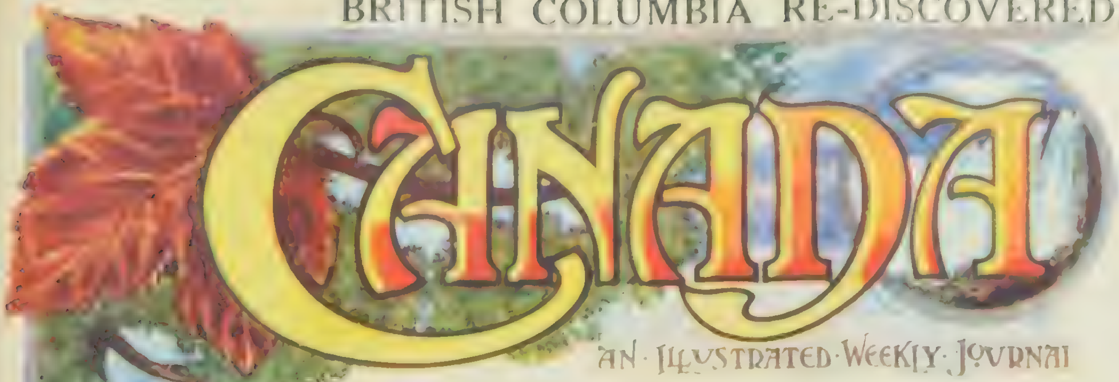

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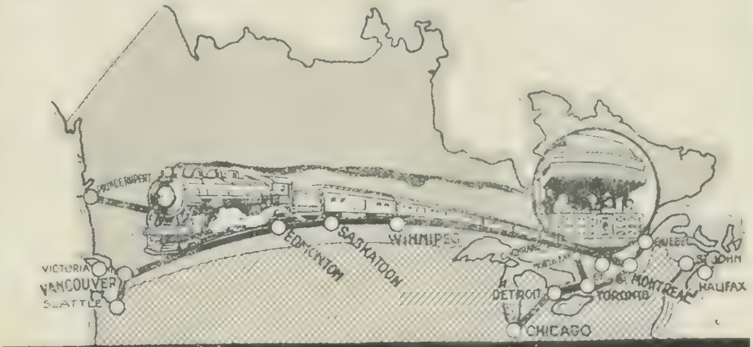
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CANADA

No. 870. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

FUN AND FANCY AT THE FAIR.

ACROBATS AT AN ALBERTA FAIR.

PRIZE-WINNING DOGS AT A MANITOBA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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A BUMPER CROP.

A BUMPER wheat crop, exceeding even the record harvest of 1915, is predicted for the Prairie Provinces. As cutting has progressed the heaviness of the yield has become more and more apparent, and the grade has been proved to be exceptionally high. The omens, therefore, for the farmers themselves, and for the people, not only of the West, but of the whole of Canada, are of the brightest.

After production, transportation and finance are the next considerations of importance to the farmer. As we anticipated, the formation of a Western Wheat Board has been found impossible for this fall, owing to the impossibility of inducing experienced men to act upon it. The Premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, therefore, although they had secured the necessary powers in their own Parliaments, have been forced to agree to abandon the effort to form a Board this year. They indicate, however, their intention of taking up the matter again next year, in conjunction with the Premier of Manitoba, who will by then have had an opportunity of taking similar action.

Transportation may safely be left in the hands of the great Canadian railway companies, who have had plenty of experience of that side of the problem. One of the aims of the Wheat Board was to avoid the dumping of a large quantity of grain on the market early in the season, with a consequent temporary depression of prices, the natural tendency on the part of the prairie farmers being to seek an early market for their wheat in order to meet their obligations. With a view to securing such banking credits as will make this action unnecessary, the Premier of Saskatchewan has asked the Dominion Cabinet to do what it can in this direction. The Cabinet decided to submit the request to the Chairman of the Canadian Bankers' Association, with a view to asking the assistance of that body. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, who holds that position this year, on being asked for information on the subject, said he had not so far received any such request, but added: "I can state that the banks of Canada will finance the wheat crop, as they have always done. We do not know why anyone should have a doubt in the matter." There need, therefore, be little anxiety on this point, although the idea of holding grain meets with some criticism; so that it may be hoped that the Western farmer may be able to obtain full benefit of the bumper crop that lies to his hand.

The wider implications of the successful harvesting of a good crop—its powerfulness as a factor in the prosperity of the whole of Canada—are well set forth by the *Montreal Star*, when it says:—

> It means that the bills of the storekeepers are paid in full, which in turn means heavy payments to the wholesale houses and a large sum of money thereby started in circulation. It means timber and hardware purchased for barns and houses, new machinery bought for the more efficient working of the farm; it means automobiles and more material comforts for the grain grower and a higher standard of living on the farm. It means back taxes paid and improvements made by municipalities and communal authorities, which, in turn, mean better roads, more healthy school houses and public utilities increased and developed. There is not a man, woman or child in the remotest village of Eastern Canada whose standard of life is not in some degree affected by the ripening of the harvest fields of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. It is a direct bond between West and East, which is not the less strong because it is invisible.

The importance of the part played in the national economy of the Dominion may be realised from the facts that her field crops produce three times as much as her factories, 20 times as much as her mines, over 20 times as much as her fisheries, and 10 times as much as her forests. Should this year's crop come up to the high level of the promise which it now holds out, it will be a powerful influence towards the restoration of Canada's prosperity and will materially accelerate the progress of the Dominion.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The League of Nations. The third Assembly of the League of Nations is being held this week at Geneva. The wide scope it has attained is indicated by the fact that forty-three countries are represented, only six members not sending representatives. As far as its composition is concerned, the Assembly has not undergone any very striking change since last year. Canada's three representatives, however, are all new. The change of Government eight months ago has brought about the delegation of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Lapointe, and Mr. Larkin. The exact nature of their instructions, of course, has not been made public. As it has been put in the Canadian Press, however, their duty will be largely in the way of watching. Should Canada's interests be affected by any of the proposals brought forward, they may be regarded as in safe hands.

The claim of Senhor da Gama, President of this year's Assembly, that the League has incorporated itself in the economic life of the world as an essential organisation, is fully justified. At the same time, he rightly deprecated the allegations that the League is becoming a super-State, threatening the sovereignty of the individual States. As the Archbishop of Canterbury said in his inaugural sermon on Sunday, the League is now a living body; what we want to ensure for it is a living soul, and for that "we must see that it is in touch not only with practical politics, but with the very highest and deepest things."

The Need for Immigration. Speeches and statements by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Immigration, as well as other indications, lead to the hope that a progressive immigration policy is on the point of being put into operation in Canada. Mr. Stewart's visit to the West, in order to secure co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments, was a step in the right direction, and it promises to have practical results. We hope the forthcoming visit of Mr. Amery to Ottawa will be followed by a working arrangement between the Dominion and the British Governments for the mutual encouragement and assistance of settlement in Canada.

Except in those rare cases where political prejudices are allowed too great play, there is general agreement amongst Canadians as to the vital importance of immigration on an extensive scale within the next few years. In spite of the keen bid which Australia is at present making for British settlers, we know from the enquiries that reach us that there are plenty of competent men and women in the Old Country for whom Canada and its opportunities present a strong attraction. The sooner Canada sets herself actively at work to secure these, the better.

* * *

Welsh Coal for Canada. The miners' strikes in the United States and Canada have given a stimulus to the export of British coal to the Dominion. The Welsh trade is, of course, that principally affected, and the authorities concerned and others have been strongly advising the purchase of coal from the Welsh fields. This has been urged by some, not merely as a means of meeting a temporary shortage, but as a foundation for building up a permanent trade, as an alternative to the continued importation of coal from the United States. "It is," points out the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, "the opportunity of British coal shippers. Vessels are now available, and for some years to come are likely to be available for carrying on a British coal business with this country. The more that Britain can increase her exports here, the more Canada is likely to increase her exports to Britain, for the rise in sterling is favourable for the sale of Canadian products in the United Kingdom."

How much room there is for development in this direction may be gauged from the fact that in the twelve months ending March last the total importation of coal from the United Kingdom was only 5,193 tons (compared with 1,481 in 1920-21), against 17,162,897 tons (compared with 20,245,347) from the United States. The potentialities of South Wales as a field for Canadian products are discussed by Mr. A. B. Muddiman, the Acting Trade Commissioner at Bristol, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of August 26.

* * *

British Columbia Re-discovered. The Agent-General of British Columbia has returned to London, after a 2,000-mile tour in the Province he so ably represents, full of fresh enthusiasm for its infinite variety, its vast expanses of virgin territory, and the magnificent opportunities they offer to settlers. In the interview which we publish on another page, Mr. Wade speaks over and over again of the fresh surprises which his tour of Central British Columbia presented even to those so familiar with the Province as himself and the Ministers and officials who accompanied him.

Mr. Wade has come back impressed more than ever with the fact that British Columbia is not only a great mineral, timber, fish, and fruit country, but one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest, of the mixed farming Provinces of the Dominion. Its agricultural development, indeed, is only at an early stage. By the adoption of an active immigration policy, such as Mr. Wade has in view, it will be rapidly pushed forward. In that development British man-power and money-power should play the main part.

Canadian Mountaineering. The climbing of Mount Robson, which we chronicled last week, is no mean feat. It is, in fact, only the second time on record that the monarch of the Rockies, 13,068 feet high, has been conquered. On this occasion Mr. Windsor Putnam, of San Francisco, reached the summit in company with Jack Hargreaves, the first Canadian guide to do so. It is nine years since the first ascent was accomplished in July, 1913, when the successful mountaineers were Col. W. W. Foster, of Vancouver; Mr. A. H. McCarthy, of New York; with Conrad Kain, one of the best-known of the Rockies' Swiss guides.

Some successful mountaineering has been accomplished this year by the members of the Alpine Club of Canada, of which Col. Foster has been elected president. The annual camp was held last month in the heart of the Rockies, 45 miles from Banff. The main camp was in Palliser Pass, and there was an outlying camp at North Kananaskis Pass, eight miles farther on. Six new ascents were made: Mounts Queen Mary, King Albert, Birdwood, Tipperary, Smuts, and Maude. A trip of exploration was also made into a region almost unknown over the Sir Douglas glacier to the sharp col between it and Mount Robertson and on to Burstall Lakes. The only known records of previous crossings are those of Warre and Vavasour in 1843 and Captain Palliser in 1859 or 1860.

* * *

Advertising Canadian Manufactures. Apart from the display of Canada's natural products and reserves of raw material, the *Canadian Export Pioneer* puts in a plea for advertising the Dominion's manufacturing industries at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, by means of the cinematograph, as providing a fuller and more effective means of presentation to the public than any possible display of samples. The *Pioneer* suggests that when the authorities at Ottawa have decided to participate in the Exhibition, as it may be expected they will, the Department of Trade and Commerce should consider, in consultation with the C.M.A. and other industrial organisations, the question of preparing suitable films upon an adequate scale.

Many buyers in England, it points out, are not readily persuaded to consider Canada as a possible supplier of manufactured goods, because they are quite ignorant of the Dominion's industrial development. Thousands of such business men will visit the Empire Exhibition simply out of curiosity. In that mood they can be taught an effective lesson about Canadian industries, not by showing them a few samples, but by an interesting revelation on the screen of facts and figures, as well as pictures, of Canadian manufacturing operations. The films for the Exhibition might afterwards be distributed for use by the Canadian Trade Commissioners in various countries, who at present are supplied with little or no material enabling them to stimulate the interest of importers in buying from the Dominion.

* *

FLOWERS FOR CANADIAN GRAVES AT BUXTON.

On Sunday, September 17, a memorial service is to be held at the Buxton Cemetery over the graves of the Canadian soldiers buried there.

Mrs. Gertrude Dent, of Buxton (who was formerly representative at Buxton for the Canadian Red Cross Society, and is now a Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society) suggests that some Canadian residents in England might like to make small contributions towards placing flowers or wreaths on the Canadian graves on the occasion of the service.

This seems an excellent suggestion; and the Editor of *Canada* is pleased to accede to a request that he should receive small subscriptions for this purpose, which will be forwarded to Mrs. Dent. It is suggested that individual subscriptions should be limited to 5s. These should be received by us not later than Wednesday, September 13.

* *

Subscribers who take an interest in "CANADA," and who would like their friends to see the journal, are invited to communicate with the Publisher. If the addresses of friends are supplied we will gladly forward specimen copies.

GOVERNMENT'S TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

Prime Minister on Canada's Needs.

Outlining the general programme of the Government at the autumn meetings campaign at Toronto, the Prime Minister emphasised three main points, viz., the necessity for less Government interference, more immigration, and closer union between Liberals and Progressives with this object.

Mr. King said: "With a national debt of over $2,340,000,000 and a population under 9,000,000, the less we have of any government that can possibly be avoided, and the more immigration, the better for the State and every taxpayer in the State."

He criticised the recent course adopted by various Provinces during the last few years of trying to pass responsibility on to the Federal Government, especially the Western Provinces. While exhibiting impatience at constitutional safeguards for the rights of contracts, and reserving such matters for their own exclusive jurisdiction, they seemed anxious to look to the Federal Government for aid in such matters as the fuel famine and unemployment troubles. With regard to strikes, he urged the Provinces to exercise full responsibilities, without undue leaning on the Federal authorities.

CANADIAN MINISTERS AT GENEVA.
Hon. E. Lapointe (left) and Hon. W. S. Fielding.
("*Times*" *photograph.*)

With the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, the Prime Minister urged the necessity of greater immigration, and sounded a warning with regard to the Oriental problem. He declared that the Government would encourage immigration, especially British, but only such British immigrants as would be ready to engage in agricultural work or household help. He did not (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) indicate any programme whereby Canada might secure a portion of the British emigration now going to Australia and other Dominions, but simply promised that his Government would encourage such immigration.

* *

Nine men were killed and 17 injured in an explosion at the Dunsmuir Mine, Cumberland, Vancouver Island, last week.

Lord Byng is bringing back to Ottawa, as souvenirs of his visit to the Yukon, an address on a white caribou skin and several gold nuggets.

"The volume of employment is undoubtedly on the upgrade," states Mr. R. A. Rigg, the newly appointed director of the Canadian Employment Service. "Business is recovering, unquestionably. We have touched the bottom of the valley, and we have begun to climb."

In the windows of the Ontario Government Office, 163 Strand, London; the Canadian Pacific Offices, 62-65 Charing Cross; and the Canadian National Railways, 17-19 Cockspur Street, may be seen some fine samples of plums grown in the Province of Ontario.

PROMOTING IMMIGRATION.

Big Scheme Before Dominion Government.

A scheme for settlement on 10,000,000 acres within ten years in different parts of the Dominion is before the Government (says the Exchange Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent). The promoters have subscribed a million and a half for the purpose of promoting immigration.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and of Immigration, who recently returned from a tour of investigation of immigration needs and conditions, is engaged in the consideration of two propositions intended to increase and improve the immigration movement into Canada, especially from Britain. The first proposition contemplates co-operation between the Federal and Provincial, and possibly the municipal, authorities, the latter two attending to local conditions, looking after the arrival and destinations of the newcomers, assisting them to secure the best locations, following up their future progress, and assisting with advice and in other ways when necessary, and having an annual conference with the Ottawa authorities in whom is vested immigration work. A further proposal is to bring boys and girls in their 'teens to Canada, place them under a contract system in rural homes, for education in agricultural and domestic service, there being at present a strong demand for such, especially in Eastern Canada. The selection or rejection of the less desirable, depending on times and conditions, is still adhered to as a guiding principle (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), although there are indications that the authorities will lessen the restrictions, following the recent advice of Lord Shaw at Winnipeg, that Canada must not demand higher than the average qualifications of citizenship from immigrants.

Demand for Relaxation of Restrictions.

Speaking at a meeting of Jews at Winnipeg, Mr. S. W. Jacobs, Liberal M.P. for one of the Montreal divisions, declared that he was wholly out of sympathy with the Government in its immigration policy, and would vote for any party, Liberal, Conservative, Farmer, or Labour, that would relax the present restrictions (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). He added: "It is ridiculous to think that thousands of immigrants knocking at the door of Canada who would become potential contributors to the liquidation of the country's debt and tax burdens are denied admittance. The Government appears to have gone mad, and I shudder to think of the consequences if this near-sighted policy is not 'scrapped.' Canada is in dire need of more population to develop her unlimited resources and stimulate new and established industries. We cannot afford to ignore the industrial advancement of the country and become purely agriculturists."

Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of *The Times*, in an article on "The New Canada," says: "What Canada needs more than anything else is population. She needs a strong immigration policy, together with the widest possible advertisement of what she has to offer. Her empty spaces are calling for settlers. She has less than three people to the square mile, whereas her neighbour across the border has 35, and the Japanese across the Pacific have more than 300."

* *

The German Government has refused to recognise the Canadian visa as authority for the passage of immigrants across Germany to Canada, and insists on a British Government visa instead.

Norfolk farmers are calling for the immediate removal of the Canadian cattle embargo, on the ground that they have grown large quantities of root crops, which are in danger of being wasted.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Howard.—At the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on August 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman I. Howard, 410 Lake Shore Avenue, Centre Island—a daughter.

Meakins.—On August 29, to Dorothy, the wife of Professor Jonathan Meakins, Edinburgh—a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

Gillon—Wilson.—At 171 Arlington Street, Winnipeg, on August 16, by the Rev. Andrew Roddan, John Gillon, Rorketon, Manitoba, to Christina Seggie Finnie, daughter of the late Mrs. Wilson, and of Hugh Wilson, 430 Young Street, Winnipeg (late of Galashiels).

Moorhouse—Pemberton.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on August 17, by the Rev. Canon Hedley, Helen Tudor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. C. Pemberton, to Lt.-Colonel Walter Norwood Moorhouse, D.S.O., elder son of H. H. Moorhouse, Esq., M.D., and of Toronto.

Pearston—Springer.—At All Saints', Winnipeg, Manitoba, on August Gordon M'Gregor Pearston to Frances Isadore (Dora), of Boissevain, Manitoba.

Smith—Clark.—At Winnipeg, on August 26, Howard Stanley Smith, Winnipeg, to Mary Leslie, youngest daughter of John Clark, builde Anstruther.

DEATHS.

Gossip.—At Essondale, British Columbia, on August 10, Walter Munde Gossip, eldest son of the late Robert Gossip, Edinburgh.

Phelps.—On August 31, at Rivermead, Iffley, Oxford, Joseph Francis Phel priest, aged 83 years, beloved husband of Fanny Harriot Phelps. (Newfoundland papers please copy.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA RE-DISCOVERED.

Agent-General Surprised by Revelations of 2,000 Mile Tour.

MR. FRED C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia, returned to London last week, having been absent since May 18 last, on an extensive tour of the Pacific Province.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* at his office in British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W., on Monday, Mr. Wade said:—

"During my stay in our Province I travelled over 2,000 miles by motor-car, boat, or railway, and addressed various meetings in Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Vernon, Kelowna, Terrace, and other centres. I made the visit in pursuance of the settled policy of the Provincial Government that the Ag[illegible] General should go over once in two years, in order to keep in touch with the latest developments, and to discuss outstanding matters and departmental details with members of the Cabinet and administrative officials.

Need for Vigorous Immigration Policy.

"As to conditions in the Province generally, and particularly in the cities, what has impressed me most on every hand is the necessity for an unusually vigorous immigration policy, to be carried out with a view to making up for the time lost during the war, and to tone up the somewhat anæmic condition of the valleys, due to lack of settlement. The Government is now determined to do everything possible to bring about as rapidly as possible such an influx of settlers as can be satisfactorily absorbed, and it has already adopted two lines of action to that end—(1) To obtain and tabulate information from every section of the Province regarding the amount and class of labour it has need for, and to keep this office in England informed as to the existing situation from month to month; (2) to provide such machinery that every immigrant on arrival shall at once be placed under official care and supervision and be aided by disinterested advice in establishing himself and be safeguarded, so far as is possible, from injudicious outlay or imposition. My first duty upon my return will be to consult with the Colonial Office as to co-operation in a systematic scheme of emigration to British Columbia, suitable to its requirements, and to get such scheme to work as soon as possible."

Mr. Wade went on to speak in enthusiastic terms of the delight and surprise he had experienced during the long tour of inspection he had made in company with the Minister of Public Works Hon. Dr. W. Sutherland), the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. E. D. Barrow), the Attorney-General (Hon. A. M. Manson), the Chairman of the Settlement Board (Colonel Davies), and the deputies of the Departments.

"We went through the mining districts," said Mr. Wade, "around the Portland Canal, through the whole interior of the Province from Prince Rupert to Prince George, and through the Cariboo country, via Quesnel and Soda Creek, returning via Ashcroft to Vancouver. Later on, as the guest of Mr. Peters, the Western general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I went through the Okanagan and Kettle Valley areas. During our Portland Canal tour we went by motor boat to see the Premier Mine, on Stuart Arm; the Dolly Varden and other mining properties, on Alice Arm; and the great copper mine at Anyox; and on the way up the coast to the pulp mills at Ocean Falls. One result of my visit will be the exhibition in London, in the near future, of specimens of all the ores found in Northern Central British Columbia.

"A Revelation."

"Although," said Mr. Wade, "I had visited the centre of the Province before by rail, I had never previously had the advantage of getting away from main thoroughfares and seeing it by motor boat and motor car, and the result has been a delightful surprise—indeed, a revelation, for, apart from the more or less settled British Columbia as already known, and the Great Peace River Empire beyond, there is, I found, another Great Central Empire which is as yet even little known by residents in the Province themselves—a fine territory utterly unknown elsewhere. What we saw completely revolutionised previous ideas. Largely because the names of such districts as Cassiar, Omineca, and Cariboo have in the past been always so closely and almost solely identified with mining propositions, their agricultural possibilities were little thought of, or even dreamt of, and it will take some time yet to change their reputation from that of a mining to that of a great mixed farming area. For hundreds of miles by motor along splendid roads so excellent that through the Cariboo we made over 220 miles in a day we passed through light timber, open valleys, great alder-bottomed areas, and a country covered with pea-vine and vetch, rich in nutritious grasses, and gaily decorated with all the wild flora for which British Columbia is so famous. We passed through the Skeena and Bulkeley Valleys and the wide expanse of the Nechaco, and down the old Cariboo road, through smiling valleys with [illegible] wherever the eye could reach. Side journeys were taken [illegible] Francois Lake, Cheslatta Lake, Ootsa Lake, and Fraser L[illegible] was passed on the way east.

"Beyond all things, in common with the rest of the Gove[illegible]ment party, I was convinced that British Columbia is not onl[illegible] a great mineral, timber, fish, and fruit country, but one of th[illegible] greatest—if not the greatest—mixed farming Provinces in [illegible] Dominion of Canada; and it is to be noted that, while in 19[illegible] our fish product was over $15,000,000, mining $[illegible], and lumber $70,000,000, our agricultural output was represented [illegible] $95,000,000. I see by a recent report of the Minister of A[illegible]culture that 50,000 additional acres were brought into cul[illegible]tion last year; indeed, it is only a matter of time for agricultu[illegible] to become our premier industry. Again, remember that the fi[illegible] orchard in British Columbia was planted but a few years [illegible] and it is significant that last year our Province produced more apples than did the great Province of Ontario, where orchards have been bearing for 150 years.

"The trip through the Okanagan Valley was a source of constant delight. This valley—150 miles long, with the main line of the Canadian Pacific on the north, extending to the foot of Okanagan Lake—appeared to me to be as nearly an earthly paradise as it is possible to conceive. Leaving Mr. Peters's car, we visited by motor a great many of the orc[illegible] in this valley and along its benches, and were most hospitably received. At Kelowna, off the warm sandy beaches of the lake, a regatta was in progress, which, for the varied excellence of the aquatic sport, the smart appearance of the company, and the refinement in evidence all around, rivalled Henley or the notable resorts of the Riviera. In the grounds of the mammoth hotel at Penticton we saw people dancing in the evening under trees lighted up with lanterns and stimulated by an orchestra worthy of London. At Naramatta, Peachland, Summerland, Salmon Arm, and Creston, and in all the fruit centres, the inhabitants appeared to be happy and contented. The most striking feature of the Okanagan Valley to me is that, notwithstanding the criticisms sometimes heard as to the fitness of the British immigrant as a settler, this most prosperous of all the valleys is British from end to end.

JUNCTION OF THE UPPER NECHACO AND NECHACO RIVERS.

Prosperity in Cities.

"In all the cities there were evidences of prosperity. V[illegible]couver, especially in the Kerrisdale and Dunbar districts, [illegible]aged in an era of house building that recalls the days before the war. The streets are almost chock-a-block with motor[illegible] Victoria never looked more beautiful, and is attracting tourist travel as never before. Prince Rupert will benefit by th[illegible] development of the great interior region to which [illegible] been made. New Westminster is growing rapidly with the development of the Fraser Valley. There is a distinct re[illegible] in mining activities throughout the Province. Between 1915 and 1919 the product of industry has expanded from $73,[illegible] to $243,000,000, and the number of plants from 1,007 to [illegible] All that is needed is a vigorous immigration policy to fill [illegible] almost countless valleys with farms and develop our [illegible] natural resources."

(*Other photog*[illegible]

OBITUARY.

At Moncton.—Mr. A. E. Killam (88), for many years representative of Westmoreland County in the Provincial Legislature. At Doaktown.—Col. G. W. Mersereau (70), who recruited the 132nd Battalion, and went overseas as O.C. in 1916, being later commandant at Etaples. At St. John. Mr. Joseph M. Morris.

At Quebec.—Mr. F. X. Drouin, K.C., retired Judge of the Superior Court of the Province.

At Montreal.—Mr. C. Fred Birks (77), as the result of a fall, a brother of Mr. Henry Birks, of Henry Birks and Sons, and formerly connected with the Belding Corticelli Co., Ltd.; Mr. D. R. Murphy, K.C. (60), Attorney to the Quebec Liquor Commission; Mrs. John Young (95), relict of the Hon. John Young, who was known as "father of the port of Montreal," and was Minister of Public Works in the Hincks-Taché Cabinet (Lady Aylmer is a daughter and Mme. Philippe Roy, of Paris, a granddaughter).

At Ottawa.—Mr. T. J. T. Pattison, who came from England when 18, and founded the *Pontiac Advance* in 1872, moving to Ottawa in 1900.

At Toronto.—Capt. John A. MacDonald (77), latterly agent for the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co., and in the Archives Department; Mrs. Thomas Bengough.

At Lindsay, Ont.—Mr. Justice Hugh McMillan (73), who formerly practised law at Guelph. At Collingwood.—Mr. Fred W. Churchill (63), C.P.R. Agent.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Thomas G. Wynn, a native of Berkshire, formerly Chief Inspector of the Provincial Police; Mr. B. Sheridan Burchell (44), familiarly known as "Sherry." At Victoria.—Dr. Angus W. Kenning (56), formerly with the Hudson's Bay Co. At Chilliwack.—Mr. W. K. McLeod (66), for many years Editor of the *Argus*, St. Mary's, Ont.

* *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The "Ups and Downs in Canada" of a settler and his wife are described in a series of brief chatty letters to his mother, by Victor H. Ricci (Morland, Amersham, Bucks; 1s. 6d.). These are published in the hope that his experience may be of advantage to others. The writer strongly urges "all those who have grit and determination to win out—all those who desire to own their own home and win independence—to come to Canada."

Canon Scott's War Experiences.

"The Great War as I Saw It," by Canon Frederick George Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Senior Chaplain, First Canadian Division, C.E.F. (Toronto: F. D. Goodchild Co.; $3), is one of the most "human" of the many war books published. It does not lose, but gains, from the fact that it is his own experiences that Canon Scott relates. He "got into" the war at the earliest possible moment in 1914, and arrived back in Quebec on May 4, 1919, after an absence of four years and seven months. During that time Canon Scott won the respect and admiration of the Canadian troops, and, although his narrative is marked by nothing except modesty, no reader of his book can fail to understand why this was the case. The Bishop of Khartoum, who was Deputy Chaplain-General to the Church of England Chaplains in France, in a foreword speaks of the Canon's buoyancy of spirit, which "younger men envied and older men recognised as the sign and fruit of self-forgetfulness, and the inspiration and cheering of others," and says he was "always in the thick of the fighting, bearing almost a charmed life, ignoring any suggestion that he should be posted to a softer job 'further back.'" The experiences which Canon Scott describes were of the most varied character, and their narration, always vivid, is often moving, and frequently amusing. He uses them, in his own words, as "a lens through which the great and glorious deeds of our men may be seen by others." His aim has been to "reproduce something of the atmosphere in which our glorious men played their part in the deliverance of the world." In that he has been entirely successful. All royalties received from the sale of the book, it should added, are to be given to the Red Cross Society for the benefit of tubercular soldiers.

* *

Judgment in the case of Mr. D. C. Macarow, late general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, was to be given in Montreal this week, after being postponed from August 24.

Mrs. Nichol, the young war widow, who came into a fortune of £25,000 on the death of her husband, a member of the Canadian Forestry Corps in France during the war, was married in Glasgow last week to a hammerman in the employment of the Caledonian Railway Company.

Eighty thousand children are being fed by Canada in the famine areas of Saratov, Russia, and 55 Canadian kitchens are in operation in this area, 45 of which have been established through the Canadian "Save the Children Fund" organisation and 10 through the British organisation with cash gift from individuals or organisations in Canada

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Tendencies at Ottawa.

"The presence in the Dominion Parliament of three well-defined parties may be only a phase in the evolution of the Canadian political situation; but the public interest upon the whole did not suffer during the past session from the composition of the House of Commons. The experiment that ended in disaster in Winnipeg worked pretty well at Ottawa. . . . The situation at Ottawa may not be altogether satisfactory. It can hardly be permanent. But it is greatly to be preferred to a two-party system which ignores the realities; and it will undoubtedly persist until a re-alignment makes it again possible for two parties to give adequate representation to the conflict of principles and policies which is going forward in Canada. The events of the past session may have brought this re-alignment a step nearer, but it can hardly be said to be yet within the domain of politics. The difficulties in the way of a fusion of the Liberal elements in the various groups—there are some Liberals in the official Conservative Party—are very real even though they are largely sentimental in character; and perhaps nothing will bring them together until the Conservatives of all groups come together and seize power. A good stiff dose of reactionary legislation and administration may be necessary before the Progressives and the real Liberals find themselves forced by the pressure of events into the same camp. But the trend in this direction is inevitable though the development may be so slow as not to be readily perceptible."
—*Manitoba Free Press.*

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER "EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA" PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Well-Balanced Immigration Policy.

"What we want is a well-balanced immigration policy whereby both producers (farmers) and consumers (urban workers) are brought into this country. Labour is opposed to bringing in more city workers because it believes that it will tend to lower wages, but it is quite willing that farmers should be encouraged to settle here because this would increase the production of farm products, and thus tend to lower the cost of living. Normally we export about $80,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Most of this goes to Europe. If the people who consume these products were transferred to this country it would obviously be to the benefit of Canadian farmers. The trouble is not that we have too many farmers but that we have not enough consumers in our towns and cities."—*Canadian Countryman* (Toronto).

Brief and Breezy.

"It is denied that golf makes criminals of men. That may be, but it certainly is criminal the way some of us play golf."—*Guelph Herald.*

"Judging from the number of Canadian officials and Ministers in Europe, or about to leave for there, the people who say we have no interest in external affairs don't know what they' talking about."—*Ottawa Journal.*

"From present indications it will probably be a long tim before 'O Canada' displaces 'The Maple Leaf,' whateve critics may say either of the literary form or music of th latter."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"The *North Bay Nugget* fears that the substitution of th automobile for the horse will be a bad thing for the poet Goldwin Smith, if our memory serves us well, expected to s the last poet, the last horse, and the last woman."—*To* *Globe*

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

While *en route* to Ottawa from their tour of Western Canada, their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy and staff will spend a few days at Jasper Park, in the Rockies, on the Canadian National Railways.

* *

The Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Mrs. Béland, upon their return to Ottawa from a trip through the Western Provinces, were, on August 18, presented by the Premier and his colleagues in the Cabinet with a handsome silver service.

The Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals, has undergone a slight operation in Montreal. Mr. Kennedy's illness is not regarded as likely to have any serious after-effects.

* *

Sir Robert and Lady Borden have been paying visits in Nova Scotia recently.

* *

The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, sails for Canada on the 16th inst.

* *

Sir Richard Squires and the Hon. W. R. Warren have returned to London from the Continent.

Sir Campbell Stuart, the managing director of *The Times*, has tendered his resignation as managing editor of the *Daily Mail*.

* *

Sir Donald Mann arrived from Toronto by the *Montcalm* last Saturday. He is at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Lady de Blaquiere has left Murray Bay, P.Q., for a trip to British Columbia, accompanied by her brother, Mr. William Desbarats, of Montreal.

* *

The Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, is in London, and is staying at Ivanhoe Hotel.

* *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, returns to London this week from a visit to the Continent.

* *

Sir Patrick McGrath, managing director and editor of the *Evening Herald*, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who is in London to carry out research work for the Newfoundland Government in connection with the Labrador boundary question, is at the Grand Hotel.

* *

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, will sail from Montreal on September [illegible] in the *Montcalm* for Liverpool, *en route* for Geneva, where he will attend the International Labour Conference in connection with the League of Nations.

* *

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, who is now in Toronto in consultation with members of the Government and departmental officials regarding emigration and other matters appertaining to his office, is expected back in London early in October.

Lord Beaverbrook has gone to Constantinople, with a view, it is understood, to proceeding to Angora, the headquarters of the Kemalists.

* *

A cablegram received on Wednesday morning by the London office of the B[illegible] of Montreal, from its headquarters in Montreal, indicated that Mr. R. B. Angus was very weak and was taking hardly any nourishment, though his vitality was maintained.

MR. R. B. ANGUS.

* *

Professor William Caldwell, of McGill University, was the preacher at the evening service at Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead, last Sunday.

* *

The Bishop in Jerusalem and Mrs. MacInnes sailed in the *Victorian* for Montreal last week. The Bishop will attend the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, at Portland, Oregon, and afterwards will make an extended tour through the States and Eastern Canada.

* *

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, will arrive in England this week. He will stay only a day or two before proceeding to the Continent. Afterwards he will lecture twice in London, Lord Milner presiding at one of these lectures. Dr. Grenfell has promised to address the Congregational Union of England and Wales at their autumnal session.

* *

Dr. Brysson Cunningham, editor of the *Dock and Harbour Authority*, left Liverpool last week in the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain*. He is going to attend the Convention of the American Association of Port Authorities to be held [illegible] Toronto on September 14, 15, and 16, as representative of the British ports at the Convention, and will deliver a series of lectures on the methods of handling cargo in Great Britain.

Mr. [illegible], of Toronto, is at the Kingsley Hotel, London, W.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Candee leave London [illegible] Hotel.

Professor Milner, of Toronto University, has returned to Canada after visiting the Continent.

Mr. A. J. Benoit (Liberal) has been elected Federal M.P. for St. John and Iberville, Q[illegible]

* *

Brigadier-General B. R. Hepburn [illegible] been appointed chairman of the General Petroleum Company, of Trinidad.

Mr. H. B. Shaw, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, is [illegible] arrive in [illegible] October.

Sir Charles and Lady Wakefield and Mr. Harold Spender were among the departures from Liverpool by the *Adriatic* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. C. D. Schurman, Inspector of Branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia, returned to Toronto by the *Empress of Britain* last week.

Mr. E. C. Macleod, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has returned to London from a holiday spent at Walton-on-the-Naze and Eastbourne.

Mrs. Robert Loring has returned to the Hyde Park Hotel from a motor tour in Scotland, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackay and Mrs. Bosworth.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Andania* this week included Mr. R. H. Ferguson, Mr. S. Magill, Mrs. R. J. Allan, Mr. James Fox, Senator and Mrs. Jules Tessier, Mrs. J. R. Giroux, Mr. Charles Hunt, and Mrs. T. Stuart Bailey.

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Canada* last Monday included Mr. and Mrs. S. Allenby, Mr. H. K. Balcombe, Mr. D. C. Cameron, Mr. H. Duxbury, Mr. J. Pilkington, Mr. H. Rayner, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winterton, Mr. F. Mellor, Mr. G. W. Parry, and Mr. J. Withington.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, M.D., D.Sc., President of the Royal Society, and Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford, has accepted an invitation extended to him by General Sir Arthur Currie, through Dr. R. F. Ruttan, to attend the formal opening of the McGill Biological Building at Montreal in October.

* *

Sir Gilbert Parker left in the *Homeric* on August 30 for New York to deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Chautauqua Society. Sir Gilbert's lectures, 12 in number, will be entitled "Books and the Man," and will be delivered in the Eastern cities. He expects to be back early in November. At Sout[illegible] prior to his departure [illegible] stated that h[illegible] novel on modern Canadian life.

* *

The Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.A., M.C., who was chaplain of Talbot House, Poperinghe, during the war, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of All Hallows, Barking, in Great Tower Street, London, E.C., with [illegible] to the making of a training centre [illegible] chaplains and others who are giving themselves to the [illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Bedford Shire Horse Society's Show, at Bedford.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street Baths, Southwark.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Opening of the International Photographers' Exhibition, Prince's Galleries (till 15th).

SEPTEMBER 12.—Buckinghamshire Agricultural and Horse Show at Buckingham.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Doncaster Races, St. Leger Day.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Oban Gathering (2 days).

SEPTEMBER 13.—Rugby and Dunchurch Agricultural Show, at Rugby.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Suffolk Horse Society's Show, at Ipswich.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Royal and Central Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association's Show, Aylesbury.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Cricket: Champion County v. Rest of England, at Oval.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Highland Games, at Inverness (2 days).

SEPTEMBER 23.—National Band Contests, at Crystal Palace.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Mr. W. H. Malkin, who is staying at Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W., will return to British Columbia by the *Empress of France* on September 21.

* *

Dr. J. R. Currie, a distinguished medical graduate of Glasgow University, and a senior medical officer of the Scottish Board of Health, has been appointed to the Chair of Preventive Medicine in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Melita* on August 31 included Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Allen, Mr. J. H. Baker, Mr. C. Capp, Rev. H. C. Chester-Martin, Major and Mrs. C. N. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hayman, Mr. S. Hughes, Mr. W. H. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody, Brigadier-General H. Nanton, Mr. H. O'Reilly, Mr. W. A. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pearce, Mr. E. Small, Dr. P. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montcalm* last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. H. Ashcroft, Mr. P. Baxter, Mrs. F. H. Bell, Miss E. I. Biggar, Mr. L. A. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carter, Mr. Hugh D. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Miss E. Ford-Smith, Mr. Keith W. Grand, Rev. E. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. H. S. and Miss Higman, Mr. G. E. Johnson, Mr. A. W. Knox, Mr. A. D. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pollard, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Whitelaw, Colonel W. Beattie, Mr. H. Greenall, Mr. J. N. Mowbray.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Canopic* last Saturday included Dr. F. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Angell-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. K. Baxter, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. H. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Calhoun, Dr. and Mrs. A. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fullerton, Mr. G. W. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hinchcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde, Mr and Mrs E. A. Learmouth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Magor, Mr. C. Marris, Dr. C. E. Martin, Rev J. B. and Mrs. Parry, Dr. J. E. Rhodes, Miss R. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ryder, Mr. H. D. Sedgewick, Mrs. W. and Miss Slack, Rev. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilkinson.

The departures for Quebec from Liverpool by the *Empress of Britain* on September 1 included Mr. C. A. Allen, Mr. M. P. Beaudry, Mr. W. A. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Alan Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bruce, Mr. H. W. Dorken, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Gilmour, Lady Gordon, Mrs. J. A. Gunn, Dean Starr, Mr. W. R. Hobbs, Mr. J. M. Husband, the Misses B. M. and A. L. Jarvis, Mr. Stephen L. Jones, Mr. T. P. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vernon McKenzie, Mr. E. E. Pool, Mr. C. D. Schurman, Mr. L. W. Simms, Mr. C. S. Simpson, Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, M.P.

* *

The arrivals from Canada by the *Empress of Scotland* on August 30 included Mr. D. Banks, Mr. A. Burt, Mr. F. C. and Misses Crompton, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. H. M. Garrison, Mr. C. Germain, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Jacques, Mrs. G. A. King, Mr. Cyrille Lacroix, Mr. O. Langlois, Mrs. F. A. Merrick, Mr. K. H. Nathan, Mrs. E. R. Peacock, Mr. J. A. Russell, Mr. M. S. Stevenson, Mr. G. Parsons, Mr. W. Hopps, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bickford, Mr. J. B. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lafontaine, Dr. J. P. Mackie, Mr. Livingstone Walker.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Victorian* on August 31 included, besides the Canadian cricket team, Mrs. J. S. Allan, Major-General L. Watcherley, Mr. F. Biggar, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Billings, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. J Ferrier, Mrs. O. Goodenham, Mr. J. S. Guest, Rev. A. Hinton, Mr. J. H. Ince, Mr. A. M. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McMillan, Mr. H. A. McTaggart, Mr. M. H. Mitchell, Mr. G. R. Parkin and Lady Parkin, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Perring, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Porter, the Misses Rowell, Mr. O. Simard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Slack, Mr. F. A. Upjohn, Dr. W. A. Waldo, Mr. Wilson.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Helen Falkenberg, daughter of the Baroness Falkenberg, of Quebec, to Mr. Norman Brown, of Portland, Me., has been arranged to take place on September 27, at the English Cathedral in Quebec.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Brown, Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Mr. Charles W. Ilsley, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Ilsley, Westmount. The marriage will take place early in October.

* *

The marriage of Miss Ruth Manhire, daughter of Mrs. F. Charles Manhire, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, to Mr. Gordon A. Aird, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Aird, of Westmount, took place on August 29 at the Union Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

* *

Mrs. John W. Murray, of Milton, Ont., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Margaret Elizabeth (Bessie), to Mr. Roger Hall Ptolemy, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel W. H Ptolemy, Milton, Ont.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on August 16, the Bishop of Columbia united in marriage Lucy Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Deans Little, of Victoria, to Dr. Norman Williamson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson, of Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Bowland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Bowland, to Mr. Nigel B. F. Cobb, son of the late Rev. Dr. Cobb and Mrs. Cobb, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place this month.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—" The Way of an Eagle."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—" The Broken Wing."

GARRICK, Charing Cross.—" The Man in Dress Clothes" (Seymour Hicks).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—" East of Suez."

KINGSWAY, Great Queen Street.—" The Limpet."

LYCEUM, Strand.—" Old Bill, M.P."

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—" Bluebeard's 8th Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnel).

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—" The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—" Loyalties" and " Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—" Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Nations' Food Exhibition (till 26th).

The marriage of Miss Alice Florence Holder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Holder, of Montreal, to Dr. J. H. Condon, of Montreal, son of Mrs. J. H. Condon, of Mifflinburg, Pa., is to take place on September 14, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, in Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Taschereau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine C. Taschereau, of Quebec, to Mr. Paul Rodier, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Rodier, of Westmount, Que., will take place on September 26, at the Basilica.

* *

The marriage took place on August 14, at Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, of Herbert Turner, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, "West Bay," Esquimalt, to Cicely, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. S. Simmonds, Victoria, B.C.

* *

The marriage took place in Belfast on August 22 of Lieut.-Colonel J. Hanna McCormick, D.S.O., Irish Police Battalion, 2nd West Belfast, and late of the 27th City of Winnipeg Infantry Battalion and 1st C.M. Regiment, Lloydminster, Sask., to Miss Eveline Campbell, Islan Vale, Co. Down, Ireland. The wedding was attended by the headquarters staff o the C1 Division of Police, also a guard honour from the colonel's battalion, which, after the ceremony, formed an arch o bayonets from the church porch for the bridal party. The guard was composed of veterans, wearing their war medals, under Captain G. Ledlie, M.C., and tw subalterns (Lieuts. Davison and Munro) As a lieutenant in the 27th Canadian Bat talion, Colonel McCormick won his D.S. at Lens on August 22, 1917, being reco mended for the Victoria Cross at the time. He previously served in South Africa, to 1902. The honeymoon is being spent Derbyshire.

BUMPER CROP IN SIGHT ON THE PRAIRIES.

"Manitoba Free Press's" Greatly Increased Estimate.

THE Toronto correspondent of *The Times* says, under date September 2:-

"The country has been startled by a statement in *Manitoba Free Press* that the Western wheat crop this year will reach 371,000,000 bushels from a total acreage of 21,471,000 acres. This estimate exceeds by ten million the famous crop of 1915.

"It has apparently been discovered as harvesting proceeds, and the yield per acre is more clearly established, that the crop is far greater than had been expected. The previous estimates this year have varied from 297,000,000 bushels to 350,000,000. The *Free Press* estimates the total yield of all grains in the West at 900,000,000 bushels. Though its wheat estimate is the most sanguine that has been made, unquestionably for many years the *Free Press* report has been more reliable than any other estimates sent out from Western Canada.

The 1922 season shows in marked degree the wonderful recuperative powers of the Prairie Provinces. Over a very large wheat area in Saskatchewan, after unduly delayed seeding, no general rain fell for 99 days, and in spite of this on well-cultivated lands yields have already been threshed that run from 25 to 30 bushels, though these are not general in such districts. The *Free Press* also calls attention to the recovery of the Manitoba section, which suffered tremendous damage from hail in June."

MANITOBA'S NEW CABINET.

Left to Right.—FRONT ROW: Hon. John Bracken, Premier and Minister of Education; Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor (who had just sworn in the new Ministers); Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General.

BACK ROW: Hon. W. R Clubb, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. D. L. McLeod, Provincial Secretary.

[illegible]

Cabled advice received from Ottawa by the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada gives the same wheat crop estimate as the *Manitoba Free Press's* figures.

The Bank of Montreal in London have received the following cable crop report from their head office, Montreal, dated September 2:—

Prairie Provinces.—Large crop of wheat and oats now assured. New wheat moving rapidly; grade exceptionally high; threshing under favourable conditions.

Ontario.—Threshing continues to show good yields; all crops abundant.

Quebec.—Best general crop in years.

Maritimes.—Harvesting delayed by heavy rains.

British Columbia.—Conditions improved, but crops under avera

* *

THE FAMILY BUDGET.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was $10.27 at the beginning of July, as compared with $10.18 for June, 1922, $10.07 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; and $7.42 for July, 1914 (states the August *Labour Gazette*). The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged $[illegible] for July, as compared with $20.7[illegible] for June, 1922; $[illegible] July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920; and $14.17 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number of food at 225.3 in July as compared with 224.5 in June, 1922; 238.6 in July, 1921; 346.8 in July, 1920; and 134.6 in July, 1914.

HONEY FROM QUEBEC.

Effort to Increase Importation to Britain.

Mr. Cyrille Lacroix, an official of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and representing the Federation of Bee Keepers of that Province, is now in England with a view to promoting a greater importation here of the growing product of honey in Quebec, which last year had a value of $15,000,000. The Agent-General of the Province, Col. P. Pelletier, has placed a room in his offices, 38 Kingsway, W.C., at the disposal of Mr. Lacroix, who was seen there last Monday by a representative of *Canada*, to whom he showed some fine samples of the three classes of honey—white, light amber, and brown amber—which are specially graded for shipment overseas, and come packed in tins, jars, or barrels.

"We feel," said Mr. Lacroix, "that as New Zealand, Australian, and Californian honey now finds a market in Britain, there is no reason why our Province, which we believe provides a superior quality, should not find purchasers. Our honey is absolutely pure, and the consignee protected, inasmuch as every shipment is classified and graded by expert Government inspectors, and is guaranteed free from adulteration by sand, chalk, or other ingredients which have sometimes been used by unscrupulous growers to affect the colour and weight of their output. This season Quebec has some 2,000,000 lb. available for shipment, and already I have been able to cable to the Hon. J. E. Caron, our Minister of Agriculture in Quebec, that there is a good prospect for one deal for 1,000,000 lb. being concluded.

"At the forthcoming exhibition of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, to be held at the Agricultural Hall in October, I shall be in charge of an exhibit of the three grades of honey we are prepared to ship, and in the meantime shall be glad to meet here any apiarists or persons interested in the bee industry as producers or commercially."

* *

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among the members of Trade Unions stood at 5.3 as compared with 8.7 at the beginning of June and with 13.2 at the commencement of July, 1921. The employment situation, as indicated by returns from some 6,300 concerns, showed further improvement during June, and again compared favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of last year.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during July than during either June, 1922, or July of last year. There were in existence during the month 22 strikes involving about 15,736 workpeople, with an estimated time loss of 261,240 working days. Three of these strikes were reported as having commenced during July. Two of the strikes commenced prior to July, and one of those comencing during July terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes, involving about 9,726 workpeople on record at the beginning of August.

* *

OIL REFINERY FOR CALGARY.

A draft by-law embodying a proposed agreement between the City of Calgary and the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., to provide for the building of a $2,500,000 oil refinery in East Calgary, has been submitted to the Council of that city.

The new plant will be located in south-east Calgary, in the triangle of land east of the Bow River, formed by that river on the west, the C.P.R. tracks on the east (which adjoin the sub-divisions of Harvetta Heights and Valleyfield), and the Canadian National tracks on the south. It is three miles from the centre of the city, and comprises 108 acres of now waste land. The construction work will employ from 300 to 500 men continuously from six to eight months. After the plant is completed it will employ from 200 to 250 skilled men.

It is provided in the agreement that the value of buil[illegible] and improvements should be fixed for assessment pur[illegible] $2,500,000 for twenty years, and that the annual assessment for that period is to be levied on 10 per cent. of $2,5[illegible]

*

Investigation shows that the 100 registered packages of Canadian mail missed from the Leyland liner *Re*[illegible] arrival at Liverpool on Au[illegible] 14 were take[illegible] the vessel off the Irish coast.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Governor-General's Foot Guards won the Gzowski, Barlow, and Aylmer-Gard trophies at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting. In the Grand Aggregate the N.R.A. medal was won by Sergeant W. A. Hawkins, Toronto.

——The Assessment Commissioner has decided to exempt from assessable income such portion of the salaries of Federal employees as is retained by the Government as superannuation or retirement deduction.

——Owing to changes which are to be made in Notre Dame Cemetery, the body of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably be moved from its present resting place, on the left of the main entrance, and placed opposite the main gates.

TORONTO.—Some interesting information regarding the individual wealth of Ontario is found in the returns to the Government by the Surrogate Court. The value of property left by deceased persons during the last five years amounted to nearly $450,000,000. Succession duties collected by the Province during the same five years' period totalled nearly $19,000,000. In 1921 the amount of assets of estates proved in the Surrogate Court was $107,000,000, which was greater by $40,000,000 than the amount in 1917. Of the 10,934 estates passing through the Surrogate Courts in 1921, 78 were over $100,000, 105 were between $50,000 and $100,000, 220 were between $25,000 and $50,000, 890 were between $10,000 and $25,000, 1,308 were between $5,000 and $10,000, whilst 7,791 were under $5,000.

——Mr. William Meath, Superintendent of the Government Employment Service, now finds it difficult to secure unskilled and semi-skilled labour. "No man who wants to work need be idle," he states.

——The West Indian Regiment Band from Jamaica has been playing at the Canadian National Exhibition.

——An order of the Minimum Wage Board brings needle workers under the provision of the scale applied to the textile industry. This means that no experienced female needle worker of 18 years or over must be paid under $12.50 per week in Toronto; under $11.50 in cities of from 30,000 to 250,000, or under $11 in places of less than 30,000 population.

HAMILTON.—The motor boat *Baby Gar III.*, driven by the owner, Mr. Gar Wood, of Detroit, won the third and final 50-mile heat for the Allison Fisher Trophy here on August 28. The average speed was returned at 41 3-10 miles per hour, which is claimed to be a record.

On August 19 Stoney Creek's new community park was officially opened by the Hon. Frank C. Biggs, Provincial Minister of Public Works.

KINGSTON.—The first three successful candidates from Ontario for the Royal Military College, 1922, were Messrs. H. A. Davis, Toronto; D. D. Gunn, Toronto; and T. R. C. Meighen, Ottawa.

——The yacht *Roamer*, formerly in the service of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada, has arrived at the Royal Military College as a gift from that Department to the institution.

OAKVILLE.—On August 19, 17 of Canada's foremost jumping horses, including four young thoroughbreds and 13 work horses, perished in a fire which completely gutted the stables of Mr. H. C. Cox on his farm here.

PENETANG.—"Holiday House," the big Nordheimer summer home at Penetang, recently taken over by the Girls' Friendly Society, was completely destroyed by fire on August 20

FORT WILLIAM.—A further programme of improvement of lines of the Canadian Pacific in the West was announced here by Mr. D. C. Coleman, Vice-President in charge of western lines. The largest item on the list is the relaying with 100-lb. steel of the double track between Ignace and Kenora. The existing gap on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line will be closed; the line north from Russell will be completed; the first section of 50 miles of the Lanigan northerly line will be fully equipped for traffic; and the grading will be continued east on the branch lines from Consul

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—The seventh biennial convention of the Association of French-Speaking Physicians of North America took place here last week. The Association was founded in Quebec 12 years ago, and the first convention was held two years later.

——The consolidation recently of the manufacturing and distributing resources of the Dominion Oxygen Co., Ltd., and the Natural Electro Products, Ltd., gives Canada one of the largest organisations of its kind on the continent. The business is to be conducted under the name of the Dominion Oxygen Co., Ltd., now operating plants at Montreal and Toronto, and acetylene plants at Merritton, Winnipeg, and Shawinigan Falls. In addition, the company has oxygen and acetylene distributing stations at Hamilton, Windsor, and Quebec.

—— Three of the smaller vessels belonging to the fleet of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine were chartered last month by Eaton-Nelligan Shipping, Limited, to carry pulp wood from ports in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec to Waddington, N.Y., for the Hanna Paper Corporation.

Differences existent for the last four months between the local Shipliners' Union and shipping companies were settled by the former's agreeing to accept the reduced scale of wages offered by the companies in April last. Under this the men will receive 50 cents an hour for day work and 60 cents for night work.

THREE RIVERS.—The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and the St. Maurice Lumber Co., of Three Rivers, recently loaded a steamer with about 1,500 tons of paper destined for Auckland, New Zealand. Several large orders have recently been received by these companies from buyers in the Orient.

BUCKINGHAM.—"The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Sauvé, believes he does me injury when he calls me the head bar-tender of the Province of Quebec," said the Premier (Hon. L. A. Taschereau), in the course of an address here on August 13. "He is mistaken. I am willing to assume the title of head bar-tender of Quebec provided the Quebec Liquor Act continues to act satisfactorily, and the revenues derived by the Government from its operation are applied as now, to further the cause of education, combat tuberculosis, aid agriculture, and give added impetus to the good roads in this Province."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

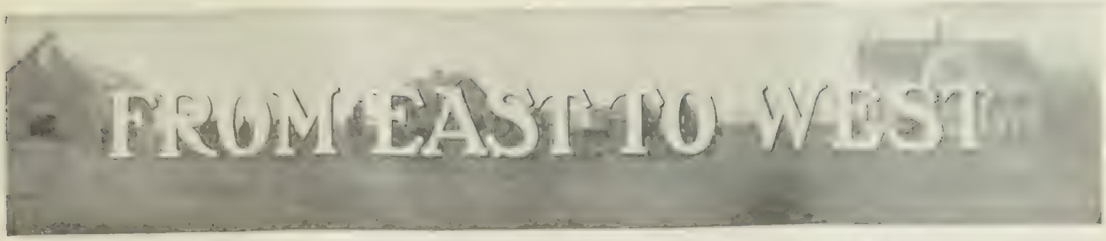
FREDERICTON.—The Premier, Hon. W. E. Foster, has been appointed to represent the New Brunswick Government at the forthcoming meeting of representatives of Maritime Universities to discuss their suggested federation. The University of New Brunswick Senate and other bodies connected with the institution have refused to enter into discussions of the scheme.

——The Hon. James P. Byrne, Attorney-General, represented New Brunswick at the unemployment conference at Ottawa on September 5, when representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments discussed Labour and social problems of the day in Canada.

ST. JOHN.—The City Council has rejected the Mayor's proposition for the sale to the city of the control of the New Brunswick Power Company with its street railway, electric light and power and gas plants. There will be no plebiscite. Each of the four Commissioners rose in his place and declared that he could not support Mayor McLellan's recommendation that the purchase be made.

Messrs. J. B. Brand, of Montreal, and A. W. Godfrey, of the firm of L. N. Godfrey and Co., of Boston, prominent lumbermen, who have been on an extensive tour of the Maritime Provinces studying existing conditions in the lumber business, were optimistic that a revival in the lumber business would take place in the near future.

On receipt of 35/6, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.



FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Halifax Films, Ltd., has been organised here with a board of directors, including the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister of Public Works and Mines; Mr. Gavin L. Stairs, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. W. H. Dennis, managing director of the *Halifax Herald;* Mr. E. L. MacDonald, manager of the Halifax Hotel.

SYDNEY.—Construction will be started in the near future on a $300,000 hotel, the financial arrangements for which have just been completed. The committee in charge of the undertaking consists of Messrs. A. N. McLennan (chairman), N. C. Campbell, D. J. Buckley, A. S. Burchell, S. P. Challoner, E. P. Merrill, W. A. MacLean, and directors of the old Sydney Hotel Company. The new hotel will be five storeys high, and of fireproof brick and concrete construction.

GRAND PRE.—Five hundred Acadians from all parts of Canada and many parts of the United States gathered here on August 10 and dedicated the chapel which has been built on the site of the old Acadian chapel burned during the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. The service of consecration consisted of High Pontifical Mass, at which Bishop Leblanc, of St. John, N.B., was Pontifical. The second ceremony was the blessing of the corner stone of the chapel, Rev. A. B. Cormier delivering the address. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. D. V. Landry, former Minister of Public Works, New Brunswick, and the Hon. P. G. Veniot, Minister of Highways, New Brunswick.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Hon. John Bracken announces that, in accordance with the Progressives' platform policy, the people will be allowed to determine through a referendum whether prohibition is to continue or Government sale of liquor to be established.

At a conference on unemployment held here it was suggested that the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the municipalities of Canada should create a fund to assist married men and unemployed men to settle on the land.

Messrs. J. B. Craig and J. A. Richardson have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange by acclamation. Dr. McGill was re-elected secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The re-election of Mr. D. A. Hall for Cumberland is announced in the by-election held on August 21, to elect a member of the Saskatchewan Legislature to succeed the Hon. George Langley, resigned. Mr. Hall is a supporter of the Dunning Government, as were his two opponents, Messrs. Gordon MacDonald and J. E. Lussier.

MOOSOMIN.—In point of both number and quality of entries the summer fair held here was a record breaker. The entry of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine was nearly double that of any former year, and some of the finest animals ever exhibited Eastern Saskatchewan were shown.

WEYBURN.—The 14th annual exhibition of the Weyburn Agricultural Society proved one of the most successful fairs held in Southern Saskatchewan. The number of livestock exhibited far surpassed the entries of other years, and it was found necessary to erect temporary sheds in order to accommodate them all.

ROSTHERN.—To aid the Mennonite people of Europe, more particularly those in the famine areas of Russia, to come to Canada, and to establish them on equipped farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Mennonite Colonisation Association of North America has been incorporated with headquarters here. The capital stock is placed at $10,000,000.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Premier states that his Government is not joining with Saskatchewan in asking the Federal authorities to assist in the marketing of wheat by calling upon the bankers for a greater measure of co-operation. Good progress has been made in the effort to secure the co-operation of the banks and mortgage houses in this Province, according to the Premier.

——Samples of Alberta coal and the famous Athabasca tar sands will be included in the exhibits of natural resources that the Government is sending to four State and inter-State fairs across the line. While the bulk of the displays will be agricultural in character, it has been decided to show something also of the Province's mineral wealth.

——Mr. E. S. Bishop, Liquor Act Commissioner, states that the general trend of an inspection of 17 typical communities is that the liquor law is now being better enforced than ever before, is more generally respected, and is increasing in its hold upon the sympathy of the public.

——Preparations are being made by the Provincial Treasury Department for a new debenture issue this autumn. The Province has $5,000,000 of 4 per cent. sterling debentures maturing November 1, and a refunding issue is to be floated for the purpose of meeting this obligation when it falls due.

The Department of Agriculture recently purchased the young shorthorn bull Princeton Benefactor from the Prince of Wales' ranch at Pekisko. This bull will head the shorthorn herd at Olds. It is the first calf to be bred on the Prince of Wales' ranch.

CALGARY.—The Hillhurst team has won the Connaught Cup, carrying with it the Dominion Association football championship.

—- The 2,000 lots that are under cultivation by members of the Calgary Vacant Lots Garden Club will produce approximately $50,000 worth of vegetables this year. Calculating on this basis, it is estimated that all the gardens in the city will produce in the neighbourhood of $250,000 worth of vegetables.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—One of the destroyers of the Canadian squadron will sail from Halifax this fall for the Pacific, and the Esquimalt naval centre will be opened as a training station shortly afterwards, according to advices received from the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Naval Service. Mr. Graham states that there is no probability of continuing the Naval College at Esquimalt.

——Colonel H. M. Urquhart, Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., and the officers of the Canadian Scottish Battalion waited upon Captain Hocking and the officers of the Canadian Government s.s. *Canadian Scottish* and presented a handsomely engraved shield from the battalion to the ship which bears its name.

VANCOUVER.—At a meeting of the Vancouver Pioneers' Association Mr. H. J. Cambie was made the first recipient of the medal to be annually presented by the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Cambie, who is an uncle of Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was largely responsible for making the shores of Burrard Inlet the terminus of the C.P.R.

CRANBROOK.—In a speech here the Hon. A. M. Manson, the Provincial Attorney-General, stated that for every thousand persons in the Province, Saskatchewan spent $180 on mo pensions, Alberta $365, Ontario $264, Manitoba $544 British Columbia $635. As regards workmen's compens the Government had increased the compensation to widows by 75 per cent. and to children by 50 per cent. To-day the maximum of compensation was $110 per month.

PRINCE RUPERT.—That there is no obtainable at Fort Norman in commercial belief of Mr. A. Ross, contractor, who has that place. One well, he said, is maintaining barrels daily, and a small refinery has been

HAULING LOGS WITH TEAMS.

British Colu
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A report issued by the
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the chief products of
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A VANCOUVER ISLAND DAIRY HERD.

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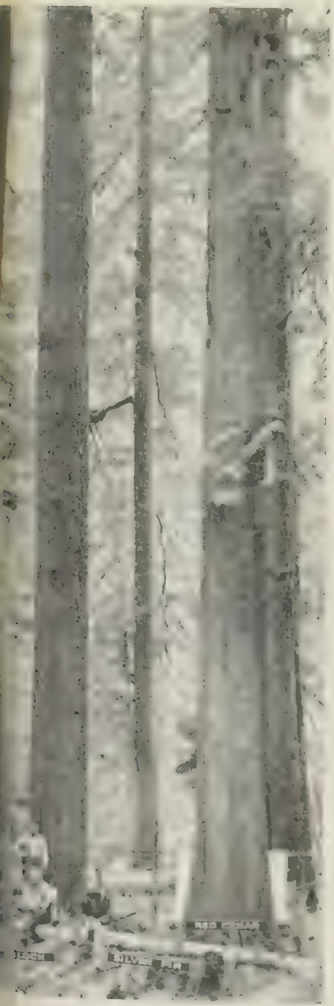
CLEARED AND CULTIVATED LAND IN THE WINDERMERE VALLEY.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AN IRRIGATED ORCHARD.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1792, said of British Columbia: —"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool —60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

MAIN ENTRANCE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the Western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British Possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—366,300,000,000 board-feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—Maximum development dependable for six months annually 5,103,460 h p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 millions

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are:

Agriculture, 1919	$65,384,556
Forest, 1919	$70,285,094
Minerals, 1919	$33,296,313
Fish, 1919	$15,216,397
Manufacturing, Transportation, Power, 1919	$40,000,000
Total *Mineral* product, including 1918 ...	$637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	90 ...	217,900 tons
Steel	31 ...	207,900 tons
	121	425,800 tons

For full particulars apply to

F. C. WADE, Agent-General for British Columbia,

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 REGENT STREET, S.W.1.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CHANNEL.

A Mighty Deep Waterway System.

"Project the St. Lawrence Ship Channel across the map of Europe, beginning with the North Sea, and you give to that continent a deep waterway tapping the commerce of Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia," says an article in the *Crest*, the house organ of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal. "Extend that deep water system by adding thereto the Canadian canals, and you will provide Europe with a continuous waterway reaching from the North Sea to the foot of the Ural Mountains in Asia. Give the transportation system to South Africa, and you will cut that continent in two at the equator and join together the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. Apply it to South America, and the waterway would rival the great Amazon, stretching from British Guiana in the north to Buenos Ayres in the south; and, if the same water route were possessed by the United States, it would give that nation the deepest waterway on this continent, extending from New York to Salt Lake City."

* *

JASPER PARK LODGE.

Jasper Park, embracing 4,400 square miles of the most magnificent virgin mountain scenery in the world, has long been known to the sportsman, Alpinist and tourist, but this summer it has been calling to holiday seekers with a new voice. Ideal accommodation is offered in Jasper Lodge, the first of a series of Alpine chalets to be built by the Canadian National Railways in the Jasper and Mount Robson districts. It was formally opened to the public on June 15. It consists of a group of log rustic buildings, on the shores of Lake Beauvert, blending with the rugged surroundings. A spacious lounge building, with an ample stone fireplace, an airy dining-room, a dance pavilion, and a number of separate sleeping cabins, each containing four bedrooms and a sitting-room, are electrically-lighted and fittingly furnished throughout.

Jasper Park Lodge is the subject of an attractive folder just issued by the Canadian National Railways.

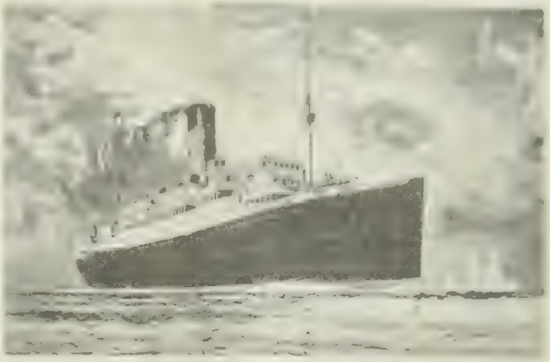
SOME OF THE 68 HEAD OF PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE BEING TAKEN OUT TO ONTARIO ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER "BATSFORD."

R.M.S. "AUSONIA."

New Cunarder on Canadian Service.

The *Ausonia*, which [illegible] day, August 31, from Liverpool to [illegible] third of the new Cunard steamers of her type to be put [illegible] commission. Like her sister ships, she has been [illegible] designed for the Cunard direct service to [illegible] cabin and third-class pa[illegible]

The *Ausonia* possesses one funnel, burns oil, and is fitted with machinery of the double reduction geared turbine type. Her dimensions are: Length 538 ft., beam 65 ft., depth 43 ft., gross tonnage 15,000, speed 15 knots. She has accommodation for 510 cabin and 1,178 third-class passengers.



THE NEW CUNARD LINER "AUSONIA."

She has been built at the yard of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., Newcastle, where a sister ship, the *Ascania*, is also under construction. The *Ausonia* is the eighth of the fourteen new ships laid down in the Cunard post-war programme to be completed.

The cabin accommodation of the *Ausonia* includes a dining saloon, lounge, smoking-room, verandah café, and children's playroom. The dining saloon, which is fitted with small tables for two, four, or six persons, extends the full width of the ship. By reducing the number of pillars to a minimum there is unusually large uninterrupted floor area. A feature is the four-legged mahogany chairs of eighteenth-century design.

Passengers in the third-class accommodation will find that every attention has been given to their comfort. A definite period of decoration—the Tudor—has been adopted throughout. Revolving chairs have been introduced into the dining saloons, while the various public rooms include smoking room, general room, and ladies' room. The wide alleyways, which eliminate all suggestion of congestion, will be greatly appreciated, and the spacious open and covered promenade decks provide ample room for all sorts of sports. Special kitchens comprising the latest cooking machinery have been provided.

* *

The annual report of the National Institute for the Blind, with headquarters at 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, and branch offices all over the country, contains a full account of the work which, in all directions, is being accomplished for the blind community. It is now the largest institution of its kind not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the world.

10,000 per cent.
£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

This dividend has actually been paid by a North American Oil Company.

But it was not paid to the over timid gilt-edged investor. The shareholders put their money up and took their chance.

This is merely one example. What has happened to others can happen to you.

Given experience, hard work, fair dealing and unlimited faith, Canada will become one of the richest, if not the richest, Oil-producing country in the world.

This is the Oil Age. The days of huge reward to the small investor. An offer is being made to you to participate. It is worth while asking for particulars.

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE 95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
INTEREST Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 13,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—

GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.

4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c. 1938, 91⅛.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 94½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86; 3 p.c. Reg. 1938, 78¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg. 1938, 83¼; 3½ p.c. Reg. 1930-50, 79; 4 p.c. Stk., 88¼; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. 1938, 84; 4½ p.c. 1920-25, 100⅝.

Manitoba.—5 p.c. 1888, 100⅝; 4 p.c. 1947, 86¼.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins. 1913-38, 85; 3½ p.c. Ins. 1950, 75¼; 3½ p.c. Ins. 1952, 76.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg. 1946, 82; 4 p.c. Reg. 1947, 114; 4½ p.c. Reg. 1945-65, 117.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg. 1954, 90¾; 4 p.c. 1888, 96½; 4 p.c. 1934, 93¾.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg. 1951, 83; 4 p.c. 1949, 85⅝; 5¾ p.c. 1924-34, 108¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c. Debs. 1933-44, 99¼.

Edmonton.—5 p.c. 1927-48, 90½; 4½ p.c. 1930-51, 85½; 4½ p.c. 1932-52, 95¼; 5 p.c. 1923-33, 98; 1923-53, 88½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 61⅞; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 82; 4½ p.c. 1951-3, 90¼.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c. 1951-3, 85.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c. 1931-62, 75.

Quebec.—4 p.c. 1923, 97½; 4½ p.c. 1963, 89⅝.

St. John.—4 p.c. 1946-51, 85½.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c. 1962, 85.

Toronto.—4½ p.c. 1948,, 89.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. 1953, 89¾.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1940-60, 80; 4 p.c. 1943-63, 89¾.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, [illegible]

Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 14¾.

Atlantic and N.W.—5 p.c., 97⅝.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 78.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 94½; 4 p.c. Perp., 68; 4 p.c. Alta., 83; 4 p.c. Sask., 83½; 4 p.c., 1934, 92; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 36⅛; 4 p.c. Man., 93½; 5 p.c. Land, 97½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 76½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84¼; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 67½.

Can. Pacific.—169¼; Pref., 80; Perp. Debs., 81½; Lond. Reg., 168½; 6 p.c. 10 yr. Notes, 111½

Cent. Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 90½.

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 6/10½; 4 p.c. Guar., 74¾; 1st Pref., 6; 2nd do., 41/3; 3rd do., 21/3; Borrd. Cap., 5 p.c. Perp., 97; Perp. 4 p.c., 79½; Gt. Westn. Borrd., 5 p.c., 97; Wellington, Grey Bruce, 7 p.c., 122; Western 4 p.c., 75.

Grand Trunk Junct.—5 p.c., 1934, 94½

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69½; 4 p.c. Ser. A, 77; 4 p.c. do. B, 76¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 17½; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 90½; do. 4 p.c. Alta., 90.

G. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 90.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 97½; Perp. 4 p.c., 79.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 99.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 92¾.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 74½.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 68.

Quebec Cent.—5 p.c. 3rd Mort., 97¾.

Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 77½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 97½; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 106.

Bk. of Montreal.—50.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14/-; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15/10½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42.

Canada Co.—22/6.

Canada Land.—6 p.c. Debs., 13.

Hudson's Bay.—6¾; 5 p.c. Pref., 98/9.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/9.

Union Bk. of Can.—31 7/16.

Western Can. Land.—1½d.; 5 p.c. Debs., 25.

Electric Light and Power.

B.C. Telephone.—6 p.c. Pref., 85.

Brazil Traction.—51½; Pref., 93½.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 76; Pref. Ord., 69½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 85½; 4½ Debs., 76½.

Calgary Power.—6; 5 p.c. Bds., 81.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 90; 7 p.c. Pref., 111⅛.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 75½; Gold Bonds A, 112.

Montreal L.H. and Power.—107.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien.—94¾.

Shawinigan.—5 p.c. Bds., 111½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 91¾.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 76½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F. Bds., 58¾.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 2; Pref., 17½.

Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Inc., 11; 5 p.c. B do., 5½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 98¾.

Lake Superior.—Cap., 9 7/16; 5 p.c. Inc., 36.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 27/4½; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 18/3; 8 p.c. Debs., 109¼.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 8/5½; Pref., 10/6½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 84½; Com., 24.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 106¼; 6 p.c. Bds., 110¼.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 62; 6 p.c. Bds., 109½.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 18½; Com., 1/3.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—32/3

Furness Withy.—33/1½; Pref., 8⅜.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/6¾; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/-.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 113½.

Marconi of Can.—[illegible]

Penmans.—5 p.c. Bds., 105½.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—Com., 107¾.

MINING PRICES.

Toronto, August 24.

Gold Mines.—Atlas, 27; Argonaut, 47; Dome Lake, .15; Dome Mine, $39; Davidson Cons., .15; Hattie, .22¾; Hollinger Cons., $11.90; Hunton, .8; Keora, .12¾; Kirkland Lake, .46; Lake Shore, $2.67; McIntyre, $19.55; Moneta, .16; Newray, .25; Porcupine Crown, .23; Porcupine V.N.T., .20; Preston, .12½; Schumacher, .74½; Teck-Hughes, .73½; Wakenda, .13; Wasapika, .18½; West Dome, .17; West Tree, .11[illegible]; Vipond, .59; Wright-Hargreaves, $3.15.

Silver Mines.—Beaver, .34; Coniagas, $1.35; Castle Trethewey, .24½; Crown Reserve, .22½; La Rose, .22; McKinley-Darragh, .30½; Mining Corporation, .91; Nipissing, $6.25; Peterson Lake, .15¼; Temiskaming, .36½.

* *

CANADA'S REDUCED NATIONAL DEBT.

Canada's financial statement for the first six months of the current year shows a debt reduction of $4,869,000. There is an increase of revenue of $110,000, and a decrease in expenditure of $3,000,000 on consolidated account and of $800,000 in expenditure on capital account. Inland revenue increased by $2,400,000, but income and business profits taxes showed considerable reductions. The latter tax has been discontinued. Interest payments on public debt for the half-year were $51,131,137, compared with $47,365,853 last year in the same period.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—A dividend has been declared on the Ordinary stock of 1½ per cent., payable September 28 at the rate of exchange of $4.46½ per £.

Canadian General Electric.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared for the three months ending September 30 (being at 6 per cent. per annum) on Common stock, payable October 2 to shareholders of record September 15.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Cumulative Preference shares, payable October 2 to holders of record September 15. Net earnings for July were 10,700,000 milreis; increase 1,820,0 milreis. Aggregate net earnings from January 1, were 67,335,000 milreis; increase 17,658,000 milreis.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the paid u capital stock has been declared for the qua ter to September 30, 1922, payable at t offices of the company in Toronto, on a after October 2, to shareholders of rec September 15. Payments to shareholders Great Britain will be at the current rate exchange.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Sept. 20.	Thurs., Sept. 21

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

In the Stock Exchange, just prior to the week-end, the market took a decided turn for the better, owing to the passing of the reparations crisis and the absence of any serious disturbance in connection with the final adjustment of the pre-war account on September 1. The present tone of the House is cheerful, but there is not a great deal of business owing to the fact that the settlement is in progress.

The money market, after a short period of ease following the turn of the month, has become tighter again, and this reacts restrictively to some extent on investment business. Gilt-edged issues advanced strongly, but are slightly under best. There has been an improvement also in home rails, which have a distinctly better underlying tendency. Argentine rails improved with most other departments, but are rather unstable at the moment owing to the uncertainty regarding the dividend outlook. Other South American rails have been checkered.

In the Canadian department there has been a moderate volume of dealings, and steadiness has predominated. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion show little change. The 4½ per Cents. hold at 101, and the 3½ per Cents. at 79. The Fours are about unchanged at 88½, after allowing for the dividend deduction. We refer to the marked reaction in Ontario 4 per cent. of 1947 and 4½ per cent. of 1945-65 elsewhere. Municipal issues have been quietly hard.

There has been a further good advance in Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group, and the quotation is only a trifle under the best at 109½. Grand Trunk issues have been further marked down ½ to 2, influenced by the final cutting of losses on the pre-war account in this group.

Hudson's Bays have met noticeable support among land shares, rising to 6 15/16. Lower-priced shares show little change.

As regards industrials, the tone has been irregular, but firmness has predominated. Dominion Steels remained at 37½. Canadian Cars at 27½ have lost a point, the Pref. remaining at 62½. There has been a jump of 3 to 80½ in Canadian Cars, and the Pref. at 107 are a point to the good. Lake Superiors show a loss of 1 at 9½, and the Bonds have shed 2 at 36. Canadian General Electrics are a point up at 3½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. have jumped 3 to 118½.

Brazilian Tractions show a good rally to 52; but Mexican traction issues show mixed changes of 1 to 2 points.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 25.

From the point of view of stock market business last week was the most active since the middle of May, when the forward movement of last spring was in progress. Interest widened out far beyond the paper group of stocks with which the present advance commenced, the active feature of the week being B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., which improved 2¾ on the week. The papers continued strong also, and Spanish River, gaining 5½ last week, made its total advance during the past fortnight, 12½.

Commencing this week, B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., continuing its consistent strength, was the most active stock on Monday, and improved ½, as did Steel of Canada. Among the papers Howard Smith and Wayagamack lost some of their gains of the previous week, but other price movements in the group were fractional. Tuesday again witnessed B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. in active demand, the stock rising 2 points on transactions totalling over 4,500 shares. The paper stocks were moderately active and firm, though St. Maurice, as an exception, fell away 2½; the textiles continued in demand, Canadian Cottons rising 3 and Dominion Textile improving yet another in:

On Wednesday, when trading was broader than on the previous two days, B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., with transactions totalling over 6,000 shares, again was the centre of interest. The 2nd put on ⅞, 1st Pref. 1, and the Common ¼; Dominion Steel was marked up no less than 8 points, and Steel of Canada ¾. The textiles as a group were strong. Can. Cottons continued its advance with another gain of ½, Converters rose 2⅞, and Penmans, with a rise of 3⅞, reached another new high-price record. Smelters was an active feature, rising 1¾. In regard to this it is to be noted that the price of lead has been advanced $3 per ton by the American Smelting and Refining Co., a development which must beneficially affect the big Canadian company. A moderate demand sufficed to push Lake of the Woods stock up 4½ points. The paper group were quiet, and, with the exception of Laurentide, which improved ¾, most of the stocks were easier.

Yesterday trading was somewhat quieter, but the tone continued good. The paper stocks were firmer again, and Laurentide, the most active stock of the day, improved another fraction. B.E. Steel was active, but lost 1⅛ of its recent gains. Strong features were Montreal Power and Shawinigan, which, with gains respectively of 2 and 3 points, both made new high prices for the year. Among the Textiles, Canadian Cottons and Penmans both improved ½, and Dominion Textile was firmer. The consistent strength displayed lately by the leading textile stocks has been a noticeable feature of recent business. The concerns have a reputation and record of conservative finance and strong management; they have built up for themselves positions of considerable strength and the stocks have come to be regarded as being in the investment class while still offering favourable speculative possibilities for the future. The good showing made by the annual statement, just published, of the Wabasso Cotton Co., is taken as reflecting the conditions upon which the confidence in the securities of the group of textile companies is based.

The failure of the directors of the Detroit Railway to declare a dividend at present has caused some disappointment among those who entertained optimistic anticipations, and the optimistic rumours which have been current recently in regard to the progress of the Toronto St. Railway negotiations have been discounted to some extent by the notice just issued by the company, which shows that the award cannot be expected before November.

Among current quotations, Abitibi is 65; Asbestos 65, Pref. 82; Atlantic Sugar 25, Pref. 40½; B.C. Fishing 26; B.E. Steel 12½, 1st Pref. 75, 2nd Pref. 35⅜; Brompton 36; Can. Car. 25, Pref. 57½; Can. Cement 69, Pref. 97; Can. Cottons 108½, Pref. 88; Can. S.S. Lines 21, Pref. 53½; Can. Gen. Elec. 82½; Can. Woollens 28; Cons. Smelting 26¾; Dom. Glass 71; Dom. Bridge 82½; Dom. Canners 35½; Dom. Steel 40, Pref. 75; Dom. Textile 178⅞; Howard Smith 80¼, Pref. 97½; Kaministiquia 90; L. of Woods 165½, Pref. 113; Laurentide 96; Lyall 52; Maple Leaf Milling 102; Mont. Power 98; Mont. Tramways 170; Nat. Breweries 54; Ogilvie 245⅛; Ottawa Power 93½; Penmans 116; Price Bros. 46½; Quebec Rly. 26; Riordon 9; Shawinigan 114; Spanish River 100⅞, Pref. 105⅛; Steel of Canada 77½, Pref. 100; St. Lawrence Flour 78; Toronto Rly. 80; Wabasso 78½; Wayagamack 62; Winnipeg Rly. 40, Pref. 84.

An issue of $850,000 5½ per cent. 25-year bonds of the City of Three Rivers, Quebec, has been awarded to a syndicate composed of A. E. Ames and Co., R. A. Daly and Co., Hanson Bros., and the Canadian and Foreign Securities Co., whose successful tender was at the rate of 97.14.

MINING NOTES.

It is stated that gold bullion is now being shipped from the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts of Ontario, to the Mint at Ottawa, at the rate of approximately four tons every month. The current year will achieve the highest record, so far, in the production of gold in northern Ontario, but it will not hold the record long, for the amount of mine development and mill construction which is now going on, or is projected, and the fresh discoveries which are continually reported, give a promise that the annual production of gold will be progressive for years to come.

The Hollinger mill treated 119,572 tons of ore during the month ended August 12, maintaining a daily average of 4,270 tons. It is believed that the Hollinger Mine will recover a total of $12,000,000 in gold during 1922, and that net profits will run about $500,000 a month. It is reported that costs have lately been considerably reduced as compared with the average for the first half of the current year, having been brought to below $4 per ton.

For the first four months of its current fiscal year commencing April 1, the Dome Mines' net profit were $831,700, which compares with $321,575 and $308,052 for the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920 respectively. It is stated that during August earnings continued at a record rate.

The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines produced over $35,000 in gold during the first two weeks of August, and it expected that production for the full month will surpass the July record output of $70,000.

The recent ore discoveries at the Holtyrex property are considered to be of considerable importance. The sinking of a shaft will be commenced in October, the first objective being a depth of 500 feet.

At the Sylvanite property, at Kirkland Lake, the lateral development at the 500-foot level of the veins found on the surface has commenced. Cross-cuts are to be driven, north and south across the entire width of the vein system, which, on the surface, included nine veins, some narrow and some of good width.

At the Hayden-Porcupine property additional mining equipment is being installed preparatory to carrying work to deeper levels. At 400 feet a considerable quantity of ore of low gold content was discovered, and it is thought that at lower levels the deposits will contract, but will show higher values.

The Rochester property, north of the Hollinger Consolidated, is being actively opened up. Diamond drilling is being continued and a shaft is being sunk, the first objective being an ore body which lies at a depth of 95 feet, and which was shown by diamond drilling to carry about $12 per ton in gold across a width of about seven feet. The Rochester property, which, at one time, was under option to Nipissing, was recently purchased for $275,000.

Development work at the Paymaster property in South Porcupine is being rapidly carried on. Following the good results at 200 feet the shaft was continued to 400 feet, and drifting is now proceeding at the 300 feet level. It is stated that the construction of a mill will probably be commenced early next spring.

The sale is announced of the Paine Gold Mine, at West Shining Tree, consisting of about 77 acres. The purchasers propose to commence diamond drilling to prove the property.

A new high-grade ore vein has been discovered at the 75 foot level in the McKinley-Darragh mine. The vein is four feet in width, three feet of which are of high grade, some of the ore showing between 3,000 and 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton. It is believed that the find will prove to be of good dimensions.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CANADIAN TIMBERS.

Extended Use in Great Britain.

The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers is conducting an enquiry into the possibility of extending the use in Great Britain of the timbers produced in the various countries of the Overseas Empire. A number of reports have been furnished to the Governments concerned, some of which have been published from time to time in the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute. The latest number contains reports on certain timbers from British Columbia, and the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

The attention of H.M. Office of Works was called by the Committee to the value of British Columbia Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock for constructional purposes, and it is now reported that as a result of special strength tests and joinery trials these woods are now included in their official specifications for Government buildings as alternatives to European woods.

The Eastern Canadian timbers dealt with comprise softwoods, such as spruce, red pine and yellow or white pine, and hardwoods, including white birch, rock maple, beech, and white elm. The Committee consider that the technical qualities of Eastern Canadian timbers are such as to warrant a far larger use of the woods in this country than obtains at present. In particular, spruce and red pine should find a good market, since they form admirable substitutes for Baltic white and red deal respectively. Yellow or white pine is already well known, but should also be more extensively used. H.M. Office of Works will permit the use of these Eastern Canadian timbers by contractors for Government buildings if the woods conform to the official standards of quality. It is also understood that the three softwoods mentioned have been accepted by the War Office as alternatives to European softwoods.

—* *—

INCREASING LAND VALUES.

A statement issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior on the land sales by companies having Government land grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company, gives a tabulation of the areas of land disposed of and the rate paid per acre

The first recorded sales were in 1893, when 120,211 acres were disposed of, at an average price per acre of $2.93. In 1903, sales had increased to 4,229,011 acres, and the average price to $3.46. Prices from this time commenced to mount rapidly, and in 1913 the average price per acre was $13.95, although the amount of land sold was but 707,149 acres. Last year, however, saw a further high mark in values, when $19.61 was the average sale price for the 553,630 acres that changed hands.

In the period 1893-1921, a total of 25,045,940 acres have been sold by railway companies and the Hudson's Bay Company, for which $224,478,175 was realised. Of this the Hudson's Bay Company has sold 3,510,985 acres for $42,799,732, or an average price for the period of $12.19 per acre, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 14,214,429 acres for $130,963,374, or an average price of $9.28. The Canadian Northern Railway Company did not commence selling its land until 1903, but since then it has disposed of 2,743,841 acres for $26,427,992, an average price of $9.63 per acre.

* *—

ALBERTA BUTTER.

Returns just received by Mr. C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner of the Province, indicate that Alberta butter exhibited at five of the large fairs in the West captured 60 per cent. of the first prizes offered, and also four out of five of the championships. The exhibits were shown at Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Brandon, and Regina, and came into competition with butter exhibits from most of the other Provinces of Canada.

* *

haft sinking operations are proceeding rapidly on the Goldale property, which i being developed by the Kerr Lake Co. The [illegible] lateral work will be commenced at the

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Close to the dock gates and nearly opposite the South-Western Hotel, the new Canadian Pacific Building at Southampton, opened last Monday, will soon become a well-known landmark for ocean travellers.

The building stands out in striking relief to the rather drab appearance of Canute Road, on which it faces. A stone front, colour washed brickwork, and pleasant green shutters to the first-floor windows have assisted in achieving this desirable effect. Window decoration has been treated in an original style, with sliding shutters having reed-like divisions screening the interior, on the lines of the Oriental shoji.

The interior decorations and arrangements have been carried out from a strictly practical point of view. A colour scheme of decided character has been obtained by a strong contrast of black and red, ebonised woodwork supplying the black, while an unusual type of old-fashioned marbling has been used for the cornice and dado.

Rubber floors are an important feature of an office that will undoubtedly prove a very busy one for its occupants—Mr. David Drummond, the Southampton agent, and his staff—in dealing with the ever-increasing flow of Canadian Pacific traffic through the port of Southampton.

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFICES, CANUTE ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON.

—* *—

ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The most successful year's operation in the history of the system is announced in the report of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for 1921.

The Commission operates 13 main systems to which are connected 233 municipalities, 47 townships and rural districts, and 43 commercial institutions.

The combined surplus on operation for 215 municipalities was $619,726. The total assets of these municipal systems is placed at $40,111,979, as compared with total liabilities of $25,434,257. The total revenue to the Commission for the year was $5,419,818, while the cost of the service rendered by the Commission to the municipalities, made up of the cost of power, operation, maintenance, administration and interest was $4,753,455. Sinking fund and reserves for renewals amounted to $772,727, bringing the total operating cost up to $5,526,173. Expenditures and reserves thus exceeded revenue by $106,354, which amount was billed to the municipalities and absorbed in their operation balance sheets, which show the surplus of $619,726

—* *—

The Postmaster General announces the inauguration on October 1 of a cash on delivery service through money order post offices in Canada for parcels and packages of valuation up to $100, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

Responsibility of British Columbians.

"Here in British Columbia we stand on the threshold of a development on the Pacific which staggers the imagination. Conservative men say that in a few years the trade of the Pacific will equal that of the Atlantic, and in the not distant future will exceed it." In these words Mr. J. P. D. Malkin, retiring President of the Vancouver Board of Trade, struck a high note of optimism and encouragement at the annual meeting recently. Continuing, he said:—

"A great responsibility rests upon the people of British Columbia, in view of the immense development that the next fifty years will see upon the Pacific Ocean. Are we big enough men to do our share in this development? We stand towards this development in the same relationship that Great Britain stood in her relationship to the foreign trade of the world upon the invention of the steam engine, and our fathers in Great Britain at that time were big enough to seize and develop their opportunity. Our responsibility to posterity is to see that the British Empire, as represented by Canada and British Columbia, has as prominent a place in Pacific commerce as Great Britain herself has in Atlantic.

"We have all the resources which led to the development of a tremendous industrial activity in Great Britain. Have we the vision to tread the thorny path of foreign trade?—for foreign trade is no easy path. I believe that we in Vancouver have laid upon us the duty of teaching ourselves, and teaching our children, to think in terms of foreign trade, to think in terms of business across the seas. The reward for such thinking and such planning may not be immediate, but upon our earnestness and upon the work we do rests in the last analysis the future of this country."

—* *—

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for July, $30,100; operating expenses, $29,565.

Marked increases of 126 per cent. in cross fox featured the fur auction at Winnipeg last month, the highest sale being recorded at $70, as compared with $31 at the sale at the end of June. Beaver, mink, martin, silver, and weasel all showed increases, and red fox rose 30 per cent.

The Minister of Customs has asked the Tariff Board to prepare a schedule of items to form the basis of a reciprocal trade treaty with Canada (says the Melbourne correspondent of *The Times*). The Canadian Government will draw up a similar schedule.

Toilers of the Deep announces that Mr. Francis H. Wood has resigned the secretaryship of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, with which he has been connected for nearly 40 years, and that his successor is the general superintendent, Dr. Frederick W. Willway, who has had personal experience of the needs of the Mission work on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Head Office: TORONTO.
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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ONTARIO
is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709.509 ozs.
Silver	8.412.059 ozs.
Copper	3,070.719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430.147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1.402.019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3.570.222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Head Office: MONTREAL. Branches throughout Canada.
[illegible]
LONDON OFFICE: 141 MOORGATE STREET, E.C.
B. C. Alexander, [illegible]

CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.
Canadian manufacturers are invited to furnish copies of their current catalogues and other printed matter descriptive of their productions, to the Business Enquiries Department of "The Canadian Export Pioneer," for the information of enquirers. Considerable numbers of possible buyers make personal enquiries at the offices of this journal, 110 St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Small samples would also be received and kept on view

The Nova Scotia miners on strike [illegible] Sydney wage scale by a vote [illegible] to work on Tuesday.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., *President* Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

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PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 6 Place Vendome, Paris.

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For information regarding THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding $300,000,000.

A FEW FACTS
ABOUT
QUEBEC CITY.

Population	110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

For further information apply or write to :—
AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEBEC,
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WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.
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McGILL UNIVERSITY EXTENSIONS.

In connection with the recommendation of the McGill University Building Committee calling for an expenditure of $2,050,000 to complete the original building plans, it was decided by the Governors that the erection of the Pathological Building should proceed immediately. New McGill University buildings and an extension to the Redpath Library already completed have cost $740,000. The building for dental clinics, with its equipment, represents a total expenditure of $50,000, $40,000 of which has been borne by the University and $10,000 by the Montreal General Hospital. The extension to the library has necessitated a further outlay of $134,000; while the Biological Building cost $566,000. Expenditure of $455,000 for the erection of the Pathological Building, $340,000 of which will be borne by the University and $100,000 by the Royal Victoria Hospital, was authorised. The erection of this building will complete the undertaking resulting from the Rockefeller Foundation gift. The Board of Governors confirmed the recommendation of the Building Committee that the University lend the Department of Physical Education money for the building and equipping of the Field House, to be erected beside the Stadium at a cost of $33,000. A further grant, recommended by the Building Committee, was for the Osler Library, which is to be housed in two rooms of the New Medical Building. It is estimated that the Campaign Funds available for new buildings will be $1,000,000 for this year.

* *

Declaring that Canada's great need was for immigration to reduce the per capita taxation, the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Dominion Minister of Public Works, said at Winnipeg that in all probability the Federal Government would inaugurate a new immigration policy next spring.

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

During the football recess the Canadian Banks' Football Club has been strengthened by the accession of the Bank of Montreal, and now includes members of the staffs of all the Canadian banks having branches in London. Mr. E. Stanton, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been elected secretary, states that this complete unity among the banks is most gratifying, for it will mean a considerable addition to the playing strength of the teams. Mr. John Wilson, manager of the Union Bank of Canada, has accepted the presidency of the club for the current season.

Affiliations to the Amateur Football Association and to the London Banks' Football Association have been effected, and the club has entered Senior Division "B" of the Banks' League, the Banks' Minor Cup, and the A.F.A. Junior and Minor Cups.

The ground at Elmers End (the Elmers End Sports Club) has been greatly improved, and additions to the interior of the pavilion are still being made.

As at present arranged, the first match will be on Saturday, the 16th inst., versus the Société Générale at Streatham, followed on the 23rd by a naval engagement with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The first team fixtures are for the most part inter-Bank League and Cup matches, additional matches being with St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reserves and the Royal Dental Hospital. The reserves will play several banks and insurance teams and some of the Old Boys' elevens.

* *

Thirty-five members of the American Legion returned to the United States via Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama* from Glasgow yesterday (Friday).

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Dollar at Par in New York. Canadians are justifiably elated at the fact that on August 30 the premium on New York funds disappeared, the Canadian dollar on that day, after a period of seven years, being quoted at par. In those seven years the fluctuations in the Canadian exchange on New York have been very violent, the lowest point being reached in December, 1920, when the Canadian dollar stood at a discount of no less than 19 per cent. From that point a steady recovery set in coincident with a continuance of the rise in the value of sterling, the two rates crossing in January, 1921, when the value of the British sovereign in Montreal was up to $4.30, and the discount on Canadian funds had risen to over 11, a movement repeated on various occasions since that date. Whilst the value of the pound has steadily recovered, and was close to $4.00 in Montreal in December last, the premium on New York funds at that centre has steadily declined, and after beginning 1921 at little better than the nadir, it steadily climbed during the remaining months of the year, and reached 6¾ per cent. in December. The anticipations of those who predicted a reactionary movement when the special factors to which it owed its initial impetus had subsided have not been realised, for with occasional fluctuations the premium has continued to react in favour of Canada until it disappeared altogether last week.

* * *

Operative Causes. As to the causes responsible for this very welcome development, probably the most important is the state of trade in the United States, whilst the coal strike in the Republic has also no doubt been a contributory factor in effecting the remarkable change in the currencies of the two countries. In regard to the former, recent tariff developments have stimulated in a marked degree Canadian exports, and this, aided by the fulfilment of requirements, necessarily restricted by the war, has tended to accentuate the effect produced by heavy investment purchases in the Dominion, frequently alluded to in our columns, and which in their total must have assumed very large dimensions. Another factor which must have had a marked effect on the exchange between the United States and the Dominion is the steady recovery in sterling. Added to this is the prospective influence of the impending financing of its requirements by the Canadian Government, to which reference has already been made in *Canada*. As a prominent Canadian financial authority pointed out recently, "this will have a favourable influence on the exchanges whether the flotation is made at home, in New York, or in London. The portion of the funded debt maturing later in the year amounts to $184,000,000, and the prospect of the necessary sum being obtained in the United States must, of course, have a stiffening effect upon the exchange rate between Montreal and New York. As to the possibility of this being maintained at par, opinions are divided. It is, however, in the highest degree gratifying to Canadian sentiment that, after the long spell of high premiums on New York funds in Montreal, the tide has at last turned in favour of the Dominion and the Canadian dollar is now again on a par with United States currency.

* * *

An Object Lesson to Investors. In our issue of the 19th ult. we dealt with the terms offered to holders of Ontario 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1947, and 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1945-65. The sequel is interesting and instructive. Following the announcement of the terms offered by the Bank of Montreal on behalf of the parties for whom it was acting, the prices for both stocks were run up about 7 or 8 points by competitive bidding in the market by those who hoped to realise at a substantial profit. Whether or not they succeeded in achieving their ambition is doubtful. Certain it is that the prices for both securities have slumped very badly, being quoted now at the very wide figure of 105-115. We should think it safe to assume that this is due to the fact that the requirements of those responsible for the original offer have been fully satisfied, and that those who hoped to make a substantial turn in the Canadian market have been disappointed. As we said, the terms offered were singularly attractive to holders, and presented one of those isolated opportunities which original subscribers for the securities in question and those who bought their stocks at anything around par should embrace with avidity; if they did not do so, they certainly have only themselves to blame.

—* *—

Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, the well-known meat packer and cattleman, stated in an interview in Vancouver: "Everything looks splendid in Alberta. I cannot see anything but a period of prosperity for the Province."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Recent reports indicate that so favourable already has been the response to the invitation, issued recently and published in last week's *Canada*, to holders of Canadian Victory Bonds maturing December 1 this year, to convert into new bonds bearing 5½ per cent. interest and maturing in five or ten years, that it is believed that 90 per cent. of the issue will be renewed.

* * *

Current reports in regard to various Canadian industrial concerns, together with the marked advance which has lately occurred in the market for industrial securities in Canada, seem to indicate a very welcome general improvement in the industrial situation in the Dominion, which, if present expectations in regard to the harvest are realised, may perhaps mark the commencement of another long-looked-for constructive period. The building industry, upon which so many other businesses depend, is much more active this season than for years past; the rise in price of pulp and paper shares indicates the return of confidence in that important industry. The textile and woollen industries are active; it is announced that Canadian Woollens has orders which will keep its plant in full activity for a good many months to come, and the investment interest displayed in such well-known shares as those of the Dominion Textile Company and Penmans, Ltd., indicates confidence in these leading representatives of their industry, just as a similar interest in the Steel Company of Canada's shares indicates confidence in that great enterprise. The big flour-milling companies' shares were among the earliest to feel the effect of returning confidence.

* * *

The report of the Wabasso Cotton Company for the year which ended June 30 last must be satisfactory to shareholders in the company, and provides further justification for the confidence which is reposed by investors in the group of important Canadian textile companies, of which the Wabasso is one of the youngest. The operating profits of the company for the year were $347,550, or less by $40,000 than in 1921, and the net profits, after deduction of depreciation and bond interest, were $243,774, which compares with $283,103 for the previous year. This represents surplus earnings equal to very nearly $7 per share on the 35,000 no par value shares outstanding, and as payment of dividends at the current rate of $4 per share needed only $140,000, there was a balance of $103,774 to add to the surplus, which is thus increased to $546,156. During the year also the company was able to improve its working capital position by well over $100,000, as the excess of current assets over current liabilities at June 30, 1922, $985,395, compares with $868,131 at the end of June, 1921, this improvement being due to an increase of about $102,500 in current assets and a decrease of nearly $15,000 in current liabilities.

* * *

The announcement that the Canadian Locomotive Company is not, after all, to be sold to the Baldwin Locomotive Company, or any other company, but is to remain under its present control and management, puts an end to all rumours and anticipations in this regard. As to when the works will reopen nothing is announced, but there is some expectation that this may occur this autumn. For many months now the works at Kingston, Ontario, have been practically idle, awaiting a resumption of orders for rolling stock from the Canadian railways. Meanwhile, the company has, however, been able to continue its regular dividend payments by reason of the strong liquid financial position which it has always maintained. It is reported that the company has recently tendered for engines for shipment to India and China and other foreign countries. Meanwhile railways in the U.S. are ordering new rolling stock and equipment, as well as repair work which has been delayed for some time past.

* * *

This activity on the part of the U.S. railways may bring business to the Canadian equipment companies such as the Canadian Car and Foundry Company which—as reported in *Canada* some time ago—has, by changes in the personnel of its directorate, more or less closely allied itself to the American Car Company. The Canadian company, while it has been suffering from a lack of orders for some time past, has kept itself in a position to compete for business in its line. Its Montreal plants are now engaged on an order for 150 street cars, received not long ago, while 500 box cars and the same number of coal cars are being repaired by the company for the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Western Wheat Board, so far as its functioning for this year's crop is concerned, has now been definitely abandoned.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S.—Write to the London branch of any of the Canadian chartered banks advertising in *Canada.*

J. A. D.—There is not much likelihood of an inexperienced worker being accepted for emigration to Canada at the present time. You should make enquiries at the offices of the Superintendent of Emigration, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1, or of the Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, W.C. 2.

R. G.—If your circumstances justify your holding a speculative investment of this nature we should not counsel you to sell the shares just now. It seems that the directors intend to continue the dividend payments regularly if possible, and there seems reason to hope that the conditions upon which this depends may improve rather than deteriorate, and in that case the shares would be likely to rise to a higher valuation than their present price.

CANADIAN.—The first verse of "O Canada" in Weir's version, is as follows:—

"O Canada! Our home, our native land,
True patriot love thou dost in us command,
We see thee rising fair, dear land,
The true North, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee."
Chorus:
"O Canada! O Canada!
O Carada! We stand on guard for thee,
O Canada! We stand on guard for thee."

T. S. C.—We believe that the uncertainty to which you allude is the governing factor in the case. The value, of course, depends upon repayment of the principal at maturity, as there seems little or no prospect of any dividends in the meantime. No one suggests that the obligation will not be fulfilled, but if there was no uncertainty as to this the stock would stand at a higher price, as the opportunity for such great capital increase in so comparatively short a period would not be let slip by people who could afford to lock up some money for a few years.

ENGLISH FARMER.—A hull-less oat was produced at the Canadian Experimental Farms several years ago. Seeds were first distributed free to the Canadian public in 1918. It is known as "Liberty Ottawa 480," and is a cross of Swedish Select and Chinese Naked, being a higher yielder than the latter. The Dominion Cerealist says of it: "In many instances, when compared 'meat' for 'meat' with some of our best producing oats, it yields its equivalent; that is, if Banner oats will yield 50 bushels per acre, the hull-less variety may yield 35 bushels, or exactly the same in feed value. The hull-less oat is not recommended to replace ordinary oats on the average farm, as it would not pay as a feed for anything other than young live stock or poultry; but, for the feeding of young live stock and poultry, it is unsurpassed. Care must be taken in using it as, being a very concentrated feed, it is apt to scour the young stock. As an oatmeal, ground in a small home grinder, it makes an excellent porridge, as it has that 'nutty' flavour which is so charming."

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 870. Sept. 9, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

AMERICAN BRANCH FACTORIES.

The establishment of American branch factories in Canada has continued this year to a greater extent than ever. Among the American industries established within the past few months have been the following:—Copper and brass at Toronto, cutlery at Hamilton and Welland, electric bulbs at Oshawa, hosiery at Guelph, automobiles at Sarnia and Windsor, silk at Cowansville, auto tyres at Hamilton, silk dyeing and finishing at Drummondville, and textile dyeing at St. John's.

* *

CANADIAN WOOL MILLS BUSY.

According to reports received in Montreal, the Canadian wool mills are operating very nearly to capacity at present. Travellers are out booking spring orders and report business to be good and the outlook very promising. Competition in this line is keen, but there has been no price cutting to any extent, as had been reported.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADA LANDED & NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 142.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital stock of this Company, has been DECLARED for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of September, 1922, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the office of the Company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the 2nd day of October, 1922, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto, August 23rd, 1922.

Note: Payments to Shareholders in Great Britain will be at the current rate of exchange.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company gives notice that the directors in Toronto have declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1½ per CENT. for the three months ending 30th September, 1922, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock of the Company. The above Company also announces that a Half-Yearly Dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 30th September, 1922, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company, and that both the above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 2nd day of October, 1922, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1922. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
No. 2, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
2nd September, 1922.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ (One and a half) per CENT. has been DECLARED on the Cumulative Preference Shares of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company Limited, PAYABLE on the 2nd October, 1922, to shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th September, 1922.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.
Toronto, Canada.
31st August, 1922.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

INCOME TOO SMALL.

PERSONS who suffer from this and have little capital will find a place to live more cheaply and increase their income at KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Land now ready in famous dry belt. Irrigation assured. Adjoining good town on two Main Railway lines. No pioneering. Good sport. Very healthy climate. Also suitable as highly remunerative investment for future residence or for sons. Bearing Orchard years 1920 and 1921 show average profits £57 per acre. Personally inspected and recommended. New settlers just arrived endorse all statements made in leaflets issued by The British Overseas Settlement Agency Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C. 2., to whom apply, or to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.	T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.	H. Crepeau.
H. E. Walker, K.C.	

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors. 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

GARRICK THEATRE.

"The Man in Dress Clothes" continues to play to good audiences. Seymour Hicks, as "The Man in Dress Clothes," is ably assisted by Stanley Logan and Barbara Hoffe, and the whole of the acting is extremely good.

* *

A very handy "Income-Tax Guide" has been published by the *Daily Mail* (1s.). The principal changes in the 1922 Finance Act are summarised, and full information is given as to tax rates, allowances and method of reckoning. Useful dividend tables are also given.

The Belgo Paper Company, with head office at Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000,000, in shares of $1,000. Very wide powers are given for pulp and paper production, and for the proper housing and comfort of employees.

An order, making effective the Customs regulations valuing German, Austrian, Russian, and Jugo-Slavia imports on the basis of British currency provided in the May Budget, has been issued to all collectors (says an Exchange telegram from Ottawa).

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

B. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

F. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Amongst the enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioners' Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing a complete line of aluminium kitchen utensils and household specialities wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers.

A London firm wish to represent Canadian manufacturers of household utensils and domestic specialities; also proprietary preparations and articles saleable to chemists and druggists.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of proprietary articles seeking agents in the United Kingdom.

* * *

CANADIAN TRADE ROUTES.

A useful map of the world has been prepared under the direction of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, in connection with the Commercial Intelligence Service, indicating the principal Canadian trade routes and the location of Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents.

"The Commercial Intelligence Service of Canada," it is pointed out on the map, "is world wide, and is maintained to promote Canada's foreign trade. Assistance, information and advice will be gladly furnished to Canadian firms requiring its services."

* * *

CANADIAN RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

The majority report of the Board of Conciliation, which has been enquiring into the dispute between the Canadian railways and 35,000 of their shop employees, recommends that reductions of 5c., 7c., and 9c. an hour, of which the railways have given notice, shall take effect temporarily from August 15, and that the parties shall confer as soon as conditions permit regarding permanent rates, which shall subsequently be made retroactive from July 16.

In the minority report (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) the workers' representative holds that the question of permanent rates should have been taken up, and that to deal with only a tentative proposal is to invite a strike.

* * *

ONTARIO GOLD.

The gold production in Northern Ontario during August is estimated at $1,840,000. Three mines in the Porcupine District and five in Kirkland Lake contributed to the output. There is a prospect (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that the total production in the Province will soon reach $25,000,000 per annum.

* * *

CENTRAL STEAM HEATING PLANTS.

North Battleford, a thriving Saskatchewan city of 5,000 people, has the only municipal central heating plant in operation in Canada, though there are others under private ownership, and all (says the Winnipeg *Tribune*) quite successful. In North Battleford the business section of the city uses the steam heat supplied by the city to heat practically all the stores and business blocks. There are now over 40 consumers, and there will shortly be at least 50.

Exhaust steam from the generating units at the power plant is the commodity sold by the city, much as gas would be. The steam is conducted in mains and then through service pipes into the stores and blocks, using 5,000 lineal feet of piping. The cost of the installation was $35,000, all financed by the patrons of the plant, and the estimated life is 50 years. Last winter 150,000 lb. of steam were delivered to the patrons every 24 hours, supplying them with a steady steam pressure at less cost than they could manufacture it themselves, and at the same time utilising a product of the power plant previously allowed to go to waste.

* * *

Molsons Bank.—A dividend of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the Capital stock for the current quarter, payable October 2.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—Net earnings for July, 2,127,200 pesetas; inc., 433,519 pesetas. Aggregate net earnings since January 1, 15,814,212 pesetas; inc., 2,473,309 pesetas.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, September 8. *Montcalm*
Friday, September 15. *Montclare*
Friday, September 22. *Montrose*
Friday, September 29. *Victorian*
Friday, October 6. *Montcalm*
Friday, October 13. *Montclare*
Friday, October 20. *Montrose*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg

Thursday, September 14. *Minnedosa*
Thursday, September 21. **Empress of France.*
Thursday, September 28. *Melita*
Thursday, October 5. **Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, October 12. *Minnedosa*
Thursday, October 19. **Empress of France.*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, September 8.—†*Metagama*
Friday, September 22.—†*Tunisian.*
Friday, October 6.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, October 20. †*Tunisian.*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.
† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, September 21.—*Empress of Australia.*
Thursday, October 5.—*Empress of Asia*
Thursday, October 19.—*Empress of Canada.*
Thursday, November 2.—*Empress of Russia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: September 22, *Niagara;* October 20, *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara;* December 22, *Makura.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 16.—*Cassandra.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Ausonia.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Albania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 14.—*Andania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*
Thursday, November 2.—*Andania.*

Southampton to New York.

Tuesday, September 12.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Mauretania.*
Monday, September 18.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, September 23.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Saxonia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, September 14.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, September 21.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Carmania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 9.—*Canada.*
Saturday, September 16.—*Regina.*
Saturday, September 23.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, September 14.—*Manchester Brigade.*
Thursday, September 21.—*Manchester Producer.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Manchester Shipper.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Minnedosa* September 8, *Montclare* September 9, *Regina* September 9, *Empress of France* September 12, and *Empress of India* September 15. Letters only are due via New York by the *Caronia, Scythia,* and *Olympic* September and *Mauretania* September 12.

"Middle cuts of Canadian Salmon, 2s per lb.," is a notice which has been prominently displayed during the last week in the fish sales' department of the Civil Service Stores, Ltd., Bedford Street and Chandos Street, W.C.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Allward, Donald J. and Hugh L., Toronto.—17 Stanhope Gardens.

B.

Barnes, Lt. G. B., R.C.N., Crofton, B.C.—H.M.S. *Harebell*, Portland.

Bedall, L. F. C., Essex, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.

Biggar, Mrs. J. Lyons, Miss V. J., and P. E., Ottawa.—32 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

Boulton, Rudyard and Mrs., Toronto.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Bristol, Mrs. Edmund, Toronto.—Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street.

C.

Carmichael, Misses, Nova Scotia.—Hotel Rubens.

Carson, R. J. and G. E., Kingston.—Berners Hotel.

Clark, A. F. B., and Mrs., Vancouver.—13-14 Stanley Crescent.

Curtis, W. M., Vancouver.—13 Gloucester Street, S.W.1.

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D.

Dubeau, Dr. E. and Jean, Montreal.—Thackeray Hotel.

F.

Farmer, H. N., Acton, Ont.—Waterloo House, York Road, S.E.

Farquhar, J. A. and Mrs., Halifax.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Faulkner, Misses D. and G., Halifax.—66 Queensborough Terrace, W.2.

Ferrie, W. B., Vancouver.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

Fisher, J. W. Sarnia.—Imperial Hotel.

Fletcher, Miss, Halifax.—Warrender Hotel.

G.

Garrison, H. M., Ottawa. Grand Hotel.

Goldman, Dr. J., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Gordon, Stewart and Mrs., Cobourg, Ont. Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street.

H

Hannen, F. R., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* office.

Hardwell, Mrs. James, Ottawa. c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Harris, Sir Chas. Alex., K.C.M.G., St John's, Newfoundland.—147 Victoria Street

J.

Jack, Mrs. Janet E., Wolfville, N.S.—72 Sachem Gardens, W.

L.

Livingston, H. W., Hamilton.—192 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

Lacroix, Cyrille, Quebec.—Grand Hotel.

Lloyd, Right Hon. Sir W. F., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Loring, Mrs. Robert, Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Laslett, T. H. and Mrs., Vancouver.—Charing Cross Hotel.

Leary, A. J., Victoria.—Wolsey House, Wolsey Road, Molesey.

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M.

Malkin, W. H. and Mrs., Vancouver.—The Mount, Mead Road, Eastbourne.

Mann, Sir Donald, Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

Martin, Mrs. Alan S., and Douglas S., Halifax.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Masten, Mr. and Miss, Toronto.—Brown's Hotel.

N.

Nicoll, E. Ferguson, Vancouver.—c/o Agent-General for British Columbia.

Noxon, Kenneth F., Toronto.—163 Strand.

P.

Priestman, H. L. E., Vancouver.—c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

R.

Russell, B. and Mrs., Halifax.—Warrender Hotel.

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S.

Simouski, S. C., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Sommerville, Norman, Toronto. — c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Sprenger, Major R., Montreal.—44 Longridge Road, Earl's Court.

T.

Tessier, W. M., St. John's, Newfoundland.—25 Wyatt Road, E.7.

W.

Walker, Charles, Halifax.—1 Langdale Road, Thornton Heath.

Whitney, Norah, Toronto.—c/o Mrs. Fraser, Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Williams, W. J., Hamilton.—3 Templeton Place, Earl's Court.

Wilson, W. H. and Mrs., Victoria.—111 Belgrave Road.

Wright, Mrs. John, Toronto.—Woodview, Hatch End, Middlesex.

* *

NEW MANCHESTER LINER.

The new steamer of the Manchester Liners, Ltd., the *Manchester Regiment*, which sailed from Manchester for Montreal on August 24, will call at Halifax this month for apples.

Built specially for the Canadian trade, this steamer has a deadweight of 11,592 tons, and a capacity of 620,000 cubic feet for cargo purposes. She is 450 feet in length, 41 feet deep, and has a beam of 57 feet 9 inches.

She is an oil burner, and is propelled by single reduction Brown Curtiss marine type geared steam turbines capable of producing a speed of 14 knots an hour.

* *

The Canadian dollar was quoted at par in New York on August 30, for the first time since August 15, 1915.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

With the September issue the *Connoisseur* comes of age, and the event is celebrated by a number well worthy of the occasion, and also a reduction in price to 2s. A very interesting article on "Pieter Borsseler: A Forgotten Seventeenth-century Master," is contributed by C. H. Collins Baker, who establishes the authorship of a portrait hitherto wrongly attributed. Miniatures in the possession of Earl Spencer are described by Dr. G. C. Williamson; R. L. Hobson writes on a "Ming" fish-bowl from the collection of the late Lord Kitchener; E. Beresford Chancellor discusses "Some Scarce London Books"; and Irma and Henry Culver tell of a fascinating collection of china dogs.

Pearson's is very strong in fiction, there being no fewer than eight complete stories, contributed by "Sapper," R. Austin Freeman, and L. J. Beeston, among others. In "Salving the *Laurentic's* Gold," G. H. Davis describes a thrilling five years' struggle with the sea; ; E. F. W. Alexanderson writes on "The Imp in the Radio Box"; and Barry Pain discourses humorously on "How to Make Your Money Last." Photographs of famous lawn tennis players in amazing attitudes are a notable feature, and a Canadian figures in the "'Most Interesting Person I've Met' Competition."

Interesting features of the *Strand* are a discussion by H. G. Wells as to "Who Are the Six Greatest Men in History?"; Arnold Bennett's humorous treatment of that phase of life, "Falling in Love"; and a fascinating article on "Sherlock Holmes in Real Life," which will appeal to all lovers of detective stories. Fiction is well represented by numerous excellent stories, among the contributors being P. G. Wodehouse, Gilbert Frankau, and E. Phillips Oppenheim.

* *

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Considerable railway construction is taking place in the newer portions of Ontario and Quebec, adjacent to the inter-provincial boundary. This area is commanding much attention, not only from incoming settlers, but from mining and timber interests. There are large tracts of good agricultural land available, and the forests of the Abitibi and Kipawa districts are the present supply of some of the largest Canadian pulp and paper mills.

The Ontario Government line, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, is building from its present terminal at Cochrane, where it connects with the Canadian National Transcontinental, to Oil Can Portage, on the Abitibi River, where a large potential water-power site is located. The extension will require ten bridges, the contract for which has been placed with the Hamilton Bridge Company at a total figure of $175,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is building a continuation of its line from Kipawa Lake to Les Quinze, at the upper end of Lake Temiskaming. This line is situated on the Quebec side of the boundary, and will open up the agricultural areas in the western portion of that Province to settlement.

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or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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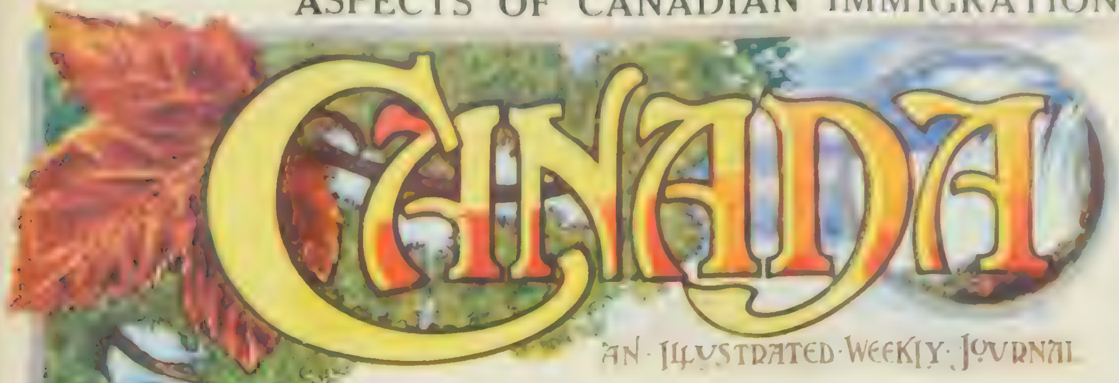
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(For complete list of Sailings see page 291.)

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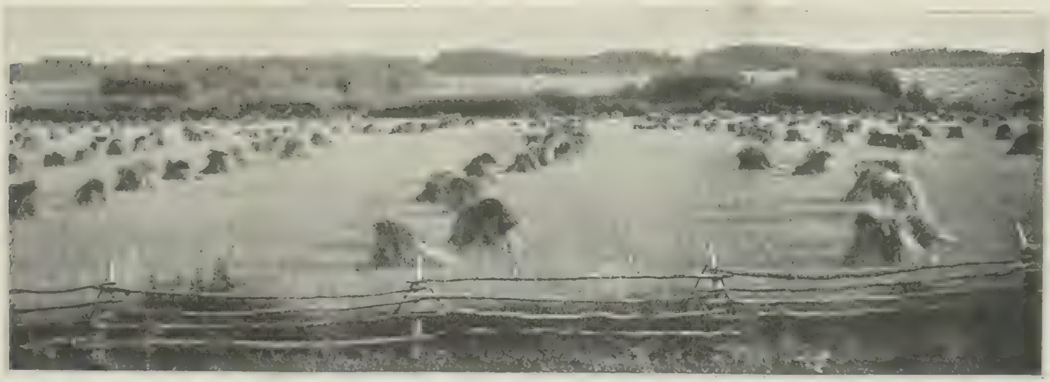
CANADA

No. 871. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

FROM FIELD TO MILL.

BINDERS AND STOOKERS IN A WESTERN HARVEST FIELD.



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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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"THE BRIGHT SPOT OF THE WORLD."

"THE bright spot of the world" was the description of Canada given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at the opening of the National Exhibition at Toronto. This description is in no way exaggerated. It requires but little reflection to discover its foundations and to realise their soundness. A comparison with the old and overcrowded countries of Europe makes obvious in a moment the advantages of this new country, with its vast, unpeopled spaces and its untold store of undeveloped resources. Even in comparison with the United States and the other younger countries of the world, there are various promising factors in Canada's present conditions which seem to justify Colonel Cockshutt's claim. It is for Canadians to see that nothing comes in the way of the realisation of these high hopes.

From a financial and commercial point of view Canada's position is reassuringly strong. The securing of a bumper harvest should set the farmers on their feet and be productive indirectly of favourable results affecting the whole Dominion. The state of the Canadian exchange in New York is an index to Canada's financial recovery. The fact that American dollars are now being quoted at a discount in Montreal is indicative of the all-round improvement that has taken place in finance, agriculture, and trade.

Canada's commerce is being developed in the right direction. The balance of trade continues favourable. Its course is strikingly shown by some facts and figures compiled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, showing the trend of Canadian export trade in the pre-war period 1905-1913 and in the post-war period 1919-22. In 1905 Canada, with exports of slightly over $200,000,000, occupied ninth place, having in front of her the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia, and Argentina. By 1913 Germany had wrested second place from the United States and the Argentine and Canada had passed Australia, Canada being thus eighth in the list, with exports of $400,000,000. In the post-war period, the United States, with exports of $7,700,000,000, almost doubled the United Kingdom, while Canada was in third position with slightly over $1,200,000,000. In 1920 France, which stood fifth at the end of the war, again took the third place. In the first quarter of 1922 the United Kingdom resumed its former supremacy, Canada retaining fourth place, though closely followed by Japan.

In a speech at Victoria the other day, Lord Byng reminded his audience that it was not true to say that Canadians were making a country: "God gave you your country, and you have to build here a nation." That is, indeed, one of the immediate tasks of the Federal and Provincial Governments alike, and, even more than in the case of the development of Canada's resources, it is one in which the people of Canada can and must play a large part. The announcements of impending immigration activity, made from both Ottawa and Toronto, and further indications of general interest in the subject, are welcome. As Mr. Stead explained in his speech at Calgary, which we summarise this week, assimilation is a vitally important aspect of immigration, and that is a matter more for the people than the Government. We are glad to note that the value of the child immigrant is being increasingly recognised. Upon the Canadians of the present generation there lies the responsibility of equipping the boys and girls of to-day for the fresh responsibilities that will soon be theirs. In Lord Byng's words at Victoria: "You must make the mind of the nation. The body already is here, and all it needs is filling up. Our requirement now is the mind."

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canadian Crop Estimates.

The difficulty of doing away with a wrong impression is once more shown with reference to Canadian crop estimates. Not long ago, our readers will remember, the *Morning Post* cast doubts upon the value of the estimates of the Canadian harvest issued from time to time, and was taken sharply to task by some Canadian papers. In spite of this, however, we find a well-known firm of grain dealers stating:—

> Estimates of the Canadian crop are almost as numerous as the number of acres sown, and it is not quite possible to arrive at the absolute truth within half a bushel. The recent optimistic report of the *Manitoba Free Press* is so far above official estimates that we must await further information before accepting it. The official estimate was for slightly more than 37,000,000 qrs.—not so very much more than last year, and it must be remembered that harvest is not yet completed. It goes without saying that everyone in this country would be highly gratified if the Canadian yield came up to the very highest expectations. On the other hand, these wide divergencies of opinion indicate that there is a good deal of guess-work. It would be therefore wise to wait another six or eight weeks until the crop movement shows the true position.

Caution is, no doubt, a counsel of safety, but it is beside the point to cast reflections such as these upon the estimates issued from the Department of Agriculture and other responsible sources. According to the firm in question, even if the Canadian crop be several million quarters more than last year, everything extra will be wanted during the first half of this season if Europe is to maintain its present rate of consumption.

The Weather and the Crops. The latest progress reports certainly confirm the hopes that the high estimates will be fully realised. The harvest conditions in the West have been all that could be desired, and cutting is practically completed. The wider the area put under crop, of course, the greater the risk of some portion of the grain being adversely affected. On the other hand, the fate of the total crop is not ruled by the weather of one particular area. As the *Manitoba Free Press* points out: "Now the great agricultural stretches west of the lakes represent a continental area similar to that of Europe, and just as a report that it is raining in London does not indicate the necessity of carrying an umbrella in Constantinople, so the failure of a crop in Southern Saskatchewan does not predicate a short yield in the Peace River country or Dauphin."

Another important consideration brought about by the extension of the grain-growing area is the greater measure of certainty given. While, in the nature of things, there will still be possibilities of poor harvests or bumper crops, the risks will be correspondingly decreased. As our Winnipeg contemporary says: "When the whole Nor' West shall be really settled—when most of the quarter sections capable of being cropped are yielding grain—it seems possible that the total yield will vary annually between rather narrow limits. The loss in one district will be compensated by the gain in another, so that the net output may be fairly regular."

* * *

The Railwaymen's Threat. In view of the great grain movement that is at hand, the threat of the Canadian shopmen cannot but be regarded with concern. The railway companies have accepted the award of the Conciliation Board, the provisions of which we summarised last week. The shopmen, however, refuse to accept it, declaring it to be no settlement of the dispute, and demanding the reopening of the case.

We sincerely hope the energetic efforts of the Dominion Minister of Labour to avert the strike which is threatened in consequence will be successful. Mr. Murdock has appealed to both the companies and the employees to reopen direct negotiations on the question of permanent wages. The attitude of both parties, so far as known at the time of going to press, is hopeful for the resumption of relations that would prevent a "tie-up" at so critical a juncture. The transport of grain, on the one hand, and that of coal, on the other, constitute a national necessity just now. Mr. Murdock is well within the mark in declaring, in his letter to the secretary of the shopmen's union, that "Canada deserves something better from all concerned than a strike at the present time."

* * *

Canada's Greatest Geographer. The tributes in prose and verse paid to David Thompson at the commemorative post on Lake Windermere, and at his grave in Montreal, were none the less deserved because they were so belated. Born close to Westminster Abbey, he went to Canada in 1784, at the age of 14, and he died in obscure poverty at Longueil 65 years ago in his 87th year, and lies in a nameless grave in Montreal—a reproach soon, we trust to be removed. Yet Thompson is adjudged by so competent an authority as Mr. J. B. Tyrrell to have been "the greatest land geographer who ever lived, and, therefore, one of the greatest scientists." The celebrations on August 30 were the first public recognition of the debt that civilisation owes him, for, as Mr. Tyrrell points out, though the Thompson River is called after him, a few years ago not one geographical student in a thousand knew anything about him.

We cannot sum up Thompson's achievements better than by quoting from Mr. Tyrrell's appreciation:—

> With extraordinary accuracy he placed on the map the main routes of natural travel in 1,200,000 square miles of Canada and 500,000 square miles of the United States; he surveyed the head waters of the Mississippi; he discovered a new route to Lake Alaska; he opened the first trade between what is now Canada and the territory beyond the Great Divide; he fixed the locations of outstanding geographical points over this vast area with the accuracy of an expert astronomer, though he had to learn how to figure with the [illegible] when he was a boy wintering at Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan River. His skill won for him the appointment of astronomer to the Commission which, from 1816 to 1826, delimited the position between British North America and the United States.

* * *

Explorer and Fur-Trader. To this day Thompson remains, so far as is known, the only man who has ever surveyed the 1,150 miles of the Columbia River from source to mouth. His work is all the more remarkable, not only because a great deal of it was performed literally thousands of miles from the outskirts of civilisation, but because, except for one year, it was a "side line" to his activity as a fur-trader. His journals show that on foot, by canoe, and on horseback he covered 55,000 miles. According to Mr. Tyrrell, no picture of Thompson was ever taken, but his face is described as having resembled John Bunyan's. And he is said to have been deeply religious. Truly a great man, to whom Canada cannot pay too high a tribute to-day.

The Windermere celebrations, of which we gave a programme a fortnight ago, were in keeping with the spirit of Thompson's time. A picturesque pageant depicted his arrival by canoe, his reception by the Indians, and his welcome of Father de Smet, the missionary. And the formal opening of the log-built memorial hall was followed by a war canoe race—in which nine Kootenay Indians beat a similar number of whites—a barbecue when an ox was roasted whole, and a ball.

* * *

Indians in Canada Mr. Sastri, the distinguished Indian statesman, has been afforded ample opportunity, while in Canada, of putting forward his case for securing the full rights of British citizenship throughout Canada for those of his countrymen who are domiciled in the Dominion. Generally, he has met with a sympathetic hearing, but in British Columbia, where the presence of Indians and Orientals has given rise to various complications, he has not received much encouragement in the objective of his mission.

The request made by Mr. Sastri to the Dominion Government that they should confer the franchise on the Hindus throughout Canada has been refused, but Mr. King has promised to invite Parliament to consider it when the franchise law is under revision. The Prime Minister, however, reminds Mr. Sastri that at the present time in eight out of nine Provinces of the Dominion the Federal franchise is granted to natives of India resident in Canada on terms identical with those applicable generally to Canadian citizens.

* * *

Canadian Buffalo for the Zoo. Just a year ago *Canada* suggested that the fresh blood needed for the buffalo collection at the London Zoological Gardens might be supplied from Canada, pointing out that some specimens could easily be supplied from the Buffalo Park at Wainwright. We are glad to learn that this suggestion has borne fruit. The National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, now announce that a pair of buffalo from Wainwright are being shipped to England this month.

This shipment will be the second of its kind to the Mother Country. In 1913, at the instance of the late Lord Strathcona, a donation of two three-year-old bison was made to the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, to be placed in the Dublin Gardens, where they have now increased to five. Loans of buffalo to the zoological collections in various Canadian cities have been made from time to time, under a bond guaranteeing adequate provision for the health and maintenance of the animals. There is no reason that such distribution should be restricted. The herd at Wainwright continues to increase, and it has now attained a size that is taxing the present accommodation. To such an extent is this so that it has been decided to kill a number of the older animals, the flesh of which will be sold to the northern trading companies for making into pemmican, while the hides will be retained by the Government.

LIFTING THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

London Conference With Canadian Ministers.

The Colonial Office makes the following announcement:—

"His Majesty's Government have been considering the steps to be taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons on July 24, and by the House of Lords on July 26, regarding the admission of Canadian cattle.

"They have been in communication with the Canadian Government, and it has been arranged to hold a Conference of representatives of the two Governments in London at an early date. It is hoped that as the result of the Conference it will be possible to arrive at a basis of agreement which could be embodied in a Bill to be introduced into Parliament during the autumn session. It is expected that the Canadian representatives will reach London towards the end of September."

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

American Offered Chairmanship.

Mr. Carl Raymond Gray, the well-known railway magnate, who rose from a telegraph operator to the management of several companies, has been offered the chairmanship of the Canadian National Railway system (says the Montreal correspondent of the Central News), but has decided not to accept it.

Mr. Gray, who resides at Baltimore, was born at Princeton, Ark., on September 28, 1867, the son of Colonel O. C. and Virginia L. (née Davis) Gray, and educated in the Preparatory Department of the University of Arkansas, and in 1886 married Harriette Flora, of Oswego, Kan. He entered the railway service on March 20, 1883 and served with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad as telegraph operator and station agent, 1883-1886; chief clerk to general western agent, Wichita, Kan., 1886-1887; commercial agent, 1887-1890; district freight agent, 1890-1896; divisional freight agent, 1896-1897; divisional superintendent, 1897-1900; superintendent of transportation, 1900-1904; general manager, April to October, 1904; Second Vice-President and general manager, October 30, 1904, to July 31, 1906; Second Vice-President in charge of operation, August 1, 1906; Senior Vice-President, 1909, to May 1, 1911; also general manager, C. and E.I. Railroad, April 8 to October 30, 1904; President, Spokane, Portland and Seattle, Oregon Electric Railways, May 1, 1911; President, Great Northern Railway, May 25, 1912-1914; President, Western Maryland Railway, May 10, 1914, to March, 1918, and chairman, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, July 1, 1917, to March, 1918; divisional director of operations under the Director-General of Railways, January 5, 1918, to January 15, 1919; President, Western Maryland Railway, and chairman, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, January 15, 1919.

* *

FLOWERS FOR CANADIAN GRAVES AT BUXTON.

In response to the invitation in last week's *Canada* for small subscriptions towards providing flowers to be placed on the graves of Canadian soldiers in Buxton Cemetery, on the occasion of the memorial service to be held there to-morrow, the Editor of *Canada* had received, up to the time of going to press, the sum of £3 5s., for which he begs to thank the following subscribers: Mrs. M. A. K. Gilder, Sir Donald Mann, Colonel P. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. J. Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. W. Phillips (Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways), Mr. C. S. Howard (Dominion Bank), "Anglo-Canadian," the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, and the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

The amount contributed is being sent to Mrs. Dent at Buxton as arranged.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GILMOUR.—At 827 Broadway W., Vancouver, on September 7, to Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour (née Jessie Dunlop), a daughter.

MATHER.—At Cobalt, Ontario, on August 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart F. Mather (née Nellie J. S. Mossman), a daughter (Sheila Margaret).

MARRIAGES.

GALLAGHER—BROWNE.—At Montreal, on August 29, Thomas Gallagher, St. John, New Brunswick, to Marjorie Jane, daughter of the late Hector Browne, writer, Inverness and Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Browne, Margaret Cottage, Blackburn, Bathgate.

DEATHS.

HAULTAIN.—On September 1, at 111 Howland Avenue, Toronto, Isabella, widow of the late Major-General Francis Mitchell Haultain, Madras Staff Corps, only daughter of the late Edward Brown Thomas, East India Company's Service, aged 86.

SAINT-CLAIR.—On September 2, on board s.s. *Canada*, Mildred Helen, dearly loved wife of Roland Saint-Clair, daughter of the late Rev. H. H. Chamberlain, of Godmanchester. Buried at Thornton, near Fleetwood.

Subscribers who take an interest in "CANADA," and who would like their friends to see the journal, are invited to communicate with the Publisher. If the addresses of friends are supplied we will gladly forward specimen copies.

GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

To Be Initiated Shortly.

The Canadian Government announces that an immigration policy will shortly be initiated for the prime purpose of getting people who will engage in agriculture and household work, and of securing boys and girls for Canada's Western lands and checking the flow of immigration into the cities (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, cabling on Monday). The Government will make a careful survey of the regions from which it is hoped to secure the right kind of settlers. The Federal and Provincial Governments will co-operate in getting agricultural workers from Europe and seeing that they are properly established on the land. They will also make an effort to repatriate Canadians who in recent years have gone to New England States.

* *

NATIONAL LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Being Launched by Canada Colonisation Association.

A national land settlement scheme is being launched by the Canada Colonisation Association, with the co-operation of the Federal and Provincial Governments and the railways in Canada and the Overseas Settlement Committee in Great Britain (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The enterprise, which is not a commercial one, has the financial backing of the Western Canada Colonisation Association, to which business men all over Canada have subscribed capital in excess of $1,500,000. It is proposed to bring under cultivation 20 million acres of good agricultural land, held mostly by private interests, within ten miles of the railways of the Western Provinces, as well as unoccupied areas in the central and Eastern Provinces.

The Association will act as intermediary in such matters as bringing sellers and settlers together and locating colonists. In the Western Provinces land will be sold on a 32-year payment amortisation plan. As an example, a quarter section of 160 acres may be purchased at $20 per acre, with an initial payment of $2 per acre. There will be no interest in the first two years. The Association will obtain revenue for its operations by commission and a percentage on land contracts which, it is estimated, will yield $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in ten years, to be spent on settlement and welfare work.

The railways will afford special rates, and the Overseas Settlement Board will provide financial assistance and will look after British colonists until they are successfully established. A national welfare organisation will be established for the benefit of settlers, the cost being borne jointly by the Imperial Federal Government and the Association.

As the result of a survey already made, it is expected that a steady stream of colonists will be obtained from the British Isles, as well as many from Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

* *

LORD SHAW ON THE RIGHT KIND OF SETTLER.

Lord Shaw, speaking to the Canadian Club of Toronto last week, referred to the appearance of emptiness which prevails in Canada, and declared that even Ontario appeared to be an empty Province. "When," he said, "you may have three times the nine millions of inhabitants that there are to-day, you realise what a great heritage is yours. You are tugging at the skirts of the future." He advised Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) not to be too particular as to the people brought from the Old Country. It should not seek only the best. "All you or Britain can demand," he declared, "is a fair honest average." Canada should not forget that the Mother Country had relieved the Dominion of the necessity of defence on sea and land.

* *

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Mr. Sastri, speaking at the Canadian Club at Winnipeg last week, said (according to a Reuter's cablegram):—

"British Columbia must shake off her old prejudices and fall into line by carrying out the promise made on her behalf by Mr. Meighen, then Premier of Canada, at the 1921 Conference in London, that 'in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth the rights of resident Indians to full citizenship shall be recognised.'

"It may help doubters," Mr. Sastri added, "to point out in the end that, while no increase is possible to the East Indian population here, the passage of time will necessarily reduce it and wipe out the East Indian problem in the course of a generation or two."

* *

Credit for the complete discovery of insulin treatment f r diabetes is given to Dr. F. B. Banting by Professor J. J. R McLeod, head of the Physiological Department of the Universit of Toronto (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*).

Signor Giuseppe de Michelis, Italian Emigration Commi sioner, has arrived at Ottawa to confer with the Domini n Government upon the possibility of sending out assist emigrants from Italy and investing capital in Canada. He s also to confer with the Governments of the Western Provinces.

ASPECTS OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. R. J. C. Stead on Canada' National Position and Need.

MR. ROBERT J. C. STEAD, the Director of P[illegible] Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, discussed "Some Aspects of the Immigration Question" in an address given before the [illegible] of Canadian Municipalities' Convention at Winnip[illegible] month.

Addressing his audience as "Fellow immigrants," M[illegible] Stead remarked: "In any discussion of immigration question I always think it well to remind my hearers that they the[illegible]selves are immigrants, either in person or by virtue of their ancestry. A recognition of that obvious fact should mellow the [illegible]ity with which immigration problems are too frequentl[illegible] attacked, should deepen the sympathies and enlarge the vision of us who, in a sense, sit in judgment upon others wh[illegible] to-day that which we were yesterday. And, indeed, the subject is one which merits all our depths of sympathy, all our breadth of vision, all the sincerity which we can compress into [illegible] conception of patriotism."

"Canada," proceeded Mr. Stead, "is what she is to-day because of the immigrants who have come to her shores. Without those immigrants she would be still the pastureland of the buffalo in the west, the primeval forest in the east. That which she is, for good or bad, her immigrants have made her.

A LARGE ONTARIO FARMHOUSE AND BUILDINGS.

That which she shall be will be determined by the sons and daughters of immigrants now in the land, and by others still to come.

"The problem of immigration demands something much deeper than the superficial study usually given it. Nothing, surely, could be more intensely important than the selection of those strains of blood which are to blend with ours in the production of the Canadians of the future, for that, and nothing less than that, is what immigration means. We are not a caste country in which immigrants can be herded off by themselves and prevented from inter-marrying with the Canadian stock already established. Canada must look upon every immigrant at her gates as parents look upon a prospective son-in-law or daughter-in-law and with a vision into the future to estimate the type of grandchildren and great-grandchildren such a union will produce.

"Fortunately we in Canada have at least some evidences that the importance of the problem is being appreciated. One of those evidences is an extreme timidity on the part of certain sections of our population in dealing with this matter. They have awakened to its far-reaching effects and the knowledge has made them fearful. Instead of grappling with the problem they would evade it by stopping immigration altogether. 'Canada for the Canadians' sounds like a good slogan until one remembers that it is quite out of reason to expect that nine million people and their descendants are to possess permanently a country as large as Europe. After 55 years of Dominion-building our population is not yet so much as three persons to the square mile. Contrast that with 51 to the square mile in Asia, 120 to the square mile in Europe; even with 30 per square mile in the United States. Compare it with 658 to the square mile in Belgium, 193 in Denmark, 649 in England and Wales, 390 in Japan. In the light of such comparisons is [illegible] not well that Canadians should pause to think where they stand? Land hunger is almost an elemental passion with mankind, and unless we show capacity to occupy this great heritage ourselves

[illegible]

On the other [illegible]

Canada's nation[illegible] [illegible] rior than [illegible] lies the line of progr[illegible]

Before such a body as this I [illegible] peculiar frankne[illegible] [illegible]bilities. The first and greatest of these I [illegible] [illegible]ested the holding of Canada, not selfishly for the C[illegible]dians of to-day, but unselfishly for the [illegible] race of which we are n[illegible] nation-building in its largest vi[illegible] the attention of those whose vision goes no farther than immediate and material prosperity. B[illegible] this problem which is sufficiently pr[illegible] the most unimaginative mind to som[illegible]

Canada's Debts.

Proceeding to examine the financial [illegible] Canadians had assumed, Mr. Stead arrive[illegible] Dominion, Provincial, and municipal debt of $4[illegible] and pointed out that if this were allotted [illegible] 8,728,341 persons who lived in Canada, it would amount to t[illegible] considerable item of $517.85 per capita. Now if Canad[illegible] population were twice what it was, and her debt remained [illegible] same, the load per capita, instead of being $517[illegible] $258.93

"Let me hasten to add," said Mr. Stead, "that these figure[illegible] of our obligations as a people, although sufficiently serious t[illegible] justify our very earnest consideration, in no wa[illegible] excuse panicky action. To say that only by means of immigration can we meet our public liabilities is to take a position of unwarranted pessimism. But to say that an intellige[illegible] selected and directed tide of immigration would be of great assistance in meeting our obligations and in reviving general prosperity is a truism which few would debate—provided always that the immigrant can be brought into contact [illegible] employment and made a self-supporting producer.

"But I fancy I hear some one rise to remark, 'If [illegible] debtedness is so great, what attractions have we to [illegible] intelligent immigrants? They must know these facts, [illegible] in a general way. Can we say to them, "We have more debt than we can handle. Come over and help us pay it?" Will not the very fact of this debt prove an obstacle toward o[illegible]ing immigrants? Who will be willing to throw in his lot with a country so heavily involved?' This would be a real problem if it happened that the other countries from which we seek immigrants were out of debt, or if their debt were only a nominal item. But that doesn't happen to be the case."

Making a comparison with what were undoubtedly the two richest countries in the world, Mr. Stead arrived at the conclusion that Canada's debt per head was considerably less t[illegible] half of that of Great Britain, and only 45 per cent. more tha[illegible] that of the United States, a country with a vast population a[illegible] popularly supposed to be rolling in wealth. If he were to [illegible] the comparison to other European countries, he adde[illegible] proportions would be more striking still.

Canada's Assets.

"So much for our debts," continued Mr. Stead. "I [illegible] turn for a moment to our assets. And here we encounter a difficulty not found in connection with our debts. We don't know just what our assets are. They are so extensive that we have never been able to make an accurate stock sheet of the[illegible] We are in the position of a merchant who knows just [illegible] he owes, but has not had time to make up a list of his possessions. And, indeed, this is not remarkable. We are 8,788,34[illegible] people occupying 3,729,655 square miles of country, and we haven't had time to go over every mile of that country [illegible] place an appraisal upon its surface value, to say nothing [illegible] estimating the wealth of minerals that may lie u[illegible] Moreover, such appraisals as are made hav[illegible] revised. I count myself still a young man, but I r[illegible] time when it was considered doubtful whether wheat could [illegible] grown successfully in Southern Manitoba on account of frost. When my parents settled in Southern M[illegible] '80's, many of the most inviting districts were avoid[illegible] reason. To-day frost is one of the l[illegible] farmers of that section, and localities which 30 years [illegible] unable to grow wheat successfully are to-day rais[illegible] quantities of corn. And so it is difficult to estimate our assets. We are not a mere fringe of [illegible] of the United States, as some of our faint-hearts [illegible] us believe. We are a [illegible] from east to west. Sometimes I think we scarcely do ours[illegible] [illegible]stice in our own appreciation. W[illegible] to perceive it. Our neighbours across the line, with the advantage of perspective, have perhaps a more accurate vision than we.

" So we have every occasion for a sound and sane optimism. We have not only large debts, but large doings—enterprises which, for so young a country, may fairly be described as gigantic. By applying labour to those resources we can minimise our burden of debt, restore national prosperity, and develop our country to the status which nature intended her to occupy among the nations of the world. To do this we require labour and capital, and the most fruitful field from which to draw these requisites lies in other lands. The machinery for bringing settlers into Canada is in existence, and is halted only to await the assimilation—socially as well as industrially—of those who have already come. That assimilation is the duty of the whole people of Canada, but on account of their close touch with the individual and their intimate knowledge of local conditions, I suggest that it is peculiarly the duty of the municipalities of Canada."

* *

WHEAT-CUTTING ALMOST COMPLETED.

The Bank of Montreal received on September 8 the following crop report, from their head office at Montreal:—

PRAIRIE PROVINCES—Conditions continue favourable; wheat-cutting almost completed; yields good; grade high.

ONTARIO.—Heavy yield grains, good quality; large proportion now under cover; other crops excellent.

QUEBEC.—Harvesting practically completed; crops above average.

MARITIME.—General conditions good.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Fruits a good crop; roots and grains turning out as anticipated.

The latest Canadian Government estimate of the Dominion wheat yield this year is 388,733,000 bushels, against 300,858,000 last year.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Bathurst, N.B.—Mrs. Browne (75), widow of Dr. Arthur A. Browne, of Montreal, and daughter of the late Mr. Labatt, of London, Ont.

At Springhill, N.S.—Mr. C. D. McLellan (67), President of the Victor Woodworking Company, Ltd.

At Montreal.—Mr. John Patrick McKeown (43).

At Toronto.—Mr. Frederick R. Miller, C.E. (44), member of the Toronto Transportation Commission and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. At Kingston.—Dr. George Hanley (43), late Captain C.A.M.C. At London, Ont.—Mr. S. K. Davidson (76), Arts Master at the Collegiate Institute for 36 years.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Edward W. Darby (50), a well-known fur dealer and taxidermist.

At Vancouver.—Alderman Joseph Hoskin, who went out from Cornwall in 1872; Rev. Alexander Macaulay.

The Vancouver correspondent of *The Times*, cabling on Monday, announced that Major MacLaurin, superintendent of the Government Air Board's station, had been drowned, his aeroplane having crashed in shallow water and pinned him underneath.

Mr. Edward C. Jones, of Toronto, who has been ill for some time, died in a nursing home near London on Monday last.

* *

BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN TORONTO.

Delegates from the University of Toronto attended at last week's meeting of the British Association at Hull to give a formal invitation to Canada for the 1924 meeting, promising a great welcome and a donation of $50,000 to pay the expenses of the British scientific visitors. They asked that the date of the Toronto meeting should be the second week of September, that excursions to the Pacific should be arranged beforehand, and also that any other meeting that year at home should be subsequent and strictly subsidiary, so that Toronto would have the real British Association meeting of 1924.

The offer was unanimously and gratefully accepted.

* *

MAPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, has received from the Hon. John Oliver, the Premier, a particularly fine set of maps of that Province. It comprises 30 finely printed maps, mounted on linen, and folded into a book three feet high by about a foot wide. It is bound in dark olive leather, with the crest of the Province and inscriptions in gold, and is similar to that presented to Sir Auckland Geddes after his recent visit to Victoria. The maps, which show in detail every district of the Province down to a scale of two to four miles to the inch, has been prepared by the Provincial Department of Lands, of which the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, who is now visiting England, is the Minister

"NANOOK OF THE NORTH."

A Wonderful Canadian Eskimo Film.

"Nanook of the North" is the title of a wonderful Eskimo film, which is being shown at the New Gallery Kinema, Regent Street, London, W.1. To Londoners it reveals a phase of human existence practically unknown, and to Canadians it is of particular interest from the fact that the pictures were taken in Canadian territory.

This film is the outcome of four expeditions made to the east coast of the Hudson Bay by Mr. Robert J. Flaherty, F.R.G.S., on behalf of Sir William Mackenzie, to examine certain islands for iron ore deposits, culminating in the discovery of the Belcher Island Archipelago in Hudson Bay—a land mass of 5,000 square miles, rich in iron ore. The first films of Eskimo life were taken while wintering in Baffin Land in 1913, but subsequently they were destroyed by fire in Toronto. Recently, however, a second attempt was made, and "Nanook" resulted—so that it is the artistic culmination of nearly 10 years' strenuous work.

The headquarters of the expedition was one of the fur posts of Revillon Frères on Cape Dufferin, on the north-eastern shore of Hudson Bay, 800 miles north of the Ontario rail-head, reached by Indian canoe along the Moose River to Moose Factory, thence by schooner.

Mr. Flaherty claims that it is not only the first film ever made by active co-operation between Eskimo and European, but the only one that has ever had a "first night" in the Arctic Circle. The film is indeed a triumph of pluck and perseverance. Its making was attended with constant privation. An unsuccessful attempt to film a bear hunt, for instance, took 55 days, and entailed the covering of 600 miles.

NANOOK'S WIFE AND BABY.

"Nanook" is a film in a class by itself, and it is to be hoped the public will respond to the unique appeal it makes. There is nothing artificial about it. It is an actual record of the everyday life of hardship and adventure of the Eskimos of the North—and a thrilling one at that. Its setting is the snow-covered wastes and ice-invested seas where these hardy folk make a daily fight with the elements for their livelihood. Its "cast" is composed of Nanook ("The Bear") himself, a mighty hunter indeed, and three younger men, with their wives and families, and 25 dogs. We see them in their igloos and their kyaks, bargaining with the fur traders, building their homes, hunting walrus and seal, spearing fish, trapping foxes, crossing hummocky snow-fields, and facing the wintry blast.

The record is indeed an epic of primitive man. Its great characteristic is its abounding realism and naturalness. It is full, too, of the spirit of adventure, and it has many exciting moments. More than that, its interest is intensely human. By his prowess and his stolid cheerfulness alike Nanook wins constant admiration; and the children are a continual delight.

* *

The utility of radio as a means of entertainment on passenger trains was recently demonstrated by the Canadian National Railway between Montreal and Toronto, via Ottawa. The messages were received in volume sufficient to use a loud "speaker," making it possible for the entire car to hear the performance.

Some 2,000 Salvationists, from all parts of the United Kingdom, attended the funeral on Thursday of Commissioner John Lawley, who died on Saturday at the age of 63. He was buried at Abney Park cemetery, in the grave next to that containing the body of General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor General of Canada, was 60 on Monday.

* *

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., and Mrs. Grenfell arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from Labrador by the White Star Dominion liner *Regina*. They have gone to see the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau.

* *

The Rt. Rev. Dr. M. F. T. Fallon, R.C. Bishop of London (Ont.), is at the Hotel Victoria, London.

* *

A recent visitor to Ottawa was Sir Laurence Guillemand, K.C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. Sir Laurence intended to spend some time at Banff.

* *

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Brig.-General and Mrs. W. O. H. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henwood, Col. and Mrs. George Starke, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Birks are among those making the trip to the Pacific Coast arranged by the Montreal Board of Trade.

* *

A Toronto message states that the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London (who is at present in Geneva), is going to Canada about the end of this month to discuss matters of policy with the Government. When the business of his trip is concluded, Mr. Larkin will return to London.

* *

Lady McLaren Brown, who accompanied her sister, Mrs. C. E. Neill, to Canada, will remain in Montreal with Mrs. Neill until about the middle of September, and will then go to London, Ont., to visit her sister, Mrs. E. B. Smith, before going to Hamilton, Ont., to visit another sister, Miss Caroline Crerar.

* *

Mrs. John D. Oppe is arriving from Montreal to-day by the *Montrose*, with her two sons, who are returning to school in England. She expects to remain in England for the winter.

* *

Lady Goold-Adams, wife of the late Governor of Queensland, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riordon in Montreal during her visit to that city.

* *

Lady Rhondda, Mr. Fred Bowring, and Mr. J. H. Drummond arrived from New York by the *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

The Rev. T. E. Rowe has arrived from Vancouver to attend the convention of the Guilds of Health at Cambridge, under whose auspices he has been invited to speak in that city and in London. On his way east he opened new Guilds of Health at Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto.

* *

When Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent General for British Columbia, and Mrs. Wade returned to London from Vancouver, they were accompanied by their little granddaughter, Miss Betty Wade, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, of Vancouver.

Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., of Winnipeg, arrived by the *Empress of France* on Tuesday.

* *

Mr. J. H. Plummer left for New York by the *Berengaria* last Saturday, also Mrs. Plummer and the Misses Winifred Joyce and Jocelyn Plummer.

* *

His Honour W. C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Nichol, arrived at Southampton by the *Empress of France* on Tuesday. They are at Claridge's Hotel.

HIS HONOUR WALTER C. NICHOL,
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

* *

The arrivals by the *Minnedosa* from Montreal on September 8 included Mr. H. C. Bevan, Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Bucklee, Mr. and Mrs. V. Case Morris, the Hon. W. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cridland, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. H. L. Flack, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gagnon, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Kahn, Mrs. W. E. Manhard, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Morrisey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. George Popham, Mr. J. A. Rivard, Dr. D. E. and Mrs. Ross, Messrs. P. A. and C. R. Sitwell, Major C. G. Thomson.

* *

The departures for Quebec by the *Empress of Scotland* on September 5 included the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Duff and Mrs. Duff, the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dale, the Hon. Alice Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. F. James, Mrs. A. D. and Miss MacTier, Mr. and Mrs. T. D'Arcy McGee, Mrs. D. L. McGibbon, Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. McNairn, Major F. A. Peacock, Mrs. S. T. Ritchie, Mr. K. R. Schofield, Mrs. Trethewey and Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard Wilson, Miss A. Fiset, and Miss Cochrane.

[illegible]

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Dr. A. G. Hatcher, Professor of Physics at the Royal Naval College of Canada [illegible] appointed Professor of Natural Science at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.

* *

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher has been appointed to the new office of general passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R., and Mr. C. B. Foster, assistant passenger traffic manager, Eastern lines, has been appointed passenger traffic manager, rail lines.

* *

Mr. Walter S. Thompson has been appointed publicity agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system. Mr. Thompson joined the system in 1914, and has hitherto been attached to the General Advertising Department in the position of editor of the Press Bureau.

* *

Mr. Frank Scott, vice-president and treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has resigned from the service of that corporation after a continuous connection of 44 years. Mr. James A. Yates, for many years assistant to Mr. Scott, has been appointed to the treasurership. Mr. Scott is a younger brother of Canon Scott, of Quebec.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Canada* last Saturday included Mr. G. H. Aldred, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bartlett, Rev. R. and Mrs. Calkins, Mr. J. W. Clowes, Capt. J. A. and Mrs. Crompton, Rev. J. S. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Derbyshire, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Earl, Rev. G. M. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parkin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Penny, Mr. C. A. Stephens, Mr. A. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tigue, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Virtue, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wardle, Mr. George Wordley.

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The arrivals from Montreal by the *Regina* last Sunday included Mr. H. C. Akroyd, Mr. H. S. Allbright, Mr. A. S. Clair Buxton, Mr. J. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Downes, Dr. J. H. Farrell, Mr. H. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garfield, Mr. R. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartley, Rev. John and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hemsley, Mr. R. J. Howard, Lady Lees, Mr. and Mrs. R. Love, Rev. J. S. McNutt, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. Nield, Mr. G. J. Packham, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pender, Mr. B. A. Prowse, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Robinson, Mr. C. W. Rowan, Mr. C. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mr. J. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wetton, Miss L. R. Wicksteed, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willing, Mr. H. B. Witton, Mr. G. F. Wright.

* *

Among the departures for Montreal by the *Montcalm* on September 8 were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ames, Mr. J. B. Bickersteth, Mr. R. W. Brock, Mr. F. D. Brown, Mr. F. G. Bussell, Mr. M. Byrnes, Mr. J. Carrick, Mr. B. C. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Catto, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clafferton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Collinson, Mr. W. Crosson, Mr. T. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickie, Mr. R. Dickinson, Mr. J. Edgar, Mr. H. L. Elliot, Mr. G. L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Green, Mr. G. F. H. Greening, Mr. H. R. Jackman, Mr. D. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jones, Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, Mr. F. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Liddicoat, Mr. J. W. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLellan, Mr. M. L. Morris, Professor W. F. Osborne, Mr. J. F. Page, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Pilcher, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rennie

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians

SEPTEMBER 15.—Cricket: Champion County v. Rest of England, at Oval (4 days).

SEPTEMBER 16.—Football: Canadian Ba[illegible] Société Générale, at Streatham.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Bank of Montreal Swimming Club Races, Lavington Street, Baths, Southwark.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Leicester Sheep-breeders' Association's Show at Driffield.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Highland Games, at Inverness (2 days).

SEPTEMBER 23.—National Band Contests, at Crystal Palace.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Football: Canadian Banks v. [illegible] Victoria, at Acton Town.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Newmarket Races.

SEPTEMBER 28.—British Passenger Agents' Association's Annual Meeting, Conference and Luncheon, at Grand Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Kent Bee Keepers' Association's Exhibition at Crystal Palace (3 [illegible]

OCTOBER 2 and 4.—Lectures by Dr. W. Grenfell, of Labrador, Central Hall, Westminster.

OCTOBER 8.—End of Summer Time.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Dr. D. L. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seagram, Mr. N. Seagram, Mr. A. B. Shepherd, Rev. W. S. Taylor, Mr. C. P. Watts, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. J. Wood, Rev. G. P. Woolcombe, Mr. A. Workman, and Mr. W. A. Yule.

* *

The arrivals by the *Empress of France* on Tuesday from Quebec included Miss M. Bell-Irving, Mr. A. E. Booth, Mr. G. W. Cook and Misses Audrey and Sarah Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. Corvan, Mr. A. E. Howard, Mr. E. H. Lee, Mr. J. D. F. Mann, Mr. J. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Preston, Dr. A. Roland, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Staunton, Mr. Herbert Stokes, Mr. H. Wild, Mr. G. T. Wolfe, Mr. Newton Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Loader, Mr. J. S. Stanley.

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The arrivals from Montreal by the *Montclare* last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barraclough, Mr. R. A. Beckett, Mr. John Bohan, Mr. S. K. Carloss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. Alan R. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cox, Col. A. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Frogley, Mr. N. E. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Howell, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. A. A. Kay, Mr. J. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Littleton, Major K. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morice, Mr. R. S. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. E. Phillips, Mr. K. S. Robertson, Col. W. A. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. G. P. Speirs, Mr. A. Stammers, Mr. E. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Tengley, Col. W. Thompson, Mr. F. Trebilcock, Mr. A. A. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Zimmerman, and Mrs. J. H. Sherwood.

* *

Mr. [illegible] D. Robb, who has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Ra[illegible] System, and who will exercise the authority and perform the duties hitherto performed by the President of the road, Mr. Howard G. Kell[illegible] who has resigned, is the first native-born Canadian to be called upon to occupy the chief executive [illegible] Grand Trunk Railwa[illegible] [illegible]n. He is also the first chief executive [illegible] the Grand Trunk to have [illegible] his father having come to Canada from Scotland to join the Grand Trunk in its construction stage. He received his early education at Sherbrooke Academy and at St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec. He began his career with the Grand Trunk in 1871 as an apprentice machinist. He was appointed night foreman at the Montreal Shops in 1883, and was promoted to the position of foreman at Belleville in charge of motive power and car departments in the same year. In 1897 he was appointed master mechanic of the Middle Division with headquarters at London, Ont., and in 1901 was made acting superintendent of motive power at Montreal. Mr. Robb was promoted to the office of Superintendent of motive power in 1902, a position which he occupied until his appointment in 1917 as vice-president in charge of motive power, car department and machinery. His jurisdiction was extended in 1918 to take in the operating, maintenance, and construction departments of the system. Regarded as one of the most practical railroad chiefs in the Dominion, Mr. Robb is a man of great energy, who holds the confidence of the whole of the large organisation of which he is the head.

MR. W. D. ROBB.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The wedding took place in Ottawa on August 30, of Clara Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, to Mr. F. Vickers, of Ottawa.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carsley, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Frances Mary, to Mr. F. Huntley Waycott, jun., of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Waycott, of Montreal. The wedding will take place this month.

* *

The marriage took place in Montreal on September 12, of Miss Annie Waddington, of Toronto, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Waddington, Burnley, England, and Mr. Irvine Robert Higgins, also of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins, of Marysville, N.B.

* *

The engagement has been announced in Winnipeg of Miss Margaret Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, of that city, and sister of Mrs. Stuart MacTier, of Montreal, to Mr. Leslie Cameron, younger son of the late Sir Douglas Cameron and Lady Cameron, [illegible]

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Way of an Eagle."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Broken Wing."

GARRICK, Charing Cross.—"The Man in Dress Clothes" (Seymour Hicks).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Old Bill, M.P."

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's 8th Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnel).

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

REGENT, King's Cross.—"Body and Soul."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

Varieties.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

NEW GALLERY KINEMA, Regent Street.—"Nanook of the North" (Eskimo film).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Nations' Food Exhibition (till 26th).

PRINCE'S GALLERIES, Piccadilly.—International Exhibition of Photography.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 35 Russell Square.—Annual Exhibition (till October 28).

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Westlake, of Outremont, P.Q., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grayse Irene, to Mr. D. Forbes MacLaren, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel MacLaren, of Ottawa. The marriage will take place in the latter part of September.

* *

The marriage of Miss Mary Petrie McCallum to Dr. Thomas Wellington Sutherland, Shellbrook, Sask., took place on September 2, in Saskatoon. Miss McCallum is well known in all parts of Canada for her work as assistant secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, from which office she resigned on July 3.

* *

The marriage of Mr. Lambert William Middleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Middleton, of Lowood, Melrose, and Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey and of Alice Countess Grey, and sister of the present peer, will take place quietly next Thursday from Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland. Only a few intimate friends and relations will be present.

* *

The marriage of Miss Margaret Duggan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duggan, to the Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, son of the late Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne, of London, England, took place on September 7, in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa. The bride was attended by Miss Audrey Buchanan, Miss Emma MacInnes, Miss Marjorie Stevenson, and Miss Meela Boynovitch, of Quebec. Major George Currie was best man and the ushers were Mr. T. B. Heney, Mr. Gordon Lyman, and Mr. J. D. Cleghorn.

"WATER-WONDERS" OF CANADA.

Hydro-Electric Development in the Eastern Provinces

CANADA'S share of water exceeds by far that of any other country, and it has 20 million horse-power of water energy, with a bare tenth developed.

Every child knows the name of Niagara, but probably the only widely known facts are that there are two falls, the American and the Canadian, with a combined width of 3,400 ft., two-thirds of which belongs to the latter, that the height of each fall is about 160 ft., and that before the flow was reduced by diversion a cubic mile of water passed over them each week. The means by which human skill utilise this power are less a part of schoolboy knowledge. The steel towers radiating from Niagara through Ontario are always an item for enquiry, but many have yet to learn that they are part of a system which distributes a 110,000 voltage to points within a limit of 242 miles, and supplies power at cost to 233 municipalities, 47 townships and rural districts, and to many industrial companies and commercial institutions besides. This power is conveyed by 454 miles of lines upheld by the steel towers that dot the landscape, by 19 miles of lines on steel poles, and 964 miles on wooden poles. The cost to the consumer ranges from $14 to $50 per horse power. This Niagara development, too, is only a part of a still larger system, which operates 10 other developments in Ontario, with a total voltage of 223,000.

THE GRAND FALLS ON THE HAMILTON RIVER, IN NORTHERN QUEBEC.

Niagara Falls are shared with the U.S.A. under the terms of a treaty, but there is a second water-wonder, wholly Canadian, comparable in some ways either to Niagara itself or to the falls of the Zambesi, or to the great waterfall of Kaieteur in British Guiana. The McLean or Grand Falls of the Hamilton River, in Northern Quebec, are within 250 miles of the Labrador coast, and should soon be easily accessible to the summer tourist—at any rate, by aeroplane. While the total fall from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario is 325 ft. in 14 miles, the Hamilton River shows a drop of 760 ft. in 12 miles. The river is 700 miles long, and as it approaches the descent is as large in volume as the Rhine at its mouth. The drainage from 60,000 square miles is then confined to a space of 50 yards, and in a mass of swirling waves, 20 ft. high from base to peak, shoots sheer down 302 ft. into a circular basin 200 yards in diameter, surrounded by a nearly perpendicular wall 500 ft. high. The deep boom of the falling water, it is stated, can be heard 10 miles away, and the cloud of mist is visible from any elevation within 20 miles.

Below the basin a zigzag canyon carries the water for eight or 10 miles in a gorge 500 to 600 ft. deep and rarely more than 100 yards wide, cut so sharply into the table-land that it can only be seen when close to the edge. This further descent from the basin to the outlet of the gorge is 260 ft., unbroken by any heavy drop. Indians avoid both basin and canyon for awe of the two maidens whose bodies were carried over the falls, and whose spirits, they believe, are now dressing skins behind the massive curtain of water. The estimates of power derivable from the 12 miles of the Hamilton Falls vary from 300,000 h.p., based on low-water drainage per square mile, to the 500,000 h.p. of an earlier survey, and 1,000,000 h.p., based on a dam and diversion channel through a chain of lakes, by which the head would be raised to 960 ft.

The waters primeval of the Hamilton River may one day be as useful as those of the St. Maurice River, also in Quebec Province, where a larger amount of power has been [illegible] than in any one locality in Canada. The l[illegible] Maurice, including its windings, from Three R[illegible] waters near latitude 49 deg., in the cluster of lakes of wh[illegible] Lake Onigamis may be taken as the centre, is 350 miles. At the rapids of La Loutre, 75 miles below the centre, the Que[illegible] Government has constructed a storage dam, which [illegible] reservoir with a capacity of 160 billion cubic feet. Th[illegible] city is exceeded only by the Gatun reservoir, in the Panama Canal zone (183 billions), and is double that of the Assouan dam at the second cataract of the Nile (82 billion). The area of this reservoir is 300 square miles, and steadies the flow for three main falls in the river below—Shawinigan (1[illegible] ft.), Grand' Mère (83 ft.), and La Tuque (111 ft.). At Shawinigan the flow is regulated to 12,000 ft. per second. The combined developed power at Shawinigan and Grand' Mère is already 336,500 h.p., while the power at La Tuque is barely touched. From the St. Maurice River power is transmitted to Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal, and across the St. Lawrence.

Of the 6,0[illegible] horse-power estimated as possible in Quebec Province, about one-twelfth has been developed, compared with one-seventh of the 5,800,000 in Ontario.

A comprehensive view of Ontario and Quebec north of the St. Lawrence takes in the existence of a great shelf, over which the waters lying in the area of the "Canadian Shield" spill themselves into lowland valleys and ensure electric power whose uses now are many, and which will one day extend to wonders in production and transportation as yet cocooned in the brains of scientists.

N. R. I.

(Other pictures on centre double page.)

* *

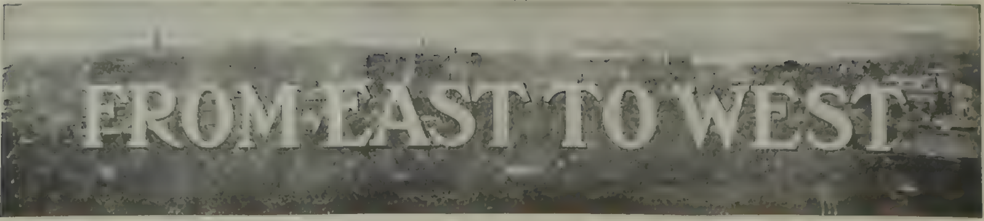
ST. MAURICE FORGES.

The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has decided to recognise the ruins of the old St. Maurice Forges, near Three Rivers, Que., as an historic site which should be preserved as a memorial of the beginning of the Canadian iron industry. It is proposed to build a monument from the stones of the ruins, on which will be placed a bronze tablet with a suitable inscription.

Founded in 1730, the forges lasted through the French and during the English regime till 1885. The creation of the forges was an immense benefit to the country. Here the first Canadian stoves were manufactured, and for many generations the Canadian people were supplied with porridge pots, axes, nails, bars, hammers, spades, and shovels from the forges of St. Maurice. Here, in 1776, at the time of the American invasion, guns were made for the defence of Canada.

* *

According to the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Langlois, the defeated Opposition candidate for the representation of Labelle County in the Quebec Legislature, will contest the election on the ground that women voted in four of the polling divisions, and that under the Law of Quebec they are not entitled to the franchise.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The first annual report of the Ontario Provincial Commission from November, 1920, to October, 1921, of the Mother's Allowances Commission is now in circulation. The number of beneficiaries for the whole Province was 2,670, and the amount of money paid to these beneficiaries amounted to $774,667. The administration expenses for the current year came to $77,940.

TORONTO.—The expenditure of the city out of general revenue last year was $28,944,867, according to the annual financial report for 1921, issued by the Finance Commissioner. A surplus of $1,330,694 was brought forward from the previous year. Revenue from taxation amounted to $22,760,194. Revenue from other sources totalled $6,207,398, giving a total revenue from all sources of $30,298,286. This left a surplus of $1,353,419 at the end of the year, of which $629,673 was reserved for deferred expenditure, and $723,746 was available for reduction of the 1922 tax rate.

——Payment of life insurance in Toronto exceeded that of any other Canadian city in 1921, according to statistics compiled by the Insurance Press of New York. The total amount of life insurance paid in Toronto was $2,324,000, Montreal $2,002,000. Toronto was 18th in the list of cities of the continent, and Montreal was 24th.

——The three paper mills of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at the Soo, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls, are operating 24 hours daily in order to keep up with the demand for paper. Usually at this time of the year they have been able to stock a certain amount of their production for winter supply, but so far this year their entire production has been shipped.

Tenders have been called for the first building in connection with the new Trinity College, which will be erected to front on Hoskin Avenue, almost in rear of the Museum. This is the first step in the execution of a gigantic scheme, embracing Trinity and St. Hilda's Colleges, which has been under way for some years. The total cost is expected to be between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

The Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines, and Mr. T. W. Gilson, Deputy Minister, have gone to Northern Ontario for an extended inspection of the gold-producing areas of the Province. They will make a general inspection of the mining areas.

HAMILTON.—Fifteen hundred cars of grapes will be handled by the Niagara Grape Growers' Association this year, almost double that of last year. The season has been one of the most successful for many years, with weather conditions ideal throughout. The 1,500 cars the company will handle represent about 94 per cent. of the production of all the Peninsula vineyards.

——Mr. V. G. Cardy, the present manager of the Royal Connaught Hotel here, and also of the Clifton Hotel at Niagara Falls, will be manager of the Mount Royal, the new palatial hostelry which the United Hotel Company will open in Montreal at an early date.

BELLEVILLE.—On August 23 one of the two units of Ranny Falls development on the Trent Valley System of the Hydro Power Electric Commission was unofficially opened, when 4,000 h.p. was fed into the system. The other unit will be opened this month, and then the entire 10,000 h.p. of the Falls will be utilised.

ELMIRA.—According to figures just announced soldier settlement in this district has proved highly successful. Of 35 men placed on Wellington farms, 32 still carry on, two sold out, and one was a failure. The amounts loaned to the returned men in this county range from $700 to $4,500, there being 16 loans of the latter amount. The average loan for Ontario is $4,300. The farms vary in size, there being 11 under 100 acres and 17 over 100 acres but less than 200, and seven of 200 acres and over.

FORT WILLIAM. The election of officers of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. J. McMillan, Kerrobert, Sask.; Vice-President, Mr. Burwall Griffin, Hamilton, President Ontario College of Pharmacy.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Referring to the progress of colonisation in the Chicoutimi district, of Quebec, the Provincial member for that district recently said, "Where three years ago there was only forest land no fewer than 250 families are now established and have turned their lots into fine farms."

MONTREAL.—Miss Ruth Marion Shatford, B.A., daughter of the Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle, has been awarded the French Government scholarship for study of the French language in France. This scholarship, of the value of 6,000 francs, with travelling allowances, was offered to McGill University by the Government of France, through M. Paul Emile Naggiar, Consul-General, in recognition of the University's efforts in the war.

——Mr. George H. Ham, of the C.P.R., known in every part of Canada between Victoria and Charlottetown, celebrated his 75th birthday on August 22.

——A number of representatives of the Montreal Press were the guests of the Cunard line at a dance on board the new s.s. *Andania*. Mrs. W. I. Gear, who was present with Col. Gear, Vice-President of the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., and the Misses Eileen McCartney, and Florence and Charlotte Gear, acted as hostesses.

The Theatre Royal—or the remnants of what was once the great show-house of Montreal—is being demolished. It was early in 1852 that the Theatre Royal was completed.

Plans for harbour improvements that will involve the expenditure of nearly 4½ million dollars, are announced by the Harbour Commissioners here, after having received the official sanction of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SHERBROOKE.—The Manganese and Steel Foundry, Ltd., has purchased the building on Water Street formerly known as the "Sherbrooke Iron Works." Mr. P. McCullough, formerly of the Canadian Brakeshoe Company, is President and general manager of the new concern, while Mr. A. S. Bayles, formerly of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, Ltd., is secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—On August 30 three Liberals and two Conservatives were elected in the Provincial bye-elections, leaving the standing of the parties in the House of Assembly unchanged, viz., Liberals, 24; Conservatives, 5; Independents, 1. The Government gained one seat in Fifth District of Prince, but lost one in Third Prince.

The influx of tourists from the United States to the island has been unprecedented this year. As many as 24 cars a day have crossed the car ferry to Charlottetown.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—All indications point to a remarkable improvement in the lumber industry. Some of the leading mills are increasing their output 50 per cent. over last year, and others are preparing to increase their cut. Several operators who have not been working for a number of years will resume this winter.

——There is every indication that this season's influx of non-resident sportsmen will far surpass the total figures of last season when 214 non-residents enjoyed successful hunting in New Brunswick. The season starts on October 1.

ST. JOHN.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick here the election of the officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Grand Master, LeBaron Wilson, St. John; D.G.M., S. L. Morrison, Fredericton; S.G.W., R. A. Snowball, Chatham; J.G.W., S. P. McCavour, St. John; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Hugh Miller, Campbellton; Grand Treasurer, George D. Ellis, St. John.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. Dr. J. Clarence Webster, of Shediac, formerly Professor at the University of Chicago, and a well-known student of Canadian history and lecturer, has offered $500 to provide a repository at Grand Pre for storing historical data of the Acadians.

AMHERST.—On August 25 Mrs. C. W. Rowlings, Halifax, won the ladies' golf championship of the Maritime Provinces from Miss Edith Bauld, Halifax, holder for the past two years. Nova Scotia won the inter-Provincial match from New Brunswick by 22 to 7.

NORTH SYDNEY. On August 22 a massive black granite block, overlooking the waters of the Bras d'Or, was unveiled as a war memorial by two of the returned Veterans. The visitors included the Hon. G. H. Murray (Premier of Nova Scotia), Mrs. Murray, and Mr. J. D. Steele, of North Sydney, designer and sculptor of the monument. It bears 54 names.

CANSO.—The work of repairing the buildings, improving the grounds, and installing of telegraphic machinery, which has been going on at the Western Union Cable station here, culminated in the presence here of the s.s. *Lord Kelvin*, of Halifax, and the s.s. *Robert C. Clowry*, of New York, two of the company's cable ships, for the purpose of bringing the cables into the station, and Canso will soon resume its former position as one of the main centres of the Western Union cable system.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Nominations, necessitated by the elevation of members-elect to Cabinet rank in the Bracken Government, took place on August 26 in three constituencies, all three Ministers being returned by acclamation as follows: Arthur, Hon. D. L. McLeod, Provincial Secretary; Minnedosa, Hon. Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture; Morris, Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works. This was also nomination day in the deferred election in Ethelbert constituency, the Farmer candidate, N. Hryborchuk, also securing an acclamation.

—Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade for the year ending June 30, 1923. Mr. R. K. Beairsto succeeds Mr. Geo. Munro as treasurer. Mr. W. E. Milner has been re-elected managing secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. Travers Sweatman, K.C., R. K. Beairsto, T. R. Deacon, J. Y. Reid, and N. T. McMillan.

With a building programme totalling $2,012,180, more than 700 homes, costing in excess of $1,200,000, have been or are being erected in Winnipeg's suburbs, according to the building inspectors' reports of St. Boniface, St. Vital, St. James, East and West Kildonan, and Fort Garry. In home building St. Vital leads with 318 homes, East Kildonan has 150, West Kildonan 100, St. Boniface 85, St. James 80, and Fort Garry 43. Exclusive of the homes being erected in these districts, other works totalling $724,265 are being carried out, including schools, a church, a large number of stores, a moving picture theatre, and numerous garages.

SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATOON.—Mr. A. R. Ferguson, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to succeed Professor L. H. Hopkins as Assistant Professor in Classics in the University of Saskatchewan. Mr. J. H. Lothian, M.A., Glasgow, Assistant Lecturer in English in Glasgow University, as Junior Professor in English.

MOOSE JAW.—The resignation of J. B. Musselman as secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is announced. He may become successor of Mr. James Robinson as managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators. Mr. Robinson has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—During the recent visit here of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture, he handed over the Motherwell Shield, presented by the Minister himself for the exhibit of butter obtaining the highest score at the Regina fair, to the Edmonton City Dairy. The local dairy has won the shield two years in succession, and consequently the trophy becomes the property of the company. Mr. Motherwell, in presenting the shield to Mr. C. E. Christensen, the dairy's buttermaker, referred to the interest he had always taken in the dairying industry.

—During the first six months of 1922 the municipal hospitals of the Province handled 759 more patients than during the first six months of last year, with an increase of 9,353 hospital days over the same period of last year. This is an indication of the manner in which the people of the rural districts are utilising the services offered by the municipal hospitals.

—A total of 129 school fairs have been held in various sections of the Province in comparison with 89 held last year. There has been about a 30 p.c. increase also in the entries for these fairs, showing the great interest that the school children in the rural districts are taking in them.

CALGARY.—Forty-two officials of the Bank of Montreal were in conference at the Palliser Hotel on August 19 discussing matters of banking interest. Mr. A. M. Peters, Bank of Montreal, superintendent for Alberta, acted as chairman.

DRUMHELLER.—On August 12 Mr. A. E. Sharp, assistant chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived here to arrange for the completion of the C.P.R. tracks between here and Carbon on the Acme-Drumheller branch. This additional capacity for coal shipment from Drumheller will result in less delay in output and put the town in a position to augment largely its distribution.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On August 22 the Governor-General unveiled a Cross of Sacrifice in memory of Victoria's soldier dead, and a naval monument. Later he addressed the Canadian Club at the Empress Hotel.

—The Orient is proving a promising field for the marketing of British Columbia cement, nearly every steamer sailing for trans-Pacific points loads shipments for Manila and elsewhere. The British Columbia Cement Company is the shipper, the barrels being brought around from Bomberton by coasting craft, and assembled here.

VANCOUVER.—On August 23 Aberdeen Angus cattle owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., captured seven first prizes and five seconds at the Vancouver exhibition. The bull senior and bull grand championships were awarded to his entries.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the British Columbia Legislature, was re-elected leader of the party in this Province at the Provincial Liberal Conservative convention here on August 22. His election was made unanimous. Two other names were before the convention—those of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and Mr. H. L. Howe, president of the National Liberal Conservative party. The vote was Bowser, 252; Stevens, 201; Howe, 27. Mr. R. L. Maitland, of Vancouver, was elected President and John Nelson, of Vancouver, Vice-President.

—A large deposit of kaolin has been discovered in the Cariboo, making the second deposit of the kind to be found in Canada, the other being in Quebec Province. Steps are now being taken to develop the British Columbia property which is situated close to rail facilities. Kaolin is used in the manufacture of fine pottery and tile.

—All records for production were broken in July at the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's Anyox plant, when over three million pounds of copper matte was produced. The smelter has frequently touched 2,700,000 to 2,800,000 lb. in a month, but never exceeded three millions until last July

WATER-WONDERS O

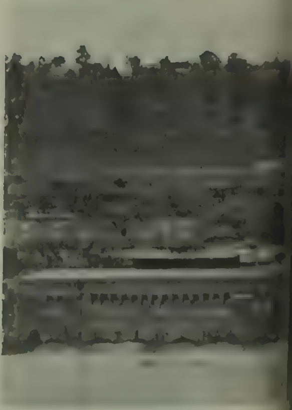
PART OF WINNIPEG'S MUNICIPAL PLANT AT POINT DU BOIS, WINNIPEG RIVER, MANITOBA, 778 MILES NORTH-EAST OF WINNIPEG.

ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION'S PLANT AT EUGENIA FALLS, GREY COUNTY: HEAD UTILISED, 540 FEET, THE HIGHEST IN ONTARIO

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING, SMELTING, AND POWER CO.'S PLANT AT ANYOX, OBSERVATORY INLET.

PLANTS AT SHAWINIGAN
TOTAL C

CONTROL SLUICE GATES,
SHAWINIGAN FALL



GENERATING STATION, OVERFLOW
OF THE ONTARIO

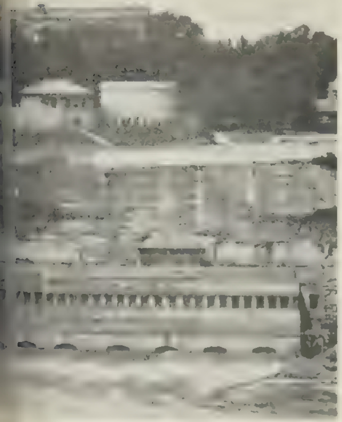
ANADA: [illegible]

MAURICE RIVER, QUEBEC
85,000 H.P.

CANADIAN COPPER CO.'S TWO PLANTS ON SPANISH RIVER, 30 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF COPPER CLIFF, SUDBURY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.

AN WATER AND POWER CO.,
ICE RIVER, QUEBEC.

DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO.'S PLANT AT POWER GLEN, 33 MILES EAST OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



ANKS AND DISTRIBUTING STATION
ANT, AT NIAGARA.

CALGARY POWER CO.'S HORSESHOE FA[illegible] OF CALGARY, A[illegible]

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ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

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NEW FARMING CONDITIONS.

Improved Methods in Western Provinces.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, said in an interview in Winnipeg that people generally hardly seemed aware of the strikingly critical era through which agriculture was passing. Changed conditions of the lands tilled had necessitated changed methods of farming, changing demands of markets and the fluctuating rewards for products raised had brought about an era in the history of agriculture in the West which had to be met with foresight and energy.

"I was astonished all along the line everywhere I travelled," he said, "to note how the settlers on the land are facing the new conditions with a facility and an intelligence which are plentifully reflected in the great improvement to be found in all manner of farming methods being employed. The systems of cultivation and diversities are far ahead of what has prevailed in the West. Homes are to be seen everywhere rising up from the prairies as sheltered spots, real homes. It is most gratifying to perceive this spread of the home-making propensities of the people now following agriculture in the West. Flowers are being cultivated in gardens surrounding those homes. You see horticultural displays which are a delight to behold.

"These are some, but really only a few, of the improved methods of farming to be seen pervading all through the West. But enough is not yet being done. A great opportunity for improvement is being missed in not bettering the quality of the livestock. This is a serious drawback, and should be remedied. Quality is what is needed in our livestock. The man who has a good beef animal ready for the block need never fear the want of a market."

—* *

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS FOR ONTARIO.

"Sane, Aggressive Policy" Advocated

The subject of immigration requirements was fully discussed last week at Toronto, at a general conference of representatives of public bodies, which was called by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, in conjunction with Mr. W. C. Noxon, the Ontario Agent-General in England.

Mr. Doherty, who urged the necessity of securing a greater flow of immigration into Ontario, did not mention any particular nationality which he thought should be excluded, although he believed that careful selection was necessary.

Mr. Noxon, referring to British emigrants, stated that the agricultural population of England numbered only 3,000,000, and suggested that a bigger volume of British immigrants to Canada would come with more adequate financial support from the Government.

This conference (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) adopted a resolution urging the Provincial Government to co-operate with the Dominion and Imperial Governments in the adoption of a sane, aggressive immigration policy, with the object of increasing settlement in rural Ontario, and the development of the natural resources of the Province. Such policy, the resolution considered, should include the bringing out of British boys from 14 to 16, to be placed on farms for agricultural training, and also the bringing out of British married agriculturists with their families, and the provision of acceptable living accommodation on Ontario farms. The resolution also advocated encouragement of the settlement of British farmers with capital, and the extension of the Government system of loans to farmers of over three years' residence in Ontario. It also endorsed a further encouragement of the immigration of domestic servants for farm labour, with such Government assistance in the matter of transportation, reception, and supervision as may be found practicable.

At a meeting of representatives of the leading Boards of Trade of the Province of Ontario, held in Toronto, to discuss the question of immigration, a committee was chosen to prepare a resolution embodying the views of the meeting for presentation to the conference of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce at Owen Sound on September 21. While the meeting was in favour of doing everything possible to secure the proper type of immigrant from Great Britain, it felt (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) that the Government should also give careful consideration to the selection of settlers from certain countries of Northern Europe and the United States. The whole trend of the discussion was towards the securing of farm labourers with families and of British boys.

—* *—

Visitors from the Dominion, wishing to take back mementoes of their trip to their friends in Canada, cannot do better than seize an early opportunity of inspecting the attractive and moderately-priced selection of leather goods, silverware, etc., offered by Messrs. T. Houghton, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London. The ladies' hand-bags are especially delightful, and may be seen in immense variety; while manicure cases, in a large range of designs, are a specialty. Messrs. Houghton's stock of useful and fancy articles covers a wide range.

DAVID THOMPSON, EXPLORER.

Bliss Carman's Commemorative Poem.

The following poem by Bliss Carman was read by the poet at the opening, on August 30, of the Lake Windermere Memorial Hall, the largest log building in Canada, erected on the shore of Lake Windermere, in memory of David Thompson, the explorer. It was also read by Mr. Norman S. Rankin on the same day in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, at a gathering held round Thompson's unmarked grave.

A Grey Coat boy from London
  At fourteen came over the sea
To a lonely post on Hudson's Bay,
  To serve the H.B.C.
A seeker of knowledge, a dreamer of dreams,
  And a doer of deeds was he.

Before his feet lay a continent
  Untrailed, unmapped, unguessed,
The whisper of the mysterious North,
  The lure of the unknown West,
Called to him with a siren's voice
  That would not let him rest.

'Twas but a step from the factor's door
  And the wilderness was there,
Rivers stretching a thousand miles,
  Lakes for his thoroughfare,
And forests fresh from the hand of God,
  Waiting his will to dare.

Plains that dipped in the edge of the sky,
  Untracked from rim to rim;
The sorcery when the sun was high,
  On ranges far and dim.
The Summer morns and the Winter nights,
  They laid their spell on him.

Where did they lead, those waterways?
  Where did they end, those plains?
And what is the joy of the wilderness,
  Only its lover attains?
Ask little Whitethroat, Killoleet,
  Who sings through the soft, grey rains—

Wherever they led, whatever the end,
  This lad must find and know;
With pole and paddle and slender birch,
  On snowshoes over the snow,
With saddle and pack and pony track,
  'Twas his dream and delight to go.

From the Churchill to the Assiniboine
  And up the Saskatchewan,
Back and forth through all the North
  His purpose drove him on—
Making a white man's trail for those
  Who should come when he was gone.

So the days grew years, and the years a life,
  Without reward or renown;
No heed of self, no greed for pelf,
  Nor the idle ease of town,
Till he came at last to the barrier
  Where the wheeling sun went down.

There the enormous ranges stood,
  Forbidding against the sky,
Where only the bear and the big-horn climbed,
  And the eagle's brood could fly.
His was the foot must find a road
  For the world to enter by.

Up he followed the azure thread
  Of the winding Bow for guide;
By rapid and reach and shingly beach,
  Then over the Great Divide:
Then he saw a river broad and strong
  Swing past in a silver tide.

Down through a maze of canyon walls
  He watched the mighty stream
Sweep on in conquering plentitude
  With arrowy flight and gleam,
And knew that he had found at last
  The river of his dream.

And here his house was builded,
  Here let us stand and say:
Here was a man—full-sized—whose fame
  Shall never pass away
While the stars shine and the rivers run
  In the land of the Kootenay.

Further reference is made to the Thompson commemoration on page 271.

—* *

Two hundred British military ex-officers in India will ultimately settle in British Columbia, according to Mr. J. Clark, the representative of the British Columbia Government, who has been on a special mission to India.

In view of the increase in the buffalo herd at Wainwright, Alberta, a number of the older animals are to be slaughtered, and the carcasses sold to northern trading companies to be converted into pemmican. The Dominion Government will retain the hides.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers.

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Incorporated 1865. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) $152,625,386.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

First Mortgage 7% Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of

MATACHEWAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

PRICE—95 with a bonus of 20% in common shares. REDEEMABLE at 105 and accrued interest. YIELD—Approximately 8%.
INTEREST—Payable at the agents of the Standard Bank of Canada in London and New York.

The Matachewan Power Company, Ltd., with a maximum development of 13,000 h.p., will supply power to a large and important area in which there is at present a very great shortage. Earnings will show an excellent return on the common shares after providing for bond interest, sinking fund, and maintenance.

Applications may be forwarded to, and information secured from—

GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.

4 & 5 KING EDWARD HOTEL BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 91¼; 4 p.c., 1938, 91¾.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86¾; 3 p.c. do., 1938, 78⅝; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 59½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 83¾; 3½ Reg., 78½; 4 p.c. Stk., 87¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 101.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 85½; 5 p.c., 1888, 100½; 4 p.c., 1928, 90½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 75¼.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 105; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 105.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 77¼; 4 p.c., 1934, 93½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 83; 4 p.c., 1923, 86½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88¾; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 94¾.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 109; 5 p.c., 1953, 92¾.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 84½; 3 p.c. Perm., 61½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90½; Maisonneuve, 5 p.c., 1952-3, 100¾.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98; 3½ p.c., 75.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90¾; 4½ p.c. Local Impts., 105½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 88⅞; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 91¾.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 93½.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 5

Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 17.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 24.

Atlantic and Nth.-Western.—5 p.c., 97½.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.— Ord., 8½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 78.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 68; 3 p.c. 1953, 65¾; 4 p.c. Alta., 1930, 82½; 4 p.c., Sask., 1930, 82½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 76⅝; 4 p.c., Gtd. Debs., 1934, 92; 5 p.c., Inc. Chrge., 36; 5 p.c., Land, 97½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 67; 3½ p.c. Dom., 77¼; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 84½; Que., 4 p.c., Perp., 66½; Western 4½ p.c. Alta, 93¾.

Can. Pacific.—166⅝; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pf., 77½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 80½.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., [illegible]

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1939, 78½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 79.

Grand Trunk.—6/4½; 4 p.c. Guar., 74⅝; 1st Pref., 5; 2nd Pref., 40/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp 5 p.c., 96½; Perp. 4 p.c., 79¼; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Borrd. Perp., 96; Western Dollar Bds., 86.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c. 1962, 70½; 4 p.c. 1955 A., 78; 4 p.c. Debs., 38; Branch, 4 p.c., Sask., 90.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 97½.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 97¾.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. 1942, 94

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 74½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 96½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt., 97½.

Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 105.

Bank of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49¾.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 15/.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—42.

Canada Co.—24/6.

Can. Land and Irrig.—1/10½.

Hudson's Bay.—6 15-16; Pref., 100/7½.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 10.

Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/-) 18/3d.

Western Can. Land.—1½d.; 5 p.c. Debs., 24.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—53⅛; Pref., 93½.

B.C. Elect. Def. Ord., 73; Pref. Ord., 66; Perp. Pref., 75⅞; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 76⅛.

B.C. Telephones.—4½ p.c. Debs., 86½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 95½.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 76¾.

Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 126½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 91¼.

Toronto Suburban Railway.—4½ p.c. Debs., 84½.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 74.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 45¼.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 101¾.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 98½

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 86.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 65¾.

Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 93¼.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 26/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pf., 18/-; 5 p.c. Debs., 96; 8 p.c. Debs., 109⅝.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Com., 70; Prefd., 89½; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 100¼.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 70½.

Benson and Hedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 93½

Brit. Controlled Oilflds.—9/6; Pref., 10/6.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 84.

Can. Cement.—Ord., 81.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c., 74; 5 p.c. Inc., 18; Com., 1/-.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pf., 52½

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—33/6.

Furness Withy.—31/9; Pref., 9 3/32.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Ord., 21/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/-.

Marconi of Can.—10/9

Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 91½.

Ogilvie Flour Mill.—7 p.c. Cum. Pf., 123½.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—[illegible] p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 111⅝

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, August 31.

GOLD MINES.—Atlas, .26½; Argonaut, .48; Chaput-Hughes, .15; Dome Lake, .18; Dome Mines, $39.50; Hattie, .23; Davidson Cons., .17; Hollinger, $12.45; Kirkland Lake, .45; Lake Shore, $2.75; McIntyre, $19.70; Moneta, .15¾; Newray, .24¾; Porcupine Crown, .23; Porcupine V.N.T., .18; Preston, .13; Teck-Hughes, .81; Schumacher, .57; Wakenda, .11½; Wasapika, .18½; West Dome, .19½; West Tree, .10⅛; Wright Hargreaves, $3.20; Vipond, .57.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .33½; Coniagas, $1.40; Crown Reserve, .22½; Castle-Trethewey, .25¾; La Rose, .28¼; Kerr Lake, $4.15; McKinley-Darragh, .28; Nipissing, $6.35; Mining Corporation, $1; Peterson Lake, .19½; Temiskaming, .38.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Ten Days Ending August 31.

Canadian Northern. — $1,527,800; dec., $340,993.

Canadian Pacific. — $5,328,000; dec., $407,000.

Grand Trunk.—£640,853; dec., £76,345.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—An interim dividend (No. 49) of 1½ per cent. is announced on the Ordinary shares, payable on September 28.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books, so far as regards the Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from September 16 to October 13, inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to September 30, 1922, will be forwarded on October 13 next to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books of the company on September 16.

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).—Production and sales of coal for the quarter ended June 30 were as follows:—Tipple tons 175,881, dec. 38,563 tons; commercial tons 147,075, dec. 24,213 tons; sales tons 141,744, dec. 22,684. Aggregate from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922: Tipple tons 667,165, dec. 114,248; commercial tons 558,290, dec. 69,728 tons; sales tons 531,589, dec. 73,466.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The net earnings from operations of subsidiary companies, excluding the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, for year to June 30 were $330,001, making with $404,813 brought in $734,814. From this have been deducted dividends and interests on bonds of subsidiary companies, on bank and other advances, and rentals (less interest earned on bank balances and investments) $1,410,470, for depletion and depreciation of mining properties and quarries, etc., $87,701, for income-tax $445—$1,498,628, making deficit carried forward by all companies of $763,814. The Corporation's net income for year was $26,396 plus $921,686 brought in, making $948,082. The directors regret that the results do not permit payment of interest on the Income bonds.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. *Pay Day.*
Wed., Sept. 20. Thurs., Sept. 21.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has been irregular and not very brisk during the past week, though specialities have shown to advantage from time to time. Markets have been prevented from getting into stride since last week's settlement by the breakdown of the latest reparations negotiations in Berlin and by the ominous situation in the Near East following the Turkish victories at Smyrna.

Gilt-edged issues have been flabby, and the firmness of the Money Market remains an unsettling influence in this department. Home Rails have drooped in sympathy with Government Stocks, while South American Rails have been irregular, with a downward tendency predominating. Mexican Rails have been strong.

In the Foreign Market Continental loans have lacked steadiness, and the course of quotations has mostly been adverse. Russians have been marked forward, however, on the agreement reached between the Soviet Government and the Russo-Asiatic Company. Peruvian Corporation issues have advanced. Mines have suffered from lack of a good lead and from fears of Continental selling. Oil shares, after a good revival, are now reactionary and under best. There is a slight recovery in Rubbers in sympathy with the raw material. Industrials are spottily good on trade reports.

Among Canadian securities, there has only been a very moderate volume of business, and the tone has been unstable. Among the gilt-edged issues, the Fours have fallen ½ to 88, but the 3½ and 4½ per cents. hold previous levels. Municipal loans have ruled quiet and featureless. It is of interest to note that both Ontario 4 per cents. of 1947 and the 4½ per cents. of 1945/65 have changed hands this week at the materially reduced common price of 105.

In the Railroad group Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated, but are without material change on balance at 167½ after allowing for the dividend deduction. Grand Trunk junior issues, as a rule, are no better, but the First Pref. exceptionally has been marked up a point to 6.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have risen to 7, and lower-priced shares have been firm.

The Industrial group has been quiet, with firmness in places. Dominion steels are unchanged at 37½. There has been a further fall of 4 to 32½ in Lake Superior Income Bonds. Canadian Car issues and Canadian General Electrics have held their ground. Canada Cements have risen 2 to 82½, and there has been a jump of 3 to 128½ in Shawinigan Water. Canadian Marconis have risen to 11s. 3d.

Brazil Tractions at 53 have gained a point, and Mexican traction issues are occasionally 1 better.

Canadian Mines are unchanged to a small turn lower.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 1.

After the notable activity and strength displayed last week, of which, as I wrote you, prominent features were a sudden outburst of interest in B. E. Steel 2nd Pref., and considerable buying of a speculative investment character of the textiles and other stocks of good reputation, this week opened quietly, Monday being the dullest day for some time past. In an otherwise rather uninteresting market Canada Steamships Pref. was the most active stock, gaining 1¾, after having been higher during the day. The interest seems to have been based more on the general possibilities of the stock than on any definite news, though, naturally, rumours of possible early dividend resumption cropped up again.

On Tuesday trading covered a fairly wide range of stocks, and the tone was strong. B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., the leader in activity, gaining ¼. Interest in Steamships continued, the Pref. gaining ¾ and the Common 1 point. Brompton, the most active of the paper group, closed the day without price change, but most of the others showed fractional advances. Woods Manufacturing was the strong feature of the day, rising 6 points on a small turnover of shares, Penmans rose 3, Converters 1½, and Can. Cement 1¼.

On Wednesday another buying movement was apparent. In an active day's trading Brazilian was the leader, and with selling from London well absorbed, the stock closed with an advance of 1½, the excellent earnings showing for July being, no doubt, a favourable factor. Canada Steamships Pref. continued its advance, rising another 1½ and Spanish River Pref. gained 1¾. B.E. Steel 2nd Pref. lost ½ and Steel of Canada gained ¼. The textiles were again prominent, Montreal Cottons advancing 7 and Converters 3; Tuckett, Common and Pref. gained 3 and 5½ respectively.

Yesterday trading was again quieter, with strength less pronounced. Spanish River, which gained ¼, and Brazilian, which marked no change, accounted for most of the trading. The other paper stocks were quiet and irregular, price movements being fractional with the exception of Howard Smith Pref., which advanced 2. B. E. Steel receded ¼, and among other stocks Can. Cement was marked up 1 and Dom. Glass 2. Yesterday was noteworthy, however, for the announcement that for the first time since January, 1918, Canadian funds sold at par in the New York market, an event which has been expected owing to the steadily decreasing discount during the past few weeks. Canada's bumper crop expectations, her improved export trade position, U.S. purchases of Canadian securities, and business secured by Canadian firms on account of the U.S. labour difficulties, are all referred to as factors in the rehabilitation of the Canadian dollar.

As you will have noted from my letters, August has been characterised throughout by active trading and strong price advances, the latter being apparent at once by a comparison of a list of prices at the beginning of the month with the following list of closing prices yesterday: Abitibi, 65; Asbestos 66¼, Pref. 84; Atlantic Sugar 23¾, Pref. 40; B.E. Steel 12½, 1st Pref. 75, 2nd Pref. 36; Brompton, 36¼; Can. Car Pref., 57¾; Can. Cement 74, Pref. 97½; Can. Converters, 93; Can. Cottons 107½, Pref. 88; Can. S.S. Lines 23, Pref. 57; Can. Woollens 28, Pref. 76½; Cons. Smelting, 26¾; Dom. Glass 73½, Pref. 98½; Dom. Bridge, 82; Dom. Canners, 36; Dom. Textile, 178; Howard Smith 83, Pref. 98½; Lake of Woods, 166, xd.; Laurentide, 98; Lyall, 49; Maple Leaf Milling, 102; Mont. Cottons, 93; Mont. Power, 98; Nat. Breweries, 55½; Ottawa Power, 93; Price Bros., 46¼; Quebec Rly., 26½; Riordon, 6¼; Shawinigan, 114; Spanish River 100¼, Pref. 107½; Steel of Canada 77, Pref. 99; Toronto Rly., 82; Tuckett 53½, Pref. 97; Wayagamack, 64½; Winnipeg Rly., 39; Woods Mfg., 84 xd.

The City of Victoria, B.C., refunding loan of $1,000,000 20-yr. serial 5½ per cent. bonds was secured by a syndicate composed of A. E. Ames and Co., Wood, Gundy, and Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, whose successful bid was at the rate of 97.13.

The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., which has hitherto controlled the Century Coal Co. by ownership of two-thirds of the capital stock, has now acquired the remaining third, and thus owns the company outright. The board of the coal company is now composed of Messrs. W. H. Coverdale, F. S. Isard, C. J. Hobson, J. W. Norcross, B. Thompson.

MINING NOTES.

The recent reports of the increase in the gold content of the ore at the lower levels of the Dome Mine give rise to very optimistic expectations in regard to the future of the Dome mining company. It is pointed out that a few years ago the Dome ranked as the lowest grade producing gold mines in Canada. Since then it has been proved that a large amount of ore at the lower levels carries from $20 to $40 per ton, while from some levels the assays show even much higher values. Meanwhile the great width of mineralisation and the absence of any metallurgical problem are important contributory factors to the realisation of net profit. Since the beginning of the year the ore handled has averaged from $10.55 to about $11 per ton. From all this it is suggested that the Dome may yet prove to be the greatest mine in Canada.

It is announced that the Hollinger interests have given up their option on the Murray gold claims at Elbow Lake, in Northern Manitoba, and that a new company has been formed to acquire these claims. The Hollinger decision to abandon the option was arrived at following Mr. Noah Timmins' visit to the claims some months ago. The company, which is taking over these and several adjoining claims is headed by Mr. F. G. Corning, a director of Dome Mines. It is stated that active development work will be undertaken at once, and, with a view to intercepting the main ore body, which is believed to be under the lake, the present shaft will be sunk to a depth of 100 ft., and cross-cutting will be done under the lake, which at this point is quite shallow.

It is announced that of the $900,000 which, as recently stated, has been assured for the development of the Davidson Porcupine Gold Mines, one-half has already been paid into the company's treasury, £10,000 will be paid on September 25, £47,000 on October 31, and the balance will be available at ten days' notice. Now that finances are assured, the sinking of a three-compartment shaft is to be commenced as soon as arrangements for power are completed. It is stated that the work already done on the property has disclosed $3,500,000 worth of ore above the 600-ft. level, and the ore bodies have been shown to extend between the 800 and 1,300-ft. levels.

It is stated that Argonaut Gold, Ltd., will proceed with the construction of their mill. It is expected that they will start operations with a daily mill run of 150 tons in January, and that this will gradually be increased to 400 tons per day. A large amount of ore has been blocked out averaging better than $15 to the ton. It is announced that the drifting at the 500-foot level is now in ore, the fault problem having been overcome.

A controlling interest in the Chaput-Hughes Gold Mines has been sold to New York capitalists at a price said to be about $300,000. The company's properties, which are south of the Teck-Hughes, are said to be promising, and it is understood that the new controllers will commence development work at once.

The Coniagas Mine, of Cobalt, will before the end of this year have produced about 1,000,000 tons of ore containing about 31,500,000 ounces of silver. The ore now being produced is said to average about 10 ounces to the ton. The company is conserving its cash resources for use in connection with its attempt to secure a profitable gold mine. In this connection the work of exploring the Newray property is being steadily carried on, and, it is thought, with good chances of success. Diamond drilling is in progress, and the first hole is down to 650 feet. In the old workings of Newray there are some high-grade patches of ore, and there is considerable tonnage of low-grade ore.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

BANKING IN CANADA.

By H. M. Cameron, Superintendent, Foreign Trade Department, the Royal Bank of Canada.

It is not without justifiable pride that the Canadian citizen of to-day views the vast unified network of institutions known as the Canadian banking system. From a few isolated banking houses which dotted the frontier of the Maritime Provinces half a century ago there has gradually evolved an organisation which not only serves the entire Dominion from the American border to the northern fringe of civilisation, but which has proved a pioneer of commerce in extending its outposts into many foreign lands as well.

In a very early stage of her development Canada adopted the branch banking system and has never found occasion to change. She, moreover, entrusted the control of the banking business into the hands of the Federal Government, and placed high restrictions on the chartering of new banks. Soundness and stability thus became the watchwords of banking in Canada.

Although Canada did not by any means originate the branch banking system, she adapted it to her own requirements, and for this reason the Canadian system differs from the Scottish system, from which it is more or less copied, as well as from branch banking in England and on the Continent of Europe. Banking in Canada differs widely too from the system which exists in the United States. In Canada each branch of each of the chartered banks carries on practically all phases of the business of banking. Each branch has a Savings Department, as well as carrying on a commercial banking business. In addition to paying interest on deposits, it buys and sells commercial paper, discounts notes and bills, lends money on stocks and bonds, buys and sells foreign exchange, provides a safe and elastic currency, as well as making advances to farmers and assisting in the financing of railroads and industrial enterprises in general. Such a system is admirably adapted to the needs of an agricultural people. Money is needed in the different parts of the country at different seasons of the year, and under the branching system funds will flow freely from place to place, according to where the need is greatest. In the crop moving season funds are needed in the West to pay wages and transportation costs, while in the winter there is probably more need of excess funds in the East.

One of the Safest Systems in the World.

The Canadian banking system is one of the safest systems of banking in the world. Its stability is based on the fact that high requirements must be met before a new bank is opened, and a bank cannot be chartered on a capital of less than $500,000. In addition, the banks are obliged to report to the Minister of Finance each month stating their exact position, and full powers are in the hands of the Minister to investigate in the event of the report not being fully satisfactory. As a result of these precautions there has been, in reality, only one bank failure in Canada since the beginning of the century. Such a record stands out in marked contrast to the situation in the United States, for example, where during the past three years alone there have been 471 failures.

Another outstanding characteristic of the Canadian banking system is the fact that it provides a safe and elastic currency. The banks are empowered through the Minister of Finance to issue notes in denominations of $5 and upwards. The currency is secured by a gold fund which is deposited with the Minister of Finance. In the case of a failure, the notes of the failed bank do not depreciate in value, since they must be redeemed by the other banks, and they bear interest from date of the failure of the bank. Elasticity is provided for by a regulation which allows the issue of excess currency up to 15 per cent. of the amount outstanding during the crop moving season, from September to February. The excess currency is automatically withdrawn by a tax which is imposed upon it. Since there is no central bank in Canada, some unifying organisation is necessary. Such an organisation is the Canadian Bankers' Association, of which the membership consists of the general managers of all of the chartered banks. This Association meets regularly, discusses policies of mutual interest to the various banks, and fulfils other duties specified by the Bank Act.

There are, at present, 17 chartered banks in Canada with more than 4,500 branches. On June 30, 1922, the combined paid-up capital of these banks was $124,239,632, and the reserve fund amounted to $130,175,000. The total demand deposits at the end of June were $505,757,856, time deposits $1,181,404,188, and deposits elsewhere than in Canada were $365,770,651. Total liabilities on the date referred to were $2,380,996,008, and total assets $2,653,500,379. During the month of June, the amount of notes in circulation was $166,085,839. The rate of the last dividend declared was as high as 16 per cent. in the case of one of the banks; one paid 14, eight paid 12, and only one paid as low as 6 per cent.

Considerable progress has been made recently in the foreign field. Certain of the banks have added to their number of foreign branches, especially in South America and in the West Indies, and very little retrenchment has been found necessary. One of the banks has now more than 100 foreign branches.

10,000 per cent.

£1,000 FOR EVERY £10 INVESTED.

This dividend has actually been paid by a North American Oil Company.

But it was not paid to the over timid gilt-edged investor. The shareholders put their money up and took their chance.

This is merely one example. What has happened to others can happen to you.

Given experience, hard work, fair dealing and unlimited faith, Canada will become one of the richest, if not the richest, Oil-producing country in the world.

This is the Oil Age. The days of huge reward to the small investor. An offer is being made to you to participate. It is worth while asking for particulars.

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BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES.

Entrance to the new offices in Stafford House, King William St., London, E.C.4., which the British Empire Trust Co., Ltd. has occupied since the beginning of this year.

DISCOVERIES IN BAFFIN LAND.

Dr. Donald Macmillan and his party of seven reached North Sydney, N.S., on September 6, on the return of their expedition from Baffin Land.

Dr. Macmillan reports (according to the New York correspondent of *The Times*) that they penetrated Baffin Bay farther than any previous explorer. They were unsuccessful, however, in the attempt to make the passage of Fury and Hecla Straits, which was last attempted by Captain Parry in his search for the North-West Passage a century ago. The Straits he reports to be full of heavy ice through which it proved impossible to force a way.

As a result of his survey of the coast of Baffin Bay existing maps, which were based on the charts made by the explorer Luke Fox some 300 years ago, have been found to be inaccurate. "Fox's observations," says Dr. Macmillan, "were little more than guesswork; quite misleading, particularly in regard to the salient points in and about the western coast of Baffin Land."

* *

"RAPIDS PRINCE" SALVED.

After resting for five weeks on the rocks at the foot of the Lachine Rapids, above Montreal, where she went aground with hundreds of passengers, the pleasure steamer *Rapids Prince* was hauled off last Saturday afternoon and was able to proceed to Montreal under her own steam.

The release of the steamer is regarded as one of the most remarkable operations in the history of salvage (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). It was accomplished by a hauling engine stationed on a rock 900 yards away. A cable shot from a gun across the ship enabled stronger cables to be strung, the boat refloating after 15 minutes' hauling. The damage is slight. The salvage operations have been conducted under great difficulty, the urging waters of the rapids snapping the cables like threads.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

RESERVE [illegible] $15,000,000 [illegible]

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distributio

It was stated last week at a Canadian inter-Provincial Conference at Ottawa upon unemployment, over which Mr. Mackenzie King presided, that there was a probability of a continued improvement next winter, as compared with the past two winters.

The Duke of Atholl, on behalf of the United Grand L[illegible] Freemasons of England, presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Peterhead recently a [illegible] as a thankoffering by the Grand Lodge for the s[illegible] Canada of its Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of [illegible]

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071.

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Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
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Banks and Branches	42
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BANKING AND FINANCE.

Gilt-Edged Stocks on Offer. Investors seeking remunerative channels for the employment of their spare cash are finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy their requirements, especially in the market for Canadian Government, Provincial, and municipal securities. In two dealers' lists before us the stock on offer is limited to a small parcel of Canada 3 per cent. 1938 at 79½, on which the yield is only £3 10s. per cent., increased to £4 18s. by the prospective profit on redemption; £7,000 Canada 4 per cent. 1940-60, price 88¼ and yields 4½ and £4 12s. 6d. per cent. respectively; £7,500 of B.C. 4½ per cent. of 1941, £1,000 offered at 94½, and the balance at 95, the respective yields at these prices and allowing for redemption being about £4 16s. 6d. per cent. and £5 2s. per cent.; and one or two small amounts of municipal bonds. The latter include £1,500 City of Quebec 3½ per cent. offered at 75—drawings in June and December and average life about 20 years—the yield being £4 14s. 6d. per cent., and £1,000 Toronto 3½ per cent. bonds (1929) which can be picked up at 91½. In the latter case the immediate return is only £3 16s. 6d. per cent., but allowing for the profit on redemption it is raised to the round 5 per cent., and is obviously more suitable for those requiring a short-dated security than for the average investor.

* * *

Attractive Railway Perpetual Debentures. Those of our readers who aim at a higher return than is at present available in the Government and Municipal group will do well to study the list of Railway Debenture stocks at present available, where 5 per cent and over is still procurable. Amongst the perpetual issues, Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Consolidated, which could be purchased last year—when we strongly advised their acquisition—at 66½, can only now be bought at 81½, at which the yield is about 1s. under the round 5 per cent., but parcels of Canadian Northern Consolidated 4 per cent. and Canadian Northern of Ontario 4 per cent. Debentures can be obtained on terms to show £5 14s. and £5 17s. per cent. respectively, whilst a yield of £5 16s. per cent. can be secured on Canadian Northern of Quebec 4 per cent., of which a small quantity is now on offer, a yield which is equalled by Quebec and Lake St. John 4 per cent., of which several thousand pounds' worth of stock is now available. Attractive C.P.R. issues are Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per cent., of which about £10,000 is on offer at 79½, at which the yield works out at the attractive level of about 5⅛ per cent., the security being of course unimpeachable, Ontario and Quebec 5 per cent. Debentures, price 99½, yield £5 1s. 6d. per cent., and Quebec Central Third Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, price 98, and yield 5⅛ per cent. The latter are not perpetual, the date of redemption being 1960, which is sufficiently remote to have little effect in the difference between the present yield and that allowing for redemption, which is only 6d. higher.

* * *

Improved Industrial Conditions. It is encouraging to learn from the Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for September that, despite labour troubles, increased activity is reported in certain branches of industry in the Dominion. In the Central West demand shows expansion, and the prospects for future business shows considerable improvement. In Ontario and Quebec the textile industries continue to be quite busy. Manufacturers are making overtime, and the paper companies are still fully employed. As usual at this season of the year the motor industry is beginning to slow down, but the excellent crop prospects are inducing manufacturers of agricultural machinery to look for renewed activity in this branch of the country's industry. In other departments of manufacture the position is less satisfactory. The recent improvement in the production of steel has been adversely affected by the shortage of coal, a slight falling off is reported in the boot and shoe industry, and the clothing, furniture, and piano industries are the reverse of active. In commenting on the general industrial outlook a prominent Canadian authority points out that the usual midsummer lull has been recently experienced in the wholesale and retail trades throughout Canada, but that indications of improving business conditions are apparent.

—**—

At their meeting in Montreal on August 25, the First Mortgage bondholders of Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd., agreed to the plans and proposals recently formulated by the reorganisation committee.

A Nottingham reader, impressed by the wording of the chorus of "O Canada," given in Answers to Correspondents last week, and "O Canada! We stand on guard for thee"—writes: "Surely only a Britisher can sing the chorus of 'O Canada!' under present circumstances!"

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report of the Lake Superior Corporation, which covers the operations for the year to June 30, 1922, shows that the group of enterprises which the Corporation controls, experienced a very difficult and trying year. Net earnings for the year from operations amounted to only $330,000, which compares with $1,541,000 in 1921, and $3,722,200 in 1920. Adding the balance brought into the year, $404,813, the amount available for distribution was $734,814. After defraying bond interest and other charges the net result for the year was a deficit of $703,813. Under these circumstances the announcement that the interest on the income bonds will not be paid, is not surprising. The president, outlining some of the difficulties encountered during the year, states that the Algoma Steel Company, the principal subsidiary enterprise, felt the depression seriously, receiving insufficient rail orders to keep its mill operating full time. It is expected that rail orders will be received for winter rolling, but considerable concern is naturally felt as to the possible effect of the strikes in the United States upon importations of coal and ore for the coming winter. The cessation of operations by the International Nickel Company and other companies from which the Algoma Eastern Railway derives most of its freight, naturally hit that company hard, and as a result the company is not yet able to pay its bond interest which was due March 1, 1922. The resumption of operations by the International Nickel Company, expected on September 1, was, under these circumstances, awaited with some eagerness. The year's operations of the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway and of the Algoma Central Terminals resulted in a net loss of $95,403, before allowing for bond interest, which compares with net earnings of $159,425 for the previous year.

* * *

Referring to the mention made in *Canada* recently of the Cockshutt Plow Company's 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, a correspondent who has for some time taken an interest in this company agrees with the suggestion that the shares are worthy of attention by investors and supports his opinion by the following figures. The balance-sheet of the company of June 30, 1921, showed fixed assets $8,486,900, and liquid assets $8,829,234, making a total of $17,316,134. Deducting current liabilities of $2,599,373, the surplus, $14,716,761, more than covered the amount of Preference shares outstanding, $6,465,000, 33½ per cent. Preference dividend arrears, $2,165,775, and the Common share issue of $5,000,000. Dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum require $258,600, while the company's profits, after providing for depreciation, after falling from $892,737 for 1912 to the low point of $391,363 in 1915, had risen to $660,921 for 1920 and $624,292 in 1921. The financial statement for the year to June 30, 1922, should soon be available, and it will then be possible to observe the effect upon it of the past difficult year. It may at least be expected that the satisfactory crop now being harvested will beneficially affect the fortunes of the company in the year now current. It is suggested that a payment on account of arrears of dividend may be looked for in 1923.

* * *

Current opinion in Montreal seems to regard a resumption of dividends by the Abitibi Company as being tolerably certain by the end of this year. It is believed that the stock may be placed on a 5 per cent. per annum dividend basis, and that the policy of the directors will be to conserve a large part of the company's earnings for the operations of the company itself.

* * *

The Southern Canada Power Company continues its record of steadily increasing gross and net earnings. For the month of July gross and net earnings were respectively $68,896 and $36,396, showing increases of $6,920 and $7,066 respectively as compared with July, 1921. For the ten months to July 31, gross earnings totalled $701,659, and net earnings $301,838. The increase in gross earnings, as compared with the corresponding period of 1921, was $85,846, and as meanwhile operating expenses decreased by $2,543, net earnings show an increase of $88,389.

* * *

From Quebec it is reported that one result of the recent intimations that the Provincial Government has been investigating the advisability of placing a special export tax upon raw asbestos, is likely to be the amalgamation of an important British asbestos firm with the Asbestos Manufacturing Corporation, of Lachine, which is now in a position to manufacture asbestos. If the proposed amalgamation is consummated the plant of this company is to be considerably enlarged, and the new company, which will be called the Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Canada, will increase its capital to $2,500,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

R. T.—Yes; "Onota Watanna" is a Canadian. That is the pen-name of Mrs. Reeve, the wife of a farmer near Calgary.

C. L. M.—The Red Ensign should now have the new Canadian coat-of-arms. Authority is, however, given to use the old flags up to March 31, 1924.

T. L.—Canada claims that the Labrador territory is part of Quebec, except for a fringe of land along the shore sufficient for fishing settlements. Newfoundland, however, claims the interior as well.

CONSTANT READER.—Little or no information is available about either of these two enterprises, the reason being that they are operated and entirely controlled by the bigger enterprises with which they were amalgamated some years ago, and by which their bonds are guaranteed.

FIFER.—The new rates accepted by the Nova Scotia miners are as follows: Bank and screen men, $3.30; pit tub oilers, $3.30; pick men, $3.30; car shunters and trimmers, $3.35; ash wheelers and coal to fires, $3.40; blacksmiths' helpers, $3.40. In each case the old wage was $2.84.

R. N.—From current reports it seems probable that the company held its own during the past year, though its business would, no doubt, be impeded by the depressed conditions which prevailed in the West. The annual report should soon be available, and will be noticed in *Canada* as usual.

J. K. M.—We are informed that, although two directors of the American company are also on the board of the British company, the control of the company is in British hands. The two companies seem to be entirely separate organisations, and prosperity or otherwise of the American company would not necessarily directly affect the British concern.

B. C.—Women have the same suffrage rights in British Columbia as men. They have the right to a seat in the Provincial Legislature, and on Municipal Councils and School Boards, and are eligible for entrance into the different professions. There is one woman member in the Provincial House—Mrs. M. E. Smith, who was for some time a Cabinet Minister. There are several women practising as lawyers and physicians.

LIVERPOOL.—The company enjoys a good deal of confidence as a strongly managed and conservatively financed concern. The dividends on the 6 per cent. preferred shares are not cumulative, but there seems every reason to expect that the company will be able to continue paying the dividends regularly. At its present price the stock yields about 6¾ per cent. Local estimation of the company's position is indicated by the fact that the common stock, which is on an 8 per cent. dividend basis, is quoted well above par.

* *

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London intend to undertake the organisation of a Canadian Section of the British Industries Fair.

The British Train Traders, Ltd., recently incorporated, intend commencing a tour of Canada, to exhibit British-made goods, on October 29. The tour from Montreal to Vancouver and back will take about ten months, and it is proposed to exhibit in every town with over 5,000 population. The company, who are opening an office in Montreal, claim to have the support of 200 English firms.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 871. Sept. 16, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CANADA'S DEBT AND REVENUE.

The Dominion net debt decreased by nearly $5,000,000 during August (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

The revenues for the first five months of the fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period last year show an increase of $3,000,000, and the expenditure a decrease of $7,750,000.

* *

BRAZILIAN TRACTION'S NEW CONTRACT.

Shareholders in the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company will learn with great satisfaction that a new contract has been signed between the telephone company and the municipality for the telephone service within the Federal district (says the Rio de Janeiro correspondent of *The Times*). The concessionary company has for years laboured under the handicap of a contract which is inapplicable to present-day conditions, having been secured originally by German interests when telephony was in its infancy. Currency devalorisation made the paper proportion of the earnings hopelessly inadequate to provide a return on the large capital invested. Under the new contract the rates will vary with the exchange and there will be differentiation between residence and business telephones, the latter being on a measured service. The new rates, which are subject to revision every five years, are calculated to afford an adequate return to present and future capital investments.

* *

The summer number of the *British Australasian* (2s.) is described as a "special cotton number," prominence being given to an article by C. H. Chomley on "Australia: the Coming Cotton Country." It is full of interesting stories and articles about Australia, New Zealand, and Australasians, and also contains a large number of illustrations and a selection of verse.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company so far as regards the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 16th September, to Friday, the 13th October, 1922, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th September, 1922, will be forwarded on the 13th October next to all Proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 16th September, 1922.

By Order.
H. W. HARDING, Local Secretary.
Orient House, 42-45 New Broad Street,
London, E.C. 8th September, 1922.

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PERSONS who suffer from this and have little capital will find a place to live more cheaply and increase their income at KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Land now ready in famous dry belt. Irrigation assured. Adjoining good town on two main railway lines. No [illegible]. Good sport. Very healthy climate. Also suitable as highly remunerative investment for future residence or for sons. [illegible] Orchard years 1920 and 1921 show average profits £57 per acre. Personally inspected and [illegible]ded. New settlers just arrived [illegible] all statements made in leaflet issued by **The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2,** to whom apply, or to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., 11 Charing Cross, S.W.1.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

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A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

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Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

So far nearly 900,000 tons of Welsh coal has been shipped to Canada and the United States from South Wales, and orders have been booked for a further 500,000 tons.

"The Forest of British Columbia" is the subject of an article by David Warwick in the *Canadian National Railways Magazine* for August. A portrait of Mr. J. R. Cameron, assistant general manager, Vancouver, appears in "Our National Gallery."

The Government, states the Hon. C. Stewart, is prepared to protect and encourage the legitimate development of Canada's oil resources, but is determined to prevent exploitation by stock jobbers. Lease conditions will be literally observed, and investors need not fear retroactive legislation imposing new conditions and exactions.

September sees the publication of the first number of the organ of the Ulster Association of Peace with Honour—the *Bulletin* (of commercial, economic, industrial, and political information). Its object is to "tell the truth and correct false statements" regarding conditions in Ulster. The first number contains a message from Sir James Craig, the President of the Association, a statement "Ulster's Case" from the Northern Government, and a portrait of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M.P.

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& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

R. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

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H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

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J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A Canadian company manufacturing a new patented reel cleaner wish to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who might be interested.

A London firm seek the agency of Canadian manufacturers of building specialties and hardware novelties.

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of chemicals, waxes, oils, fatty acids, drugs, botanicals, etc.

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL GRAND TRUNK EXHIBIT.

One of the features of the exhibit of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto was a topographical map, 45 feet in width, which showed the greater part of the northern half of the American continent from ocean to ocean, and principal rivers and lakes in bold relief. The locations of the principal cities of the United States and Canada were shown in prominent lettering and by the automatically-worked coloured electric lights. Across the map was a model of the standard passenger train—the Continental Limited—which the railway employs in its transcontinental service. The train consisted of ten cars—sleepers, observation and library car, standard passenger, tourist, colonist and baggage cars—and locomotive. Each car was about three feet in length. In order to give a realistic appearance, the wheels of the locomotive and cars were kept revolving at a high rate of speed and the cars were electrically lighted.

* *

ONTARIO APPLES IN BRITAIN.

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, the Canadian Government Fruit Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, has been addressing a number of meetings in Ontario on Canadian fruit in Great Britain.

The best Ontario packs of such varieties as Golden Russets, Spys, and Kings were, he said, held in the very highest esteem in England, while Greenings, Baldwins, Ben Davis, and Starks commanded a steady sale, though not at top prices. The Spy, unfortunately, frequently did not reach the market in good condition, there being instances last year where one-third of a shipment arriving in sound condition made 50s. to 55s., and the remaining two-thirds 20s., or $4.50 per barrel less.

It might be advisable, said Mr. Smith, to box-pack Spys in order to deliver them in best condition. Box-packed apples always carried better than barrels. In general, however, Ontario apples were not suited to the box-pack. The Western boxed apples that made top prices were such high-coloured varieties as Jonathans, Spitzenbergs, and McIntosh. When the West box-packed Starks, Greenings, Baldwins, and Ben Davis, they usually did not make as high values as Ontario barrels of these varieties. Ontario might box-pack Spys, McIntosh Red, good red Wealthies, the smaller sizes of Kings, etc., but, in his opinion, it was a mistake to box-pack any but superior varieties, or any grade but No. 1. Domestics should never be box-packed for export.

* *

The latest Okanagan fruit crop estimate is 2,215,000 boxes.

Mr. A. M. Hill, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Colonisation and Development, has joined the service of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

At a sale of 72 Canadian fat cattle at Merklands Wharf, Glasgow, last week the following prices were realised:—Canadian steers, £31 to £35 10s.; lighter weights, £22 10s. to £29; Canadian beef to 61s. 6d. per live cwt.; current, 54s. to 59s.

During August construction contracts awarded in Canada amounted to $25,187,500 compared with $20,604,200 in July. Contracts for residences amounted to $8,612,000; business buildings $7,281,800; industrial buildings $2,649,000, and public works and utilities $6,644,700.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, September 15.—*Montclare.*
Friday, September 22.—*Montrose.*
Friday, September 29.—*Victorian.*
Friday, October 6.—*Montcalm.*
Friday, October 13.—*Montclare.*
Friday, October 20.—*Montrose.*
Friday, October 27.—*Victorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg

Thursday, September 21. **Empress of France.*
Thursday, September 28. *Melita.*
Thursday, October 5. **Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, October 12. *Minnedosa.*
Thursday, October 19. **Empress of France.*
Thursday, October 26. *Melita.*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, September 22.—†*Tunisian.*
Friday, October 6.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, October 20.—†*Tunisian.*
Friday, November 3.—*Metagama.*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.
† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Empress of Canada.*
Thursday, November 2.—*Empress of Russia.*
Wednesday, November 15.—*Empress of Australia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: October 20, *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara;* December 22, *Makura.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 16.—*Cassandra.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Ausonia.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Albania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*
Thursday, November 2.—*Antonia.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 16.—*Mauretania.*
Monday, September 18.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, September 23.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Saxonia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, September 21.—*Laconia.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Carmania.*
Wednesday, October 4.—*Samaria.*
Thursday, October 12.—*Scythia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 16.—*Regina.*
Saturday, September 23.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Canada.*
Saturday, October 14.—*Regina.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, September 21.—*Manchester Producer.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Manchester Shipper.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Empress of India* September 15. *Montrose* and *Megantic* September 16. *Antonia* September 18. *Empress of Britain* September 19. *Melita* September 21. Letters only are due via New York by the *Homeric* September 16. *Cedric* September 18. *Aquitania* September 19. *Carmania* September 22. *Majestic* September 23

By carrying 833 first-class passe she sailed last week from Southa New York, the White Star liner *Majest* set up a world's record. Her aggregate number of first and second-class passengers was 1,5 which is also a record.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

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High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

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A.

Alexander, Philip H., Hamilton.—34 Pembridge Gardens, W.

Allan, Mrs. Robert J., Montreal.—Grosvenor Court Hotel.

Allward, D. J., Toronto.—17 Stanhope Gardens, S.W.

Ami, Dr. H. M., Ottawa.—Royal Society's Club.

Anderson, J. A., Halifax.—London General Hospital.

Arnold, Hugh E., Vancouver.—Royal Colonial Institute.

Atwool, Frances Courtenay, Winnipeg.—St. Just, Malvern.

B.

Ball, Emily, Woodstock, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Ball, Jessie B., Woodstock, Ont.—Woburn Court Hotel.

Boynton, G. A., Toronto.—63 Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Bradley, M. J., London.—Hotel Victoria.

Brierley, Mrs. Harry, Montreal.—241 Forest Road, Walthamstow.

Buchanan, John and J. E., Montreal.—Kenilworth Hotel.

C.

Clark, E. J., Toronto.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Clark, Prof. A. F. B. and Mrs., Vancouver.—14 Stanley Crescent.

Crompton, Mrs. F. and Miss I., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Cuddington, F. J., Vancouver.—14 St. Julian's Road, Kilburn.

D.

Douglas, J. S., Toronto.—c/o R. W. Baker, 29 Ludgate Hill.

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Fowlds, Louise, Grace, and Mary, Toronto.—Hotel York.

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Hannen, F. R., Montreal.—4 Torrington Square, W.C.

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Lewis, A. R., Vancouver.—Upminster, Essex.

Mac Mc.

MacDermott, Commander A., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Lynton House, Minster Road, Sheerness.

McEwen, Mrs. A. W., Montreal.—16 Montague Street, W.C.

McLeod, Melba A., Westmount.—16 Montague Street, W.C.

M.

Mawdesley, Capt. F. J., C.A.F., Camp Borden.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Morris, Major H. Cunningham, R.A.F., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

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Neylan, F. L. L., Midland, Ont.—c/o Lady Neylan, Wimbledon.

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BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Variety of interest and entertainment is characteristic of *Chambers's Journal.* In "The Heart of Things" Henry Leach is more than usually persuasive in his appeal for consideration of those "spiritual beauties . . . . of form and colour that Nature and thought offer to man for his uplift and advance." For students of astronomy there is an article by Professor George Forbes on "Flowing Streams of Stars." Rosaline Masson writes on "Two Edinburgh Literary Homes" (Sir Walter Scott's and Thomas Carlyle's); and E. D. Ward on "Street Scenes in Old Palermo." Some amazing "Indian Jugglers' Tricks" are described and a few of the simpler ones explained. The best story is "Spots," by Lt.-Col. Gordon Casserly, the tale of a panther who bore a charmed life.

In the *Cornhill* there are some charming reminiscences, by Angela Thirkell, of Manuel Garcia, the teacher of Jenny Lind. G. R. B. Spain contributes a particularly interesting article on "The Catrail and the Black Dyke," the early British lines of defence in Northumberland and between the forks of the Tyne. "After Wild Sheep in Sardinia" is a sporting experience described by H. Hesketh-Prichard. The doings and impressions of Leopold von Wedd, one of "Three Foreigners in London" in 1584-1619, are related by Malcolm Letts. "Villars de l' Isle-Adam" is the subject of another study from French literature by Arnold Whitridge. As usual, the fiction (which includes an instalment of Stanley J. Weyman's "Ovington's Bank") is up to a high standard.

"The Question of Admitting Canadian Stores" is discussed by Capt. Wedgwood Benn in the *English Review.* Austin Harrison contributes a personal appreciation of Lord Northcliffe; C. P. Isaac writes on "Europe's Gold Bankruptcy"; Robert Briffault on "The War's Benefaction"; Frederic Harrison on "England and France"; and Sir George Greenwood on "Literary Recreations." Among the contents of *Theatre-Craft* is an article by Horace Shipp on "Tennis and the Theatre."

Among the varied contents of *Great Thoughts* there are a discussion of the problem raised in the novel "This Freedom"; an interview with Mr. F. M. Sutcliffe on "Successful Photography"; and articles on Constantinople, "A Modern Dante and Beatrice" (D. G. Rossetti and his wife), "The Supreme Life" (by Rev. Dr. Downes), "The Imagery of Schumann," and "Famous Novels of the Thames."

From a Canadian point of view, special interest attaches to an article on "British Columbia's Oriental Problem," by Lukin Johnston, in *United Empire.* Sir Harry Wilson pays a tribute to Cecil Rhodes as "a great Englishman"; and other interesting articles include "An Imperial Airship Service" (A. H. Ashbolt), "Recent Research Work in Bengal Jute" (A. Wrigglesworth), "Economic Minerals in the British Cameroons" (L. W. G. Malcolm), and "The Relief of Tristan da Cunha" (D.M. Gane).

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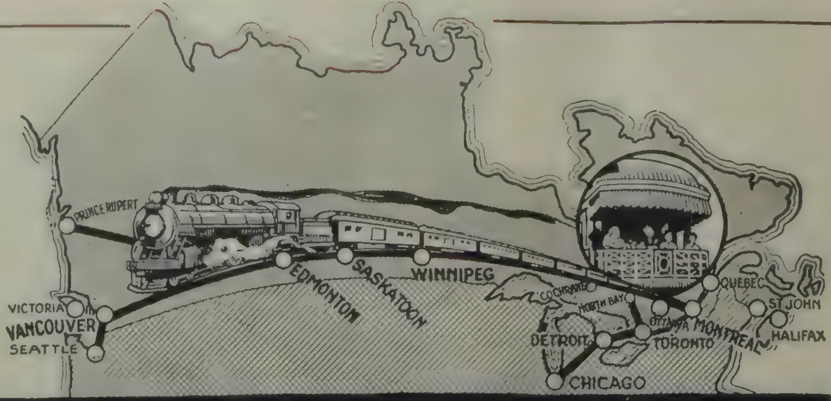

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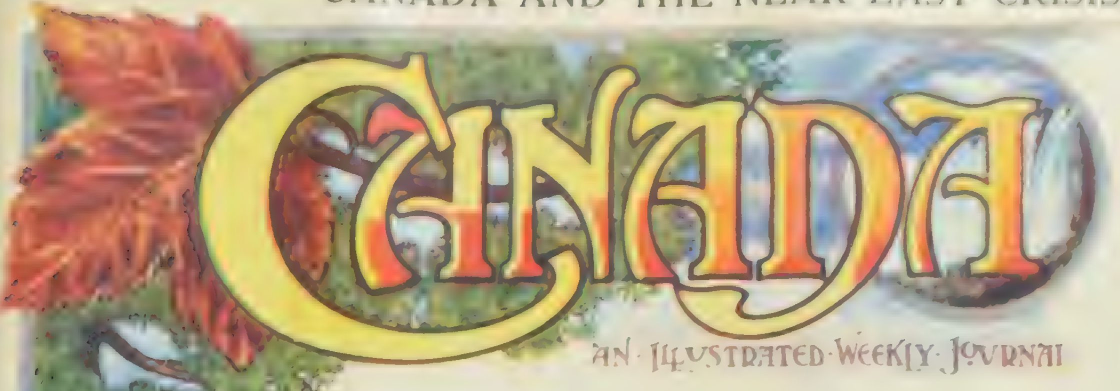
CANADA AND THE NEAR EAST CRISIS.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CANADA

No. 872. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1922. Vol. LXVII. 9D WEEKLY

NEARING THE END OF THE HARVEST.

(See page 310.)

ON THE WAY TO A THRESHING IN ONTARIO.

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE NEAR EAST CRISIS.

THE outcome of the defeat of the Greeks by the Turks at Smyrna has been a crisis as sharp as it was unexpected. The statement issued from 10 Downing Street came as a veritable bolt from the blue to the Empire. The whole matter of the relations between the Turks and the Greeks has been so badly handled by the Powers that the public could only be further bewildered by the issue of so bellicose a statement without the least warning, or even indication, that British interests were in serious jeopardy. The efforts since made to explain the issuing of the statement have not helped to strengthen or to clarify the situation.

No one, of course, would blame the British Government for making it clear to the Kemalists that they were determined to prevent any violation of the freedom of the Dardanelles. We have had too much trouble with the Turks in the past not to know that they require firm handling. And the story of the massacre of the inhabitants of Smyrna could not but revolt the feelings of a Christian community. But there were other ways of uttering a warning than the course which has been followed. There was no evidence whatever that every diplomatic means had been taken of meeting the situation pictured in the semi-official statement—or even supporting the view that that situation was so acute as was then made out. The sequel as regards France and Italy is only a further proof of the precipitation with which the Ministers responsible for Saturday's statement acted. Instead of following, consultation should have preceded anything so like a threat of a war of this sort. The only explanation is that there is more behind this mysterious document than meets the eye.

The appeal made to the Dominions also requires further explanation. It is not clear whether the call was for immediate aid—which hardly seemed justified—or whether it was for assistance in the event of the development of a possible critical situation in the Near East—quite another matter. The Prime Minister's message seems to have been variously interpreted Overseas. Australia and New Zealand, for whom the shores of the Dardanelles are ground hallowed by the graves of their dead, have given an instant response, but Australia has asked for particulars. Newfoundland, whose men also fought in Gallipoli, has indicated willingness to render all assistance available. The other Dominions, whose interest in the Near East is not so direct, have left no doubt as to their willingness to rise to the occasion if and when required, but there seems to be a disposition on their part to question whether the moment has come to say just what they are prepared to do. The Canadian Government has asked for further particulars before deciding whether it is necessary to summon Parliament for the authorisation of the dispatch of a contingent.

There is great need for the matter to be cleared up to a fuller degree than has so far been the case at the time of writing. But whatever doubts there may be abroad on that point, and even on the whole question of the justification of taking up arms now against Turkey, except as far as required for immediate defensive purposes, there can be no doubt with regard to the most important point of all. In all the Dominions instant proof has been given of the readiness of their peoples once more to take their stand by the side of the Mother Country in a great national emergency. Putting aside all questions of the occasion of the call, and of the nature of the decision arrived at by the Government, the action of so many Canadians in instantly offering their services individually, or in the enlistment of battalions or regiments, is a striking evidence of the staunch loyalty and warm patriotism animating Canada—like her sister Dominions. Sir Richard Squires was speaking for more than the Oldest Colony when he remarked: "Newfoundland does not want the British Empire to get into another row; but if there is one she wants to be in it."

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Beaverbrook as "Eye-Witness" Again.

Lord Beaverbrook, who won distinction as the Canadian "Eye-Witness" in the early part of the war, has once more taken up his pen in a somewhat similar capacity. He made a journey to Constantinople, with characteristic thoroughness, in order that he might find out for himself the facts of th situation between Turkey and Greece. The rapi development of events in Smyrna brought him mo than ever into the strategical centre, and he has lost n time in sending his impressions to London.

The despatch from him which appeared in this week' *Sunday Express* gave a vivid picture of the effects the *débâcle* at Smyrna, and contained some of th graphic phrases which his Canadian despatches led to expect. Athens—from which city he cabled— described as "falling into an economic decline," wi "bread as the crux of the political situation." It was a striking picture Lord Beaverbrook painted of the arrival of the beaten soldiery:

> Between daylight and noon I sat fascinated by the panorama of incoming ships—it would be flattery to call them transports, for these were old tramp steamers crowded to the brim with infantry, old men, women, and girls, so that the only method of sitting was to dangle your legs over the side. This packed mass of humanity had stood upright all through the long journey from Smyrna, and without any proper sanitary arrangements. And this is only one ripple of the great wave of refugees and disheartened troops which is breaking on every Greek island and coast in the Egean.

And he added some telling touches when he related how, as each haggard infantryman limped ashore, he was deprived of his rifle, if he had one, and "the men drifted off into the town with two months' leave (in the middle of a war!) in a hopeless, disorderly stream, with nothing to distinguish them but a dirty uniform and a transportation pass to some distant home."

* * *

Doles Condemned in Canada. At the conference on unemployment held at Ottawa this month, the system of doles was roundly condemned. "The practice," it was declared, "is wrong in principle, and often harmful in effect, and should not be resorted to until all the other measures have failed." The Dominion Minister of Labour was among those who expressed hostility to the dole, and he also declared that other unreasonable demands—as, for example, that for the extension of relief on the basis of Union wages scales—ought to be rejected.

There is every reason to hope that it will be unnecessary to entertain the idea of resort to any such quasi-remedies. The view was expressed at the conference that the peak of unemployment had passed, and that there would be no unemployment necessitating Government assistance; though this optimistic view was not shared by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress. While a moderate set-back during the winter months, owing to seasonal causes, is almost inevitable, it is felt that whatever winter unemployment there may be will not be abnormal, and will not require more than normal measures. The conference expressed the view that "the problem of unemployment is primarily one of industry, and that every effort should be made in industry to prevent the occurrence of unemployment." The suggestion was made by Mr. Moore that during years of prosperity a fund should be built up from which, during years of unemployment, money would be available for public works, which, however, should not be undertaken except on recommendation of the Employment Service Councils, which were in touch with actual needs and conditions. No recommendation, however, appears to have been made on these lines.

* * *

A Great Canadian Figure. Mr. R. B. Angus, whose death we chronicle this week, was one of Canada's great figures. A pioneer in the two domains of finance and railroading, he played a large part both earlier in the opening up of the Dominion and later in its further development. The influence which he so long wielded through the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific Railway was a powerful one, and no less so because quietly exercised.

Like his colleagues, Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen, Mr. Angus was a Scotsman; but to even a fuller extent than they he identified himself with the land of his adoption in his later years, remaining a resident of Montreal until the time of his death. A great financier, with a great gift of foresight, Mr. Angus was also in every sphere a man of action and tireless energy. Like other Canadians who have made their fortunes, he was a man of wide interests and cultured tastes, and he was open-handed in his liberality. Of a retiring disposition, he was yet one of Canada's leading public men and one of its links—so rapidly disappearing—with the days before Confederation.

Western Legislators' Indemnities. Apparently imbued with a full belief in the worthiness of the labourer of his hire, the legislators of Saskatchewan and Alberta voted themselves $250 each as a supplementary salary or "indemnity," as it is called in Canada, for the few days' special session called to pass the Wheat Board legislation. In Saskatchewan the sessional indemnity is $1,800; in Alberta, $2,000. The suggestion of the Premier of the latter Province was that $100 additional would cover the special session; but the opinion of the House was too strong for him, and it was raised to the figure before-mentioned.

This action was quite within the power of the members of the two Legislatures, but their constituents have been calling its justifiability in question. The farmer members, in particular, have been strongly criticised, many of the local organisations backing them calling upon them to refund the money. So far, the only member to take this step has been Mrs. Parlby, who is a Minister without Portfolio in the Alberta Cabinet. The Western legislators are not likely to have heard the last of the matter. They are being told that when they meet again they will have to face the whole question of their sessional indemnities, which were raised during the war from $1,000 in Saskatchewan—the same as Manitoba—and $1,500 in Alberta. The *Grain Growers' Guide*, the official organ of the Western farmers' organisation, issues the warning that "the public is now roused on the question, and down these indemnities must come or something will happen at the next elections."

* * *

Removing the Cattle Embargo. The British Minister of Agriculture has apparently been brought to a more chastened frame of mind by his colleagues in regard to the Canadian cattle embargo. In a speech to Glamorgan farmers on Tuesday he advised the agricultural community to do what he has apparently wisely decided to do—to accept the verdict of the Houses of Parliament, and to confine their activities to pressing for such regulations as would safeguard both the health and the purity of blood of British livestock.

There can be no objection to this course, provided—as Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen appears to realise must be the case—the regulations are not such as to prevent trade. The British Government have shown their determination to carry out at last the pledge given so long ago. The Canadian Government have been well advised in sending to London such competent men as Mr. Marshall and Dr. Grisdale to represent them at the forthcoming conference.

* * *

The West's Great Crop. We have on several occasions lately touched on the subject of the Canadian crop estimates. The *Manitoba Free Press*, which on September 2 published the forecast that the three Prairie Provinces would have 371,901,000 bushels of wheat, as well as large yields of other grain, is entitled to the highest credit for its enterprise in this respect. It is a further feather in the cap—or should we say the toque?—of its well-known Agricultural Editor, Miss Cora Hind, who traversed over 4,000 miles of prairie in the course of her inspection of the crop. This sensational forecast has been borne out by the preliminary official estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, which puts the total wheat yield of Canada at 388,733,000 bushels from 22,630,000 acres, or 17¼ bushels per acre, as against the final estimate for 1921 of 300,858,100 bushels from 23,261,224 acres, or 13 bushels per acre.

Details of the *Manitoba Free Press* estimate now to hand bring out the fact that the crop of 1922 has been produced in a shorter period than almost any crop in the history of the Prairie Provinces, not more than 102 days elapsing in many districts between seeding and cutting. Had the crop matured a little more slowly, it is pointed out, the average yield per acre would have been somewhat higher. Other noteworthy points brought out are the reversal of moisture conditions in various districts and the wonderful recuperative powers of the Prairie Provinces generally. In a section of Manitoba which suffered tremendous hail damage on June 23, for instance, the grain was either totally blotted out or beaten almost flat; yet the crop, without re-seeding, sprang up again, and was showing prospects of extremely satisfactory yield. It is in every way a fine advertisement for Western Canada.

* *

CANADIAN MINISTER GOING TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Mackenzie King announced in the course of a speech in his own constituency last week that one of the Dominion Ministers was proceeding shortly to Australia to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent.

* *

PRINCE OF WALES'S RANCHING LEASE.

The *Canada Gazette* contains a notice of the granting of a ranching lease by the Minister of the Interior to the Prince of Wales for property in Alberta Province (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The lease covers all the grazing lands used by His Royal Highness for a term of ten years. A provision is made that on the expiry of the lease a renewal thereof may be made on application for a similar term of years.

* *

FARM SETTLERS.

"In the matter of immigration it is more important to find out what the prospective settler is able and willing to do than to learn what his father did or what he himself was led to do in his youth. In British towns and cities there must be hundreds and thousands of young men who will become splendid farmers if that life suits them. If they are industrious, thrifty, and adaptable they are far better suited for the spacious farm life of Canada than some Russian or Galician who knows a little about farming as it is practised about his native village. If proof is needed it may be found here beside us in the Fraser Valley, in the Okanagan districts, in the ranches farther north, and among the prairie grain-growers."—*Vancouver Province.*

* *

Members of the Canadian Club of Great Britain will be interested in the announcement that Senor Capablanca, the chess champion, is playing 40 boards at the Stratford Club on October 7. An invitation is extended to them to attend.

During the Thompson celebrations last month, 40 members of the Canadian Authors' Association, as well as many other distinguished guests, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Gibbon, at a camp fire luncheon in front of the Gibbon ranch house, overlooking Lake Windermere and the Windermere Valley.

Nearly 200 Barnardo boys and girls left for Canada last week by the *Minnedosa*. Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Stileman, director of Barnardo's, and one or two members of the Council, travelled with the train to Southampton. In addition to Mr. Hobday, the Canadian manager of the institution, the children are accompanied across the Atlantic by a trained nurse. The younger children will be boarded out in Ontario and will go to school until the age of 16. The older boys will be indentured out on Ontario farms.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

LEISHMAN.—On August 30, at Toronto, Julia (*née* Simpson), the wife of W. Harry Leishman, a son.

LOWE.—On September 15, at 439 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, to Joan, wife of William H. Lowe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—SHIRRAN.—At Montreal West, on September 11, by Rev. A. S. Ross, John M. Forbes, B.A., LL.B., barrister, Timmins, Ont., to Maisie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shirran, Castlehill, Strachan.

HUTCHISON—ADAM.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Edmonton, on September 12, by the Rev. Dr. M'Queen, Francis Doleman, third son of David Hutchison, 18 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, to Bruce Wilson, second daughter of the late David Adam, printer and publisher, Glasgow

DEATHS.

CONNORTON.—On August 26, at Victoria, B.C., John Riddle Connorton, beloved eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Connorton, of Sydenham, aged 53, grandson of the late John Riddle, F.R.A.S., head master of Nautical School, Greenwich Hospital.

GRANT.—At Vancouver, on September 9, William Anderson Grant, late lieutenant, 52nd Canadians.

NOBLE.—On September 15, at 68 Ladbroke Road, London, W., Robert D'Oyly Noble, aged 76. (Canadian papers please copy.)

STRICKLAND.—On August 29, at Balfour, Kootenay, B.C., accidentally drowned, Walter Robert, eldest son of Robert Strickland, of Fairstead, Gerrards Cross, and of Mrs. Strickland, and Acting Chief Inspector of the Chinese Salt Revenue Administration at Peking, aged 42.

CANADA AND THE NEAR EAST.

Dominion Cabinet Asks for Further Information.

Canada, like the other Dominions, received last Saturday a message from the British Government recounting what action had been taken by Britain in the Near East crisis, and enquiring whether the Dominion Government wished to associate itself with the British action, and whether the Dominion would desire to be represented by contingents.

Mr. Mackenzie King returned to Ottawa by special train on Sunday night, and several Cabinet meetings have been held to consider the question. The Prime Minister has also communicated with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at present at Geneva.

An early statement made by Mr. King on Monday was: "The communication received from British Government is not sufficiently informative to enable Canada to reach a decision as to what action ought to be taken, and we have asked for further particulars."

Mr. King issued the following statement on Monday night: "It is the view of the Government that public opinion in Canada would demand authorisation on the part of Parliament as a necessary preliminary to the dispatch of any contingent to participate in a conflict in the Near East. The Government is in communication with members of the Cabinet in Europe as Canada's representatives at the League of Nations, and with the British Government, with a view to ascertaining whether the situation would justify the summoning of a special Session of Parliament."

Offers of Service Pouring In.

Meanwhile offers of service have been pouring in on the Department of Defence at Ottawa. There is (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) no question of the voluntary response of the Dominion if the contingent is necessary. The response of volunteers is reminiscent of the Great War. In Toronto alone over a thousand men enrolled with the Great War Veterans' Association in twenty-four hours, including sufficient officers to lead a battalion. The officers of the 19th Alberta Dragoons have offered to mobolise their regiment. The Royal Canadian Regiment has offered its services. Throughout the Dominion British Reservists are waiting for the summons to the Colours. The Canadian Air Service is well prepared for any call. During the last two years over 1,200 officers and 1,000 mechanics have taken "refresher" courses.

The English Press is alive to the gravity of the situation, and is almost unanimous as to the necessity of Canadian recognition of its treaty obligations and practical co-operation in measures essential to the welfare of the Empire.

The sentiment of the French Press is restrained where it is not opposed to military action. Mr. Bourassa, in *Le Devoir*, declares that his motives in opposing the intervention of Canada in an Oriental imbroglio are multiple and peremptory.

The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, pledges his Government loyally to support any action by those in authority in Canada, who have full knowledge of the necessities of the situation.

NEWFOUNDLAND READY.

Mr. Lloyd George received on Tuesday the following cablegram from the Acting Prime Minister of Newfoundland: "Ministers appreciate the position taken by his Majesty's Government and Allies, and are in fullest sympathy therewith. I believe that, as in the past, Newfoundland will be ready to render all assistance available."

* *

The women's football team connected with Messrs. Dick, Kerr's works at Preston, Lancashire, sailed by the Canadian Pacific liner *Montclare* on September 15 for a two months' tour in Canada and the United States, at the invitation of the Football Associations of those countries.

Mr. S. E. Percival, assistant to the office of the Agent-General for Ontario, expects that the Agent-General, Mr. W. C. Noxon, will leave Quebec for London on September 30, after his conference with Ministers in regard to Ontario emigration policy. Mr. Percival states that many enquiries from a highly desirable class of settler are being received at the Ontario office (163 Strand) from Denmark.

Two Atlantic salmon, one weighing 9 lb. and the other 7 lb., have been caught in the Cowichan River by Major L. Rattray, of Sahtlam. Mr. J. B. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, says that, so far as can be learned, these are the first authentic specimens caught in the Provincial waters. Repeated efforts have been made to establish them in Pacific waters during the past 30 years.

It was stated at the unemployment conference of Dominion and Provincial representatives at Ottawa that though some set-back is expected during the winter new relief measures are not thought to be necessary. The sentiment of the delegates (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) was strongly against the dole system, which the Minister of Labour and Mr. Drury, the Premier of Ontario, have condemned.

DAVID THOMPSON: By J. B. Tyrrell, F.R.S.C.

An Appreciation of Canada's Greatest Geographer.

This appreciation, to which reference was made in last wee[illegible] the David Thompson Memorial Fort at Lake Windermere, B.C [illegible] known surveyor and mining engineer, who ha[illegible] Mr. T[illegible]

DAVID THOMPSON was the greatest land geographer [illegible] ever lived; and, therefore, one of the greatest [illegible]entists. He came to Fort Churchill a 14-year-old boy from a London charity school in 1784. While hi[s] greatest work was being done during 28 years, he was never within 1,000 miles of any civilised community of 500 souls. He died in obscure poverty 65 years ago, and lies in a nameless grave at Montreal. The opening of the memorial museum and hall at Lake Windermere, B.C., is the first public recognition of the debt that civilisation owes him, for, though the Thompson River is called after him, a few years ago not one geographical student in a thousand knew anything about him.

With extraordinary accuracy he placed on the map the main routes of natural travel in 1,200,000 square miles of Canada and 500,000 square miles of the United States; he surveyed the head waters of the Mississippi; he discovered a new route to Lake Athabaska; he opened the first trade between what is now Canada and the territory beyond the Great Divide; he fixed the locations of outstanding geographical points over this vast area with the sureness of an expert astronomer, though he had to learn how to figure with the stars when he was a boy wintering at Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan River.

COLUMBIA RIVER CANYON, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

His skill won for him the appointment of astronomer to the Commission which, from 1816 to 1826, delimited the frontier between British North America and the United States. Some of his surveys are included in the official maps now being issued. His "Narrative," published in 1916, is a wonderful story of life in the wilderness, and contains very much information of the prehistoric existence of the Indians never given elsewhere. So far as is known, he is the only man who has ever surveyed the Columbia from source to mouth, 1,150 miles. His locations are as accurate as others which have been made with the most modern instruments and the most recent almanacs that Government Departments can buy. The record of his work is contained in 40 notebooks, which have long been in the possession of the Ontario Government. Their story, for unremitting labour, conscientious devotion to science, and for the unconscious evidence they give of a noble character, so far as a somewhat extensive research enables one to judge, is not equalled by anything that has been left by all the explorers whose names are honoured wherever our language is read.

I have called Thompson one of the greatest of scientists. His work is open for inspection. It is the more remarkable because, not only was a great deal of it performed literally thousands of miles from the outskirts of civilisation, but because, except for one year, it was a side-line to his activity as a fur trader, first for the Hudson's Bay Company and then for the North-West Company, which afterwards was united with it. He travelled almost incessantly during spring, summer, and fall—often most hazardous travel, such as is told in the journal of his opening of a new route to Lake Athabaska, during which he was almost drowned, and was within a few hours of death by starvation.

Frequently the Thompson parties were in danger from hostile Indians. Indeed, to get his furs out of the mountains after he and his people were threatened with extermination, he was compelled to use an undesirable route. In 1807 he came in to the Kootenay county, Idaho and Washington by way of the Saskatchewan and Howse Pass. In 1811 he had to abandon the Saskatchewan route and get out by way of the [illegible] the difference that [illegible] the Athabask[illegible] ton, an[illegible] House [illegible]

Several winters Thompson lived [illegible] when the snow began to fall [illegible] the Hudson's Bay Company was spent at R[illegible] ice on which he sa[illegible] did not disappear until [illegible] [f]ort he built at Reindeer Lake was in the [illegible] Saskatchewan, about 300 miles from Prince Albert. When [illegible] is prophesied that the banana belt will [illegible] the Saskatchewan, it may be well to re[illegible] there have been prolonged winters in [illegible]

After all, how could the surveys made [illegible] their record on paper, marked with the degrees of latitude and longitude, be among the greatest scientific contributions to human knowledge? Geography is one of the primary scie[nces] [illegible] is indispensable to the most elementary progr[ess] [illegible] [sc]ience—geology, for instance, to which the [illegible] British Columbia mining is a debtor. It i[s] [illegible] geography that you know where you are [illegible] to go somewhere you can only tell how to get there [illegible] geography—the science of the earth['s surf]ace, and the relation of one part to another, with all the inhabitants thereof. Without the aid of geography you could neither build a rai[lway] nor carry on a war. Christopher Columbus was a geographe[r]. Sir John Franklin was a geographer. The immortals who explored this continent—Champlain, La Salle, La Verendrye, Franklin, Mackenzie, Fraser, the men who found a way for steel through these mountains—were geographers. But, though Champlain, La Salle, [illegible] told us much, they left their information in no such useful shape as Thompson put the fruit of his persistent journey[s]. What Thompson did has been of inestimable practical v[alue] to this continent and to the world.

A Personal Testimony.

A little personal testimony on this point may be permitted. When the C.P.R. was being built across the plains and mountains, the Government of Canada, preparatory to th[e] Columbia Valley and others becoming safe and agreea[ble] [illegible] their present dwellers, found it necessary to have the coun[try] explored. Thirty-nine years ago, Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey—a child of the geography which Thompson enriched—was sent into this region with a[ss]istants, of whom I was one. Thenceforward, for many years, I was occupied in surveying territory from the Kootenays to Chesterfield Inlet. From time to time the number of places of unknown origin shown on, and the accuracy of the main features of, the existing maps, very much impressed me, and set me to finding ou[t] how it was that we were so much better off in the matter of fundamental geographical information than we had any righ[t] to be, according to all the available literature on the subject, and in comparison with the United States. The quest put me on the trail of David Thompson. During 15 years I owed a personal gratitude for the way in which Thompson laboured. The Canadian people, in their great business of transforming barbarian wildernesses into prosperous communities, have entered into his labours. It has been a great delight to learn all that was possible about this scientist, of whom his equals knew nothing, and of their obligation to whom the people of Canada are too scantily aware.

I had thought to give a summary of the Thompson journeys, with what they yielded for the advantage of succeedi[ng] generations. But to attempt it, in anything shorter th[an a] volume, would be to lose the reader in an ex[pa]ns[e of] mountain, forest, lake, and river, half as [illegible] Study of his journals shows that on foot, by canoe, and on horseback he covered 55,000 miles. His map inclu[des] the territory between the 84th and 124th degrees of l[ongitude] and the 45th and 60th degrees of [latitu]de from S[ault] S[te.] Marie, at the junction of Lakes Superior and Huron in t[he] south-east corner, to Astoria, in the State of Oregon on the Pacific Ocean in the south-west, and to th[e] northern boundaries of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta on the north.

(To be continued.)

A LAND OF HOPE AND PROMISE.

Interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia (His Honour W. C. Nichol), who is at present in London, is in a particularly favourable position, as proprietor of that influential daily, the *Vancouver Province*, to speak authoritatively of the conditions and needs of Canada, particularly of its Western section. In an interview with a representative of *Canada* on Tuesday, he said:—

"Despite all the set-backs and the difficulties we have had in Canada during and arising out of our participation in the war, Canada is still a land of hope and promise. There are as many opportunities as ever for people of the right type. There are still great fortunes to be made there, and careers to be worked out—big things for big men to do. But people going out there must not imagine that they will need to do nothing but paddle around. They will find places better for simply spending money in, and places where they can spend it more quickly. We need people who will work—practical, capable people who will help to build up the country and to develop its resources.

"In British Columbia and the other parts of Canada we need immigration. We need population to ensure the settlement and development of our land. I hope that something will come of all the agitation that is now in progress about populating the country with English-speaking people. It will be so much better if it can be kept a really white man's country, than that it should be turned over to the riff-raff of Europe and to other people who would never assimilate with our own population, and never be a real, firm, economical factor in the development of the country. And, on general principles, it is better to have the Anglo-Saxon tongue spoken there than any other.

MRS. W. C. NICHOL AND HER DAUGHTER, MARAQUITA.

"As far as British Columbia itself is concerned, the Province is very prosperous at the present time. Generally speaking, things seem to have turned the corner, and business is picking up and improving in every way. There is an enormous innate wealth in the Province. We have hardly begun to touch the resources of the country—timber, minerals, fishing, and even agriculture. It is sometimes said that our fisheries have been fished out, but that is not the case, although they may require some nursing and tending for a short period. Once we have people coming in, nothing will keep the Province from going ahead and developing; and, undoubtedly, once the temporary condition caused by the adverse rate of exchange is past, British Columbia will be found a rich field for British investment."

* *

The estate of the late Sir Thomas Glen Glen-Coats, of Paisley, included holding in the Canadian Pacific Railway valued at £36,918

PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA.

Centre of a Rich Northern Agricultural Country.

The Peace River country is the most recently settled part of the Province of Alberta. Owing to the moderate character of the climate, success is attending the settlers who are going into this north country district. There are already about 30,000 people there. A railway connects Edmonton with Peace River, which is the oldest town in the north country. Another line of railway runs west from McLennan, a point 50 miles south of Peace River, to Spirit River, which is within 60 miles of the British Columbia boundary. A branch line runs south from Spirit River to Grande Prairie, which is at present the most active settlement in the Peace River country.

The type of agriculture which is being followed in the Peace River district is mixed farming. Large crops of cereals, roots, vegetables, and small fruits are grown. Already cattle and swine are being shipped out to the Edmonton stock yards. Small ranches are likewise being established, but most stock enterprises will have to be combined with feed growing by cultivation.

The town of Peace River, the "hub" of the district whose name it bears, has grown in a comparatively few years from a rude collection of various small buildings, clustered about the old trading posts, to a flourishing agricultural and business centre of 1,200 inhabitants. The original trading post was located a few miles up stream from the present town, and about it the Shaftesbury Settlement blazed the way in grain growing in the Peace Valley. "Peace River Landing" and "Peace River Crossing" were names variously applied in earlier days, but "Peace River" is now its official name. The newer posts and the town are beautifully located on sunny flats, nestling between high rolling banks, immediately below the junction of the Smoky and Peace Rivers, and at the mouth of the Heart. (See pictures on centre double page.)

Peace River is 315 miles north-west of Edmonton (on the main line of the Canadian National Railways), and can be reached by rail (Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, and Central Canada Railways, managed by the C.P.R.) within 24 hours from that city. The railway is being extended west of the Peace this year for a distance of 25 miles. The recently-completed railway bridge (shown in some of the photographs) was the first to span the famous waterway. Its length between abutment parapets is 1,737 ft., and its middle span gives a clearance of from 48 to 65 ft., according to the level of the river. It rests on ten piers of concrete masonry.

By means of the railway extension the rich agricultural districts beyond the Peace will be enabled to market their farm products to much better advantage. The ever-increasing river traffic, west to Hudson's Hope and north to Vermilion Chutes, adds greatly to the business activity of the town of Peace River, making it the principal distributing centre of the northern part of the Province.

* *

QUEBEC HONEY, MAPLE SUGAR, AND MAPLE SYRUP.

Mr. Cyrille Lacroix, who is now in England on behalf of the Government in connection with the honey product of the Province of Quebec, has been visiting France, and altogether he considers the prospects of marketing some of the 10,000,000 lb. produced in Quebec last year as very favourable, on account of the superiority of its quality. Mr. Lacroix is also looking into the prospects for a sale of the next spring crop of maple sugar in England, France, and Belgium.

"Our maple sugar has hitherto been mainly used, outside Canada, in the United States, and is especially favoured by manufacturers of bon-bons and other sweetmeats. The same precautions will be taken in regard to grading and purity of exports by the Quebec Government as are enforced in regard to our honey product," said Mr. Lacroix to a representative of *Canada* at King's House, Kingsway, the offices of the Agent-General, which are his headquarters during his visit.

"Our maple syrup," he aded, "is specially supplied to the households of the King, the King of the Belgians, and of the President of France."

* *

COL. MORDEN PURCHASES "THE PEOPLE."

The famous London Sunday paper, *The People*, established many years ago, has been purchased by Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, J.P., M.P.

The People is a Tory democratic journal, possessing a unique political power throughout the country. For nearly half a century it has been under the control of Sir Wm. Madge, Bart.

Colonel Grant Morden's interests in the publishing world are much greater than generally known. Unlike other newspaper proprietors, he prefers to keep his own name out of his journals.

* *

For lighting purposes 15,000 electric globes are installed on the White Star liner *Majestic*, the largest vessel in the world, 750 of which illuminate the lounge and 650 the dining saloon.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, has been elected to the Manitoba Legislature for Rupert's Land without opposition.

* *

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with Mrs. Nichol and Miss Mataquita Nichol, is at Claridge's Hotel, London, and after placing Miss Nichol at Bentley Priory School to resume her studies they will visit friends in England and on the Continent, sailing to the Bahamas and Cuba in November and returning to Victoria about December.

* *

Sir Richard Squires (Prime Minister of Newfoundland), the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C. (Attorney-General), Captain Victor Gordon (Acting High Commissioner), and Sir Patrick McGrath are to be among those attending the luncheon of the British Passenger Agents' Association next Thursday.

* *

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who has been making an extensive tour of the United States and Canada, accompanied by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, arrived at Liverpool last Sunday by the White Star liner *Megantic*.

* *

Canon B. Heeney, of Winnipeg, who is on a short visit to England, has arranged to give a series of lectures on Canada, illustrated by slides and cinematograph films, under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Among the places at which he intends to lecture are Sheffield, Manchester, Derby, Birmingham, Newport, Oxford, Guernsey, and Cambridge.

* *

Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier, of New York, who returned to Montreal by the *Regina* will be met in Montreal by Mr. Frazier and their little daughter Diana. They will remain in Montreal on a visit to Mrs. Frazier's parents, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor. Mrs. Frazier spent a fortnight in Sweden, staying with the Marquis and Marquise Lagergren at their castle on the Swedish coast, and in Scotland was the guest of General and Mrs. Stewart, formerly of Vancouver.

* *

Among the arrivals from Montreal by the *Montrose* on September 15 were Mr. F. O. Adams, Captain J. Aitken, Miss F. Battersby, Mr. P. E. and Mr. R. P. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Borsberry, Mr. F. Brinsden, Miss F. Tupper Cameron, Mr. L. C. Christie, Mr. J. G. Cooper, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cutler, Mr. H. R. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, Major and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Mr. C. Ellis, Rev. J. and Mrs. Haire, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heyworth, Mrs. P. and Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Hon. A. and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Luck, Mr. S. McClatchy, Mrs. J. D. Oppe, Mr. H. Parry, Mr. T. Plant, Capt. M. W. Plunkett, Dr. and Mrs. W. Sager, Mr. S. Seed, Capt. C. C. Shaw, Mr. Frank Shipley, Major J. Stonehewer, Mr. R. Turnbull, Mr. Sidney R. Thomas.

* *

Sir William Mackenzie arrived from Canada by the *Empress of Britain* on Monday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Alderson, formerly in command of the Canadian Overseas Forces, is Master of the South Shropshire hounds.

* *

Mr. Duncan Marshall, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, has left Ottawa for England to represent Canada at the Cattle Embargo Conference, and also to seek immigrants for the Dominion (says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Ottawa correspondent). Mr. Marshall is accompanied by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

MR. DUNCAN MARSHALL.
Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture.

* *

Mr. W. S. Thompson, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was entertained to dinner by the newspaper men of Montreal in honour of his appointment as general publicity agent of the G.T.R. System. Mr. Tom Blacklock, President of the Ottawa Press Gallery, presided.

* *

Major F. B. Edwards, late of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and now Canadian organiser of the Toc H. Club, arrived by the *Montrose* on Saturday last, accompanied by his family. Although fitted with two artificial arms, in place of his own, lost during the war, Major Edwards can make a break of 50 at billiards, in addition to accomplishing many other remarkable feats.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Minnedosa* on September 14 included Professor M. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burland, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. C. J. Colthurst, Mr. A. B. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cox, Mr. J. T. Carthew, Capt. J. E. Dathan, R.N., Professor Pelham and Mrs. Edgar, Major L. F. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Innis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lebrun, Mr. and Mrs. H. Perry, Mrs. Purser, Mr. and Mrs. P. Patton, Mr. F. Riley, Mr. Justice E. B. Russell and Mrs. Russell, Colonel G. S. and Mrs. Rennie, Colonel A. T. Thompson.

Mr. A. E. Howard, of Vancouver, is at the Hotel Cecil, London.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reid are leaving this week for Newfoundland.

* *

Lieut. L. W. Murray, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Resolution*.

* *

Mr. Gordon Perry, of the National Ironworks Co., Ltd., Toronto, is at the Ritz Hotel, London.

* *

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, formerly Agent-General for Ontario, left by the *Caronia* on Monday last.

* *

Miss Mary V. Burnham, Superintendent of the Women's Section of the Department of Emigration, has returned to Ottawa.

* *

Mr. T. B. Willans, Immigration Inspector at Ottawa, and Mrs. Willans return to Ottawa on September 28 by the *Melita*.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels have returned from Le Touquet to their residence, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1.

Sir William Schooling has been spending some time in Victoria collecting data for his history of the Hudson's Bay Company.

* *

Mrs. Arthur Anglin, of Toronto, has arrived in England with her daughter, Miss Naomi Anglin, who will attend a convent here.

* *

Mr. Norman E. May has arrived from Montreal by the *Canada* to join the Royal Engineers, in which he recently received a commission.

* *

Mr. George F. Ancrum has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway System, whose service he entered 34 years ago.

* *

Dr. Charles W. Colby, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, returned to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Colby, by the *Caronia* on Monday.

* *

While picnicking with his family at Jordan River, near Victoria, B.C., on September 6, Senator G. H. Barnard slipped and fractured his leg.

* *

Mr. C. W. Vesey, general manager of the wholesale department of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. H. T. Murton, of the Toronto *Evening Telegram*, arrived by the *Megantic* on Sunday.

* *

In the final of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship at Toronto last Saturday, Mrs. Gavin (Huntercombe, England) beat Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.) by two holes.

* *

Mr. W. H. Malkin returned to Vancouver by the *Empress of France* on Thursday. Mrs. Malkin, who is at Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W., is remaining in England for some time.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Megantic* last Sunday included Mrs. A. Smithers, Mr. C. W. Veysey, Dr. J. B. and Mrs. Mennell, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Murton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Somerset, Mr. G. Howe, Mr. A. Crundall.

* *

Miss Hughes, of Lindsay, Ontario, accompanied by her little niece, Miss Aleen Green, arrived last week by the *Empress of France*, and will remain for some time in this country with her brother, Major-General Garnet Hughes, at Guildford.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

SEPTEMBER 23.—National Band Contests, at Crystal Palace.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Football: Canadian Banks v. Liverpool Victoria, at Acton Town.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Newmarket Races.

SEPTEMBER 28.—British Passenger Agents' Association's Annual Meeting, Conference and Luncheon, at Grand Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Kent Bee Keepers' Association's Exhibition at Crystal Palace (3 days).

OCTOBER 2.—Lecture by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of Labrador, Central Hall, Westminster, 8.30.

OCTOBER 4.—Leeds Triennial Musical Festival (3 days).

OCTOBER 4.—Lecture by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Central Hall, Westminster, 3.

OCTOBER 4.—Royal United Service Institution: Major-General Sir C. Dobell on "The Campaign in the Cameroons," 3.

OCTOBER 7.—Sociological Society's Conference at Oxford (3 days).

OCTOBER 8.—End of Summer Time.

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued*.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Biggar, of Montreal, left this week for Paris.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holt, of Montreal, and their son, have left London for Egypt.

* *

Mr. John D. Langmuir was among the departures for New York by the *Olympic* on September 13.

* *

Mrs. Mischel Cherniavsky (formerly Miss Rogers, of Vancouver) was to arrive in London this week from the Continent.

* *

At the Trade Union Congress at Southport, Mr. Frank Hodges, Miners' Federation, was elected the Canadian delegate.

* *

Mr. Percy Moore Turner, author of "The Appreciation of Painting," is going out to Canada this week to give a series of lectures on art in Toronto and other Canadian cities. He is taking with him a representative collection of works of the modern British and French school.

* *

The arrivals from Quebec by the *Empress of Britain* on Monday included Miss L. Archambault, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bryce, Mr. H. G. Cook, Mrs. Geoffrey Mander, Mr. J. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Messrs. J. L. and Hamilton Osgood, Miss Piercey Porteous, Mr. H. A. Rhodes, Miss M. F. Wright.

* *

The departures for Montreal by the *Montclare* on September 15 included Mr. and Mrs. W. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aylett, Mr. R. Bannister, Mr. F. H. Barnsley, Rev. C. Bickersteth, Dean E. A. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blencoe, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brock, Mr. R. J. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clow, Mr. H. D. Cutler, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairchild, Mr. F. H. Foster, Mr. H. Gaffney, Mrs. C. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Hole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones, Mr. J. Kennedy, Professor R. S. Knox, Professor P. T. Lafleur, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewington, Mr. J. H. Mansell, Mr. Justice Masten, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. McAlpine, Mr. A. H. Millman, Mr. J. Murison, Archdeacon and Mrs. Paterson Smyth, Mr. F. S. Peacock, Mr. B. and Mr. R. C. and Mrs. Pontifex, Mr. Justice Rose, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Southerd, Mr. W. H. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taylor, Mr. H. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williamson, Rev. W. J. Willman, Mr. J. R. Young

The departures for Montreal by the *Regina* last Saturday included Mr. G. Backhouse, Dr. D. J. and Mrs. Bagshaw, Prof. M. B. Baker, Prof. C. Batho, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bishop, Prof. T. Callander, Mr. T. R. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Flavelle, Col. F. W. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodwin, Mrs. J. F. and the Misses Hosie, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Maginnis, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McClintock, Mr. F. W. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. M. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodell, Dr. A. H. Bonn Pearce, Senator and Mrs. Proudfoot, Archdeacon Snowdon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stephenson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Weir, and Mr. Walter Young.

LT.-COL. GRANT MORDEN, M.P.

The new owner of *The People* (see page 298).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At St. John, N.B., on August 22 Miss Florence Cameron Climo, youngest daughter of Harold Climo, was married to Mr. Roland Golmer Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston.

* *

Col. J. Bruce Payne and Mrs. Payne, of Granby, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Margaret Payne, to Stewart Angus McLean. The marriage will take place this month.

* *

The marriage took place very quietly on August 30, at Erskine Church, Montreal, of Gladys Miner McGibbon, daughter of Mrs. F. L. Miner and widow of the late Gilbert McGibbon, to Capt. James G. Ross, University Club, Montreal, son of Mr. David Ross, of Embro, Ont.

* *

The wedding took place quietly at St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, on September 2, when Carrie Blanche, daughter of Mrs. Anna McNichol and the late Edmund McNichol was united in marriage to Mr. John Timmins, of the Board of Railway Commissioners, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. Timmins, of Birmingham, England.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, the marriage took place of Miss Rhoda Bagshawe, sixth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. B. Bagshawe, of "Swallowfield," Victoria, to Lewis Rodulph Dudley Agassiz (Lieut. R.A.F.), son of Mr. C. E. Lucian Agassiz, retired H.B.M. Vice-Consul of Tacoma, now residing in Oak Bay, and nephew of the late Col. Lewis Agassiz, of Agassiz, B.C.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Way of an Eagle."

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Broken Wing."

GARRICK, Charing Cross.—"The Man in Dress Clothes" (Seymour Hicks).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Old Bill, M.P."

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

NEW GALLERY KINEMA, Regent Street.—"Nanook of the North" (Eskimo film).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnell.)

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

NEW OXFORD, Oxford Street.—"The Storm" (Canadian film).

REGENT, King's Cross.—"Body and Soul."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Nations' Food Exhibition (till 26th).

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 35 Russell Square.—Annual Exhibition (till October 28).

The wedding took place at Christ Church, Vancouver, on August 31, of Miss Kathleen Sadie Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Carson, to Mr. Guy Watterson Patrick, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patrick, of Victoria

* *

The wedding was quietly solemnised at Christ Church, Vancouver, on August 14, of Jacquelin Maude, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Devereux, formerly of Devizes, Wilts, now of Bow Valley, Alta., and Andre Louis, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Fraser, of Stoneleigh, Wallasey, Cheshire. The bride and bridegroom will reside in Victoria.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on August 16, the Bishop of Columbia united in marriage Lucy Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Deans Little, of "Highlands," Rockland Avenue, to Dr. Norman Williamson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Williamson, of Montreal.

* *

At St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg, N.S., on August 24, Mabel Mary Ernst Rudolf, daughter of Mr. Daniel J. and Mrs. Rudolf, was married to Mr. B. L. Messias, of the head office of the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Sterling Messias, of Spanishtown, Jamaica.

* *

The marriage of Miss Jennie Irene Paddon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Paddon, of Toronto, and sister of Mr. Albert Paddon, of Montreal, to Mr. Ernest J. Street, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Street, of Bristol, England, took place on August 25, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto.

FINANCIER AND RAILWAY PIONEER.

The Late Mr. R. B. Angus.

We regret to record the death, which took place at Senneville, near Montreal, last Sunday evening, of Mr. Richard Bladworth Angus, one of Canada's "grand old men," who was prominent as a financier and a railway pioneer.

Mr. Angus was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on May 28, 1831, so that he was in his 92nd year. One of four brothers, he received his early education in Bathgate, where he attended the Academy, but early in life he left his home and entered the banking service of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank.

In 1857 Mr. Angus went to Montreal, joining the staff of the Bank of Montreal, at an annual salary of $800, when the Hon. Peter McGill was its President. As a banker Mr. Angus was highly successful, and within three years he had risen to the position of chief accountant. In 1862 he assumed charge of the bank's Chicago agency, and shortly afterwards he was appointed associate manager of the New York agency of the bank. In 1864 he went back to Montreal as Montreal manager, and held that position during the next five years. In 1869 he became general manager of the bank, and ten years later he was appointed a director—a position which he held to the time of his death. In 1910, notwithstanding the fact that he was in his 80th year, Mr. Angus succeeded the late Sir George Drummond as President of the bank, and held that office until November, 1913, when Sir Vincent Meredith succeeded him.

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. R. B. ANGUS.

In 1879, however, Mr. Angus had been called from the banking to the railroad sphere. Several prominent Montrealers had bought out the Dutch interests in the then St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and Mr. Angus was asked to become their representative in the company, assuming the Vice-Presidency and the management of the road. Two years later he became one of the organisers of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In those early days, when Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona had pledged their own credit and the credit of their friends to the building of the C.P.R. it almost seemed as though the enterprise must be abandoned. Then it was that Mr. Angus undertook to pledge the credit of the Bank of Montreal up to a certain amount. Thus he became indissolubly associated with the enterprise, and he remained one of its directors for the remainder of his life. At all times his knowledge and service were at the disposal of the company under its successive Presidents—Lord Mount Stephen, Sir William Van Horne, Lord Shaughnessy, and Mr. E. W. Beatty.

Mr. Angus had many other interests. He always seemed to have time to spare to encourage new enterprise, and during his lifetime became connected with a large number of companies. Outstanding among those of which he was a director were the Royal Trust Company, the Canada North-West Land Company, the Laurentide Company, the Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Bridge Company, and the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Angus's house in Drummond Street was one of the finest and best-known in Montreal. He also had a beautiful country estate at Senneville, on the Lake of Two Mountains, a few miles distant. Of Canada's commercial metropolis he was a public-spirited citizen. A patron of Art, he was the proud owner of a famous collection of paintings, and he gave liberally both in money and paintings to the Montreal Art Association. He was, besides, generous to McGill University, and a liberal contributor to the Montreal hospitals—the Royal Victoria, the General, the Alexandra Contagious Diseases Hospital (of which he was one of the founders); and in him the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Charity Organisation Society, the Montreal Sailors' Institute, and the St. Andrew's Society have always had a warm friend and generous supporter.

Mr. Angus was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Past Master of St. Paul's Lodge, E.R., and was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. Angus, who is understood to have declined a knighthood in 1910, was a handsome man, alert and vigorous of mind and body, even in his last years. In the summer of 1914 he returned home from a tour round the world, enthusiastic over the wonders he had seen. On his 90th birthday, May 28, 1921, he was in England, and was the recipient of many congratulations. His last birthday Mr. Angus celebrated at his Senneville home. His last public appearance was at the unveiling of the Canadian Pacific War Memorial at Windsor Street Station, Montreal, on April 28, 1922.

In 1857 he married Miss Mary Daniels. Mrs. Angus died in 1912. Seven of their nine children survive: Messrs. D. Forbes Angus, W. F. Angus, and David James Angus, Mrs. R. MacD. Paterson, Mrs. W. W. Chipman, Mrs. C. F. Martin, and Mrs. Charles Meredith—all of Montreal.

OTHER DEATHS.

At Halifax, N.S. The Hon. A. M. Covert, M.D. (53), a member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Charles E. Mersereau (52).

At Montreal. Mr. James Aiken Harte (90), a native of Glasgow, who was in business here as a druggist for 64 years, and was a much-esteemed citizen; Mr. P. S. Doyle (72), retired wholesale tea merchant; Mr. John A. Parsons (68).

At Toronto.—Mr. Archibald A. Allan (80), President of the A. A. Allan Co., Ltd., and a native of Orkney; Mrs. Isabella Haultain (88), widow of Major-General Haultain; Mrs. Octavia Unwin (90), niece of the late General Sir Fortescue Graham.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Margaret Graham Bryson, wife of Mr. F. J. Graham, of Messrs. Bryson and Graham; Mr. Gordon B. Herridge (30)—accidentally shot—second son of the Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge.

At Kingston.—Mr. Peter Brant (102), the noted Indian of the Brant reservation, whose lands were leased to the Government. At Cobourg.—Mr. J. L. Patterson, a prominent breeder of horses. At Cornwall.—Mr. Hugh Burn (97), a veteran of the Fenian Raid and a native of County Down. At Peterboro'.—Mr. John Alexander Cameron. At Paris.—Mr. Paul Wickson (64), a well-known Canadian artist. At Brantford.—Mr. T. J. Fair (58).

At Victoria.—Mr. Joshua Kingham (56), a native of Beaconsfield, England, and a former President of the Board of Trade.

At Salt Spring Island, B.C.—Rev. Canon W. F. L. Paddon.

At Lakefield, Florida.—Lieut.-Col. G. T. Cooke, formerly of Quebec, who served under Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Riel Rebellion.

* *

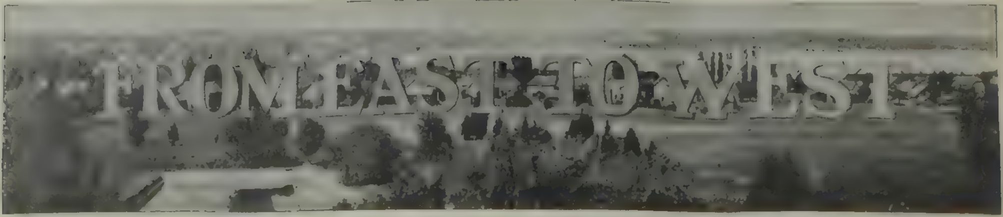
LORD BYNG IN EDMONTON.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, was last week made a Chief of the Cree Indians with the title of "Buffalo Head." Four hundred Crees from the Hobbema Reserve near Edmonton took part in the ceremony, and presented the Governor-General with a buffalo head from the herd at Wainwright, and with gifts of beaded work. Indians in full war paint and feathers, and with bows and arrows, gave their war dances and war yells.

The city staged a pageant representing local history from the early settlement days, showing Fort Edmonton, the chief factor trading with Indians, and the development of Edmonton from a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company to a city of 70,000 inhabitants.

The University of Alberta on September 14 conferred the Degree of LL.D. on Lord Byng of Vimy. A tour of a local rural fair and a dinner at which the Governor-General was the guest of the Government completed a four days' visit, full of interest and during which thousands of citizens enthusiastically greeted the Governor-General. There were (says the Edmonton correspondent of *The Times*) impressive scenes at the city's welcome, when Lady Byng and Lady Margaret Boscawen were present. The Governor-General was presented by the city with a golf bag of buffalo hide, with patent self-standing frame, the invention of a local golfer.

Lord Byng unveiled a Cross of Sacrifice on the plot where 100 returned men who died there from wounds received overseas are buried. Poppies brought from Flanders grow in this little cemetery.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hull Electric Company, with a present hydro-electric plant at the Chaudière Falls, on the Ottawa River, has acquired a large number of properties along the shores of the Gatineau River, in Low township, including the riparian rights to the Paugan Falls, about 35 miles from the city. The purpose of the company is to develop the water power of the falls, which is said to be about 150,000 h.p. It is understood that the ultimate cost of the scheme will be in the neighbourhood of $10,000,000, which will include the construction of a modern power house, and a big concrete dam at the Paugan Falls, to be 500 ft. long and 125 ft. high. A reservoir will be constructed covering 10 square miles.

TORONTO.—The Hon. Harry Mills, Provincial Minister of Mines, after a tour of inspection of the Alfred peat bog and Ontario iron ore mines, states that the entire peat output of the Government's experimental bog at Alfred has been snapped up by coal dealers as a coal substitute. "The gross tonnage," said Mr. Mills, "will run somewhere in the neighbourhood of 5,000 tons, and as 90 per cent. of the peat in its pre-dried stage is water, you can see how large a tonnage has to be cut to get 5,000 tons." According to Government tests, it takes a ton and a half of peat to generate the same heat as a ton of anthracite coal. In view of this fact the prices of peat are nearly as high as anthracite coal prior to the shortage.

A general increase of from 25 cents per bottle upwards in the price of liquors sold by the Ontario Government dispensaries came into effect on September 5. Irish whiskies are now $5.85 and $6 per quart; Dewar's and King George, $6.50 per quart; and other brands at from $5.75 to $6.25.

——There was a crowd of 71,000 on the opening day (August 26) of the National Exhibition. On Labour Day (September 4) there was a record attendance of over 150,000.

CAMPBELLFORD.—The firm of McIntosh Bros., of Belleville, have purchased the block, stock, and fixtures of W. E. Carnahan, one of the oldest dry goods establishments in this district. This is one of the biggest real estate deals transacted in Campbellford in recent years.

PEMBROKE.—Bryant and May, Ltd., of England, have acquired the majority of the stock and controlling interest in the plant of Maguire, Patterson and Palmer (Can.), Ltd. Mr. A. G. Woodruff, vice-president and treasurer of the Canadian Match Co., has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Maguire Company, and general manager of the two companies. The company will continue the manufacture of matches under the old name of Maguire, Patterson and Palmer (Can.), Ltd.

TRENTON.—On August 25 the corner-stone of the new million dollar mill of the Dominion Combing Mills, Ltd., was laid by Mr. E. Guss Porter, M.P. Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., predicted a great future for the industry, which, he said, was another instance of what protection was doing to build up industries in Canada.

COBALT.—On September 4 Cobalt suffered the most costly mine fire in the town's history, when the mill and main shaft house of the O'Brien silver mine were completely destroyed, the estimated loss being about $250,000, the mill alone contributing about $175,000 of the total.

SUDBURY.—On September 1 the large plant of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff commenced operations, after having been closed down for 18 months. The company is operating at one-third of its war-time capacity. Regular shipments of the matte will be made to the refinery at Port Colborne, where all the refining will be done hereafter, the refinery at Bayonne, N.J., having been scrapped. The refined nickel will be shipped to the new $2,000,000 rolling mills at Huntington, W.Va., where it will be rolled into malleable metal.

Visitors from Canada who wish to receive "CANADA" regularly, can conveniently do so by means of a short term subscription order. A postcard addressed to the Publisher is sufficient to notify changes of address. See subscription form on another page.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, recently stated that, notwithstanding the drop in the price of farm products this year, the value of the 1922 crop, which is a record one, would reach $350,000,000. Last year with high prices the crop had been so poor that its value only reached $275,000,000. The Minister of Agriculture added that all the farm products were abundant, and that great prosperity could be expected as a result.

——The Province has collected nearly $1,000,000 more succession duties in the concluding fiscal year, though the duties have not been increased.

MONTREAL.—An estimate of 863,188 population for Greater Montreal is made by John Lovell and Son, Ltd., publishers of the "Montreal Directory." The population of Montreal City proper is estimated at 797,888; Westmount, 19,500; Outremont, 14,000; Verdun, 30,000; and Montreal West, 1,800.

——Attention is called in the directory to the large percentage of exempt property, this being $229,533,371 out of a total valuation of $924,762,511. Of this exempt property, however, $117,000,000 belongs to the municipality and Provincial and Federal Governments, and more than $45,000,000 represents schools.

——The amount of real estate taxation during the four years 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 has just about doubled, the figures being $5,205,402, while the increase in the total of various other forms of receipts has increased 50 per cent. The increase from all sources is 75 per cent.

——Building to the extent of nearly $13,000,000 was done in the city of Montreal in the past six months. The exact figures for the six months above mentioned are $12,727,899, and are divided as follows: March, $935,713; April, $2,038,834; May, $2,831,490; June, $2,558,947; July, $2,291,190; August, $2,071,725.

——What is believed to constitute a world's record for rapid loading of grain was achieved at this port when the s.s. *Clearfield* took on 240,000 bushels of Canadian wheat between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., and was ready for sea in little more than 12 hours after she had entered the port. This is also believed to be the record for the quickest turn-round of a freight steamer. The *Clearfield* is of 2,714 net tons.

——At an auction sale the munition plant of the United States Government, at the corner of Notre Dame Street and 18th Avenue, Lachine, was disposed of by Charles Gerth, of New York, for the U.S. Government, for $32,700. The purchaser was Mr. Silvio W. Narizzano, managing director of the Saxonia Fruit Preserving Company, Maisonneuve, which will extend its operations so as to use its newly-acquired property. The Longue Pointe plant, belonging to the U.S. Government, and known as the Peter Lyall plant, since it was the Peter Lyall Construction Company which erected it, was withdrawn at $292,500. The U.S. Government bought the plant from the Montreal City Land Company at a price said to be $1,500,000.

ST. JOHNS.—Mr. A. J. Benoit, farmer and merchant of Iberville, was elected M.P. for the county of St. Johns-Iberville, on August 31, defeating Mr. Stanislas Poulin, lawyer, of St. Johns, by a heavy majority. Both candidates ran as Liberals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Conditions are reported to be most favourable and the fisheries thriving more than normally.

—The amount of money actually borrowed by the Province under the Federal housing scheme is $50,000 out of a possible total of $406,000. The money borrowed is to be used for the most part in Charlottetown. Interest is payable half-yearly at 5 per cent., and the principal is due in 20 years

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Damage to Provincial roads and bridges in New Brunswick, as a result of the deluge of rain in the last week of August, was roughly estimated at $100,000.

ST. JOHN.—Several important changes in the staff of the Soldiers' Settlement Board are announced. Mr. H. F. Gordon, district superintendent, has left for Edmonton, where he has been appointed district superintendent Captain R. I. Donaldson, who has been district agriculturist at this office, has also been appointed acting district superintendent.

——The White Star Dominion Line has opened a general office here. Messrs. Nagle and Wigmore will hereafter act as general agents of the White Star Dominion Line and associated companies.

BATHURST.—The Bathurst Company, Ltd., is starting the erection of a mill for the manufacture of newsprint in the very near future.

EDMUNDSTON.—On September 4 the greatest celebration ever held in Northern Maine and Northern New Brunswick took place, when the bridge linking Madawaska, Maine, and Edmundston, New Brunswick, was formally opened. The Hon. J. E. Michaud, representing New Brunswick, and the Hon. R. W. Shaw, representing Maine, declared the bridge opened for traffic. Twenty thousand people were present. The town was brilliantly decorated and illuminated. The bridge cost $400,000.

Mr. J. W. McPhail, of Perth, was elected president of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, at the Convention here. Delegates accepted the invitation of Campbellton for next year's Convention.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SYDNEY.—Wage increases running from 10 to 15 per cent., and affecting all classes of workers at the Sydney steel plant, were announced on September 1 by Mr. E. P. Merrill, general manager of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Approximately 2,800 men are affected by the order. The minimum rate paid for common labour is increased from 24½ and 26 cents to 28 and 30 cents an hour.

BRIDGETOWN.—This town has just celebrated the 100th anniversary of its foundation. Bridgetown owes its organisation as a permanent place of settlement to Captain John Crosskill, an English naval officer, who came into possession of the town site, it is recorded, as early as 1796. It was not, however, until 1821 that the town site was laid out, and in the following year the building of the town began.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The second anniversary of the establishment of the Provincial Savings Banks finds the support of over 10,000 depositors, with deposits of $4,200,000.

——On September 1, playing in a downfall of rain, Mrs. Harold Hutchings, of Winnipeg, won the Manitoba ladies' golf championship, defeating Mrs. G. C. Allen, Winnipeg, in the final match.

——A memorial arch, after the style of the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, or the Marble Arch, London, will be erected on Portage Avenue, near Maryland Street, in memory of Winnipeg soldiers who lost their lives in the war, if the proposals of the Women's Canadian Club and the Canadian Club are carried out.

Mr. Charles F. Gray, former Mayor of Winnipeg, was re-elected President of the Manitoba division of the Navy League of Canada at the annual meeting of the organisation.

——The Canadian Pacific freight yards at Transcona, the largest yards owned by any single railway on the North American Continent, have been re-opened to handle the grain traffic.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA. Mr. J. A. Maharg has been elected Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and Mr. J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Sask [illegible] Grain Growers' Association, has been appointed managing director and member of the executive

The Imperial Oil Company is planning important enlargement of its plant here. Forty acres will be added to the site area, and the building programme includes a candle factory, two more storage tanks, two additional high pressure refining stills, and extension of loading tracks to accommodate 15 more cars. The site and proposed additions will involve an expenditure exceeding three-quarters of a million dollars, according to local reports.

—The annual report of the Livestock Commissioner for Saskatchewan (Mr. J. G. Robertson), shows that 913 cattle were distributed under the Livestock and Sales Act in the fiscal year just closed. Dairying, it is stated, is making good progress in this Province. The demand for dairy stock is so great that it cannot be filled with Western-bred cattle, and owing to high freight rates and expenses in connection with the purchase and distribution of stock brought from the Eastern Provinces, private enterprise is not making an effort to supply the demand.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—During the past year big-game hunters shot 1,016 moose, 68 caribou, 108 mountain sheep, 47 mountain goat, and 1,120 deer in the Province, according to the report of the Chief Game Warden. There were 5,209 licensed hunters.

——Statistics show that the urban population in the Province has grown in 20 years from 18,553 to 222,904, an average increase of about 10,000 a year. During the same period the rural population has been increasing at an average rate of 15,500 a year.

Revenue from theatre tax in the Province has been falling off this year, indicating a falling off in attendance. A total of 96 picture shows are licensed in the Province this year, in comparison with 111 last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The British Columbia Press Association has elected Mr. L. J. Ball, of the Vernon *News*, as its president; Mr. H. M. Walker, of the Enderby *Commoner*, secretary; and Messrs. L. Hugh Savage, Cowichan *Leader*, and J. A. Bates, Mission City *Record*, vice-presidents.

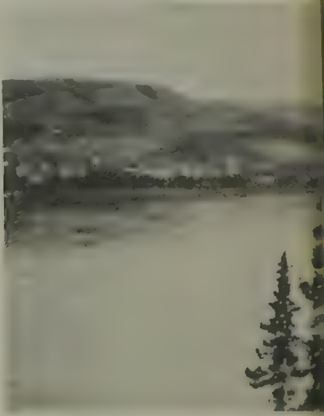
VANCOUVER.—If the fishing industry of British Columbia is to be developed to its fullest, means must be found to change it from a seasonal occupation to one that may be followed all the year round, declared Mr. William Duff, Chairman of the Parliamentary Fisheries Committee, in an interview here. Mr. Duff said he thought that halibut, cod, herring, and flat fishing should support a large white population all the year

FERNIE.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Corbin, a small coal-mining town about 30 miles to the east of Fernie, on the Eastern British Columbia Railway, occurred on August 21. The roundhouse and machine shop of the Eastern British Columbia Railway Company were destroyed [illegible] is estimated at between $70,000 and $80,000.

INVERMERE.—On August 31 the Hon. Dr. J. H. King Minister of Public Works, motored over the Banff-Windermere road, and he expressed great satisfaction at the work carried through by the engineers. He described it as one of the greatest scenic attractions of Western Canada, and announced that it would be officially opened at a date as near as possible to June 15, 1923.

PEACE RIVER, ALBERT

LOOKING SOUTH FROM INGENIKA BOAT LANDING.



THE TOWN OF PEACE RIVER

LOOKING UP THE RIVER FROM THE HEART RIVER BRIDGE.

THE FIRST SCOW TO GO DOWN S

[illegible] HERE THE HEART RIVER JOINS THE PEACE

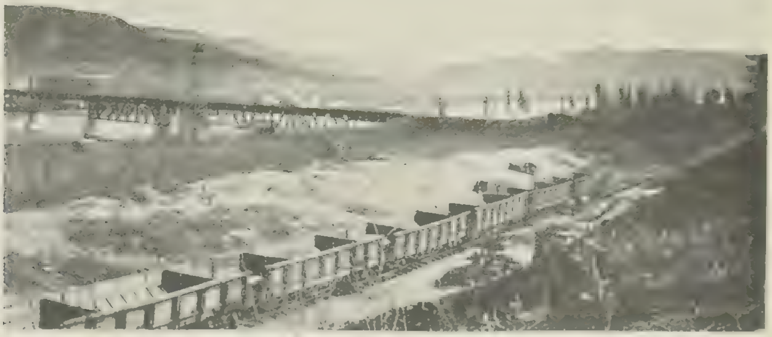
THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE

[illegible]

E WEST BANK OF THE PEACE

LOOKING DOWN STREAM FROM [illegible]

TER THE ICE BROKE UP THIS YEAR



OIL WELL ON THE WEST BANK: BUSH FIRES IN THE BACKGROUND

OM THE OLD GROUARD TRAIL.

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The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

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SETTLEMENT OF R.I.C.

Irrigated Orchard Land in British Columbia.

The number of retired officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service especially of those who have put in most of their time in India or elsewhere overseas who have settled in British Columbia, is considerable; and this movement has received an impetus since the war. In the last 12 months, too, a number of the disbanded officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been considering the question of settling in the Pacific Province; and Mr. R. F. Cruise, late Divisional Commissioner of the R.I.C., went out last spring to look into the possibilities of satisfactory settlement by those possessing more or less capital and seeking congenial employment on the land. In this development a great deal of general public interest is being taken.

One property which has attracted favourable attention in this respect is that of the British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., adjoining the town of Kamloops, in the famous dry belt of British Columbia, a property of which numerous readers of *Canada* have some knowledge, several articles and illustrations dealing with it having been published in our pages in former years.

Here, some 3,000 acres of completely irrigated land, ready for fruit-farming and market-gardening, is now available at $250 (about £55) per acre, through the British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., of which Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Sedgwick, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A., who was a settler in Canada before the war, and who has recently visited the property, is the colonising agent in London. The fact that there are some exceptionally favourable features in this land settlement scheme, and the location of the property, the effectiveness of its irrigation system, and the exceptional transportation facilities it enjoys, have caused this proposition to be favourably considered, and Mr. Cruise accompanied Col. Sedgwick to Kamloops on his recent tour of inspection.

Fruit and Vegetable Growing.

A representative of *Canada*, who called at the office of the Agency in London, was told by the Chairman that he became interested in this property through friends in British Columbia who knew its history, the difficulties and losses at first incurred in connection with irrigation, and the eventual surmounting of these difficulties. He was particularly impressed by the fact that it had been found possible by the installation of hydro-electric pumps to ensure a water supply from the Thompson River even in times of the direst drought.

"Altogether," said he, "the British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., has expended some £200,000 in improving its properties, in the settlement of which the British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., is especially interested as agents. An experimental orchard of some 100 acres, on the property, contains apple trees of over 11 years' growth, which have produced definite satisfactory results, the yield certified by chartered accountants having been 15,000 boxes in 1920 and 22,000 boxes in 1921, showing an average profit of £57 (at exchange $4.50) per acre. Newcomers receive advice as to planting and cultivation from the practical men in charge of this experimental orchard. The facilities for marketing were investigated and found excellent, as the fruit can be loaded in cars at the orchards and sent direct to the markets offering the best prospects at the time of shipment. A working arrangement exists with the Mutual Fruit Company, which has a large number of branches in North America.

"The settler who takes up land and plants new trees can, until they become regular fruit-bearers, derive an income from small fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes, which can be handled at the canning factory close by in Kamloops. The C.P.R. railway station is opposite the property across the Thompson River, which is bridged, and the main line of the Canadian National Railways runs across the property for several miles, with a station upon it named Halston; the divisional point being situated just across the North Thompson River and connected by a spur line with the city of Kamloops. It may be noted that the Canadian National Railways is moving its apple-packing plant, hitherto located at Walhachin, to Kamloops.

"The Agency only recommends those to settle on the property who are prepared to work themselves, unless, of course, they have ample capital, and in all cases advises that no actual purchase should be considered before the intending investor has actually personally inspected the property. It is [illegible] that married m[illegible] [illegible], should have a [illegible] men with some experience [illegible] [illegible] capital [illegible] maintain them until the[illegible] yield, could, in the mean[illegible] raising vegetables, tomatoes, melons, potatoes, etc. [illegible] and men with small capital, who [illegible] occupation, are not [illegible] to the interest of the company that only those likely to [illegible] should settle on its property and thus raise the standard [illegible] values all round. Suitable houses can be built cheaply and quickly, now that lumber and [illegible] able. The climate in the Kamloops area is exception[illegible] all the year round, and the percentage of sunshine is higher than elsewhere in Canada, as shown by the reports of the Director of the Meteorological Services of British Colu[illegible] Good schools are within easy reach, and there is plenty of opportunity for shooting, fishing, tennis, polo, etc., in the vicinity, and Vancouver is only a night's journey distant.

"It is impossible, of course, to guarantee that every settler will make a success, as so much must necessarily depend on the individual himself, but the Agency endeavours only to recommend those who appear to be likely to make good to [illegible] The managers have already advised more than one applic[illegible] who appeared to be unsuited to the life, not to acquir[illegible] this property. The Agency may make mistakes in this r[illegible] but every effort will be made to avoid mistakes."

CANADIAN LABOUR'S OUTLOOK.

Opening the annual fair of the Belleville Agricultural Society, the Hon. James Murdock, Dominion Minister of Labour, condemned the Radicals in the ranks of Labour. Labour, he said, could sacrifice in a few months what it had taken years of struggle to attain, and he appealed to the Labour men present not to hazard everything by following a few enthusiastic men. A living wage, he told them, what enabled a man to rear his family decently and to put away a little against an emergency. A living wage was not a living wage, he said, until it conceded these things. Canada, he claimed, was practically free from serious Labour troubles, this being due to the common sense of most employers and their sense of justice.

Speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition, Mr. B. Merson, President of the District Trades Council, said Labour would not tolerate anything approaching revolution. At the same time, the workers were not content with what they had, but they would go with greater force with the passing years to gain representation in City Councils and in Provincial and Federal Governments, knowing that if they got their representatives in Parliament, then they would be able to achieve their ambitions through moderation.

* *

The establishment of a free port zone in the harbour of Montreal is strongly advocated by Dr. W. L. McDougald, Chairman of the Commission.

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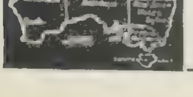

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 87; 3 p.c. do., 78½; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 83¼; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1830-50, 78⅝; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 78⅝; 3 p.c., 1938, 79; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 100⅞.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 100⅞.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1935, 93⅜; 3½ p.c., 1905, 75¾.

Nova Scotia.—4 p.c. Stock, 89½.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 106; 4½ p.c. do., 1945-65, 103.

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 93.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 89; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 100¼.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 100¼.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 61½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 91¼; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 103.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 76½; 5 p.c., 76½.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 89; 5 p.c., 1963, 82½.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 88¼.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 89½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 98; 3½ p.c., 75.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 97¾.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 93½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1933-60, 85; 4½ p.c., 1962, 86.

Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1913-63, 92.

Railways.

Alberta and Great Waterways.—5 p.c., 93½.

Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 16.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 29¼.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 8

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 78¾.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 67¼; 3 p.c. 1953, 66½; 4 p.c. 1930, 96¼; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 83; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 94; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge, 35½; Ont., 4 p.c. Perp., 68½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 78; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 84⅝; Western 4½ p.c., Alta., 95.

Can. Pacific.—167½; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pf., 77¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 80.

Dom. Atlantic.—2nd Debs., 77½.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 80.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 79.

Grand Trunk.—4 p.c., Guar., 74¼; 1st Pref., 90/-; 3rd. Pref., 20/-; Bond. Perp. 5 p.c., 96; Gt. Western Bond. 5 p.c. Perp., 96; Perp. 4 p.c., 77⅜; Western 4 p.c., 1950,

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 60¾; 4 p.c., 1955A, 70½; 4 p. 1955 B, 80; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 70¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 38; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 92½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 98; Perp. 4 p.c., 78½.

Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perp., 98.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 95¼.

Quebec Cent.—1st Mt., 4 p.c., 78¾.

St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 76½.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c., 91¾.

Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.—4 p.c., 78¾.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 106¾.

British Empire Trust Pf. Ord., 14/4½.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 49⅞.

Can. Nthn. Prairie.—36/-.

Can. Land and Irrig.—1/-; 6 p.c. Debs., 13.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41⅝.

Hudson's Bay.—7; Pref., 98/9.

Royal Bk. of Can.—Lond. Reg., 44⅛.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 10.

Trust and Loan of Can.—18/1½; 4 p.c. Debs., 82¾.

Union Bk. of Can.—31¼.

Western Can. Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 24½.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—51½; 6 p.c. Pref., 92¾.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 72¾; Pref. Ord., 66; Perp. Pref., 75; Perp. Debs., 75½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 94¾.

Can. L. and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 90½.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 77¼.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. G. Bds., 94¾.

Shawinigan Water.—5½ p.c. Bds., 112⅝.

Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c. Debs., 85¼.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 93.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 75.

Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Debs., 73.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 47½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 1¾; Pref., 15.

Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 88½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c., 95.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 47/10½; 7 p.c. Pref., 24/4½; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 18/4½; 8 p.c. Debs., 110.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—8/9; Pref., 9/7½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 85¼; Com., 24½.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 21½; Com., 1/1½.

Can. Westn. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 57.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 50; Com., 5½.

Dom. Tar and Chemical.—35/-.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 8/9.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—21/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/3.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 111½.

Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. S.F. Debs., 92⅞

Marconi of Can.—10/1½.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 101½.

* *

A Province of Prince Edward Island issue of $175,000 15-yr. 5½ per cent. bonds has been awarded to the National City Co. at the price of 100.673 per cent.

MINING PRICES.

Toronto, September 7.

Gold Mines.—Atlas, .27½; Argonaut, .49; Chatput-Hughes, .16; Dome Mines, $38.75; Davison Cons., .17; Dome Lake, .19; Hatie, .25; Hollinger, $12.85; Kirkland Lake, .46; Lake Shore, $2.80; McIntyre, $18.60; Moneta, .16; Newray, 23⅜; Porcupine Crown, .23; Porcupine V.N.T., .18½; Preston, .13¾; Schumacher, .58; Teck-Hughes, .85; Wasapika, .19½; Wakenda, .14; West Dome, .17½; West Tree, .10⅜; Wright Hargreaves, $3.10; Vipond, .58½.

Silver Mines.—Beaver, .33; Coniagas, $1.40; Crown Reserve, .23½; Castle Trethewey, .30½; La Rose, .29; Kerr Lake, $4.00; McKinley-Darragh, .28½; Mining Corporation, $1.00; Nipissing, $6.50; Peterson Lake, .18; Temiskaming, .45.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending September 7.

Canadian Northern.—$1,228,450; decrease, $264,849.

Canadian Pacific.—$3,455,000; decrease, $496,000.

Grand Trunk.—£441,317; decrease, £55,273.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, Etc.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—July receipts, $192,037; increase, $8,353.

Kerr Lake Mines.—A dividend has been declared of 12½ cents per share, payable October 16.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter ending September 30, payable on October 10.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The usual dividends of 1¾ per cent. and 1½ per cent. have been declared on the Preferred and Common shares, payable on October 15, to shareholders of record on October 1.

Province of Manitoba.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the transfer books of the 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1950, will be closed from October 11 to October 31, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the half-yearly interest warrants payable November 1.

Dominion Textile. The following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1922: On the Preferred stock, 1¾ per cent., payable October 16 to shareholders of record September 30; on the Common stock, 3 per cent., payable October 2, to shareholders of record September 15.

Algoma Steel.—The net earnings for the year to June 30 last amounted to $330,088. No dividends were received from subsidiary companies. After allowing for interest charges, less interest on investments, etc., there is a deficit of $831,896. Deducting the credit balance brought in of $660,083, there is left a debit balance to be carried forward of $171,813.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

Takes Day. *Pay Day.*
Wed., Oct. 4. Thurs., Oct. 5.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has not had a very active or cheerful week. The Near Eastern crisis has reacted adversely upon markets generally, restricting business and causing quotations to be put back all round as a precaution against possible selling. The latter has not developed on any important scale, but, on the other hand, there has been little business to exercise any counteractive effect, and while most departments are now rather over the lowest, the tone remains nervous and rather unsettled.

Gilt-edged issues have declined afresh, though money after a further spell of tightness is now easier. Home and South American rails have also given way to a considerable extent, and are only narrowly over the lowest. In the foreign market the Continental group has reflected the political unsettlement, but French loans have been less acutely depressed than might have been expected.

Among mines the South African groups, after a shake-out, are inclined to rally, and the same remark applies to oil shares. Industrials have been irregular. Rubbers, after a rally with the raw material, are now drooping again.

Among Canadian securities, the prevailing tendency has been downwards in sympathy with the rest of the House, and conditions have been sluggish. The gilt-edged issues have drooped moderately. The Fours, at 87½ and the 3½ per cents. at 78½, have each lost ½, but the 4½ per cents, at 101, are unchanged. Municipal issues have been dull.

Among railroad descriptions Canadian Pacifics, after moderate fluctuation, are about unchanged at 167. Grand Trunk issues have been idle and dull, and show practically no net change.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, after a further advance on the favourable crop prospects, have reacted to their previous figure of 7. Lower-priced shares have held their ground.

Among industrials there has not been much movement, but, on the whole, the tone has been firm. Dominion Steels are without change, at 37½. Canadian Car issues and Canadian General Electrics are also without net change. Canada Cements, at 82½, have not varied, but the Pref., at 108, have gained a point. Shawinigan Water at 120½ and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 110½ have each gained a point, the latter being stimulated by the report and the expansion in the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion referred to on another page.

Canadian Marconis have fallen back 1/3 to 10/-.

Brazil Tractions have fallen back 1½ to 51½, but Mexican traction issues have not varied.

Canadian Mining shares have given way.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 8.

After all, as a result of a revival of activity at the end of the week, the turnover of shares last week was not far short of that during the previous week. Current news at the week-end was all of an encouraging nature, the settlement of the U.S. anthracite coal strike and the satisfactory progress made in harvesting the big crops of the Prairie Provinces provoking optimistic comment.

Resuming after the holiday, there was considerable activity on Tuesday morning owing to the accumulation of buying orders. Among the paper stocks Spanish River and Abitibi were both in demand: Span. River Common advancing ¾ and the Pref. ½, and Abitibi 2¼. Howard Smith Pref. improved 3, but Laurentide lost 1 and Brompton ½. The Steels were strong, B.E. 2nd Pref. gaining 1¼ and Steel of Canada, though less active, putting on 2⅝. Consolidated Smelting, with a fractional improvement, registered a new high price, and, among the general list, Dominion Glass and Can. Gen. Electric both improved 1. Can. Car. was a weak feature, dropping back 3 points.

On Wednesday weaker conditions in New York were markedly reflected in the local market, where, after the recent strength, the tone was decidedly reactionary. Weakness in the paper stocks was led by Spanish River, which sold off 1¾, while the Pref. dropped 2. This perhaps reflected disappointment that, after the somewhat extravagant anticipations which have been entertained of late, the figures now published for the company's last fiscal year show a considerable decline in profits as compared with the previous year. Still, one would think that the fact that the company, during a year of the worst conditions it may ever encounter, earned a substantial surplus over and above its dividend requirements should inspire confidence, not mistrust. Can. Cottons, on a small turnover, fell back 2½. Steamships Common lost ¼, while the Pref. improved ½. Montreal Power, with a gain of ¼, reached a new high price.

Yesterday witnessed a marked recovery from the previous day's weakness, the lower prices evidently encouraging fresh buying. The Spanish River stocks were active and strong, the Common gaining 1 and the Pref. ¾; Abitibi was also active, but finished fractionally lower, and most of the other paper stocks were easy. The steels were quiet and easier, but among the utilities Montreal Power and Shawinigan were both strong. Montreal Cottons improved 1 and the Pref. 2¼, and Sherwin-Williams Pref. provided the strong feature of the day with a gain of 3½.

Among closing prices yesterday, Abitibi was 66½; Asbestos Pref., 84; Atlantic Sugar, 22¾; Pref., 38; B.C. Fishing, 25; B.E. Steel, 1st Pref., 75; 2nd Pref., 35½; Brompton, 35; Can. Car., 26; Pref., 58; Can. Cement, 75¼; Pref., 98; Can. Cottons, 104½; Can. Gen. Electric, 83; Can. S.S. Lines, 22½; Pref., 57¾; Cons. Smelting, 26½; Dom. Bridge, 83; Dom. Canners, 36; Dom. Glass, 74⅜; Pref., 99; Dom. Steel Pref., 75; Howard Smith, 83; Pref., 102; Laurentide, 98; Lyall, 47; Mont. Cottons, 93; Pref., 105; Mont. Power, 99½; Mont. Trams, 162; Maple Leaf, 102; Ogilvie, 245; Ottawa Power, 93; Penmans, 115; Pref., 93; Price Bros., 46; Quebec Rly., 27½; Riordon, 8; Shawinigan, 114½; Sherwin-Williams Pref., 97½; Span. River, 102; Pref., 109¾; St. Maurice, 93; Steel of Can., 78; Toronto Rly., 83; Wabasso, 79; Wayagamack, 64½; Winnipeg Rly., 38; Pref., 86.

It is stated that the Southern Canada Power Co. has sold to Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. $650,000 of its Preferred stock. Including this sale, the amount of Preferred stock outstanding will be about $1,000,000. The figures issued monthly by the company have shown earnings to be continually increasing, and justify the anticipation that the company's year, which closes at the end of September, will prove a very satisfactory one.

* *

QUEBEC ASBESTOS DEVELOPMENT.

British asbestos interests have decided to operate in Quebec Province, and a large British concern is to be merged soon with an Eastern Townships mining firm and the Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with a branch in this city. The new company will be known as the Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Canada, with a capital of $2,500,000. The Hon. P. J. Paradis, M.L.C., President of the local company, will be President.

MINING NOTES.

According to preliminary estimates, the production of gold from the mines in Northern Ontario reached a new high record in August. The total product is placed at $2,300,000 for the month. Eight mines contributed to this total, these being the Hollinger, Dome Mines, McIntyre-Porcupine, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Kirkland Lake, and Kirkland Lake Proprietary, of which the first three are in the Porcupine, and the latter five in the Kirkland Lake district. Additions to the mills of some of these companies are expected to increase their output by [illegible] per cent. within the next year. Within a few months from now the list of producing mines will receive several additions; four concerns, the Argonaut Gold, Vipond Consolidated, Porcupine Crown, and Consolidated West Dome Lake are mentioned in this connection. It is suggested that before the end of 1922 the established mines will be producing gold at the rate of at least $30,000,000 a year.

At the Lake Shore Mine the shaft is now being deepened to the 800-ft. level, where the extensive lateral work done at the 200, 400 and 600 ft. levels will be repeated.

A small mill is being installed at the Clifton Porcupine mine. The mill, which will be able to handle about 15 tons daily, will be ready for operation in October. The intention is to produce from some [illegible] which has recently been discovered sufficient gold to pay for extensive development work.

From Timmins it is reported that developments in a new part of the Porcupine Crown property promise greater ore resources than were obtained from parts of the mine formerly worked. The mine is equipped with a mill able to handle 140 tons of ore daily, and will be in a position quickly to resume production if developments at the new point of operation continue favourable.

At a special general meeting the shareholders of the Skead Gold Mines, Ltd., approved a proposal to place six of the company's claims under a six months' working option to interests headed by Mr. A. D. Miles—late of the International Nickel Co.—who represents British capital. The Skead Company controls 55 claims covering about 2,200 acres; the claims now placed under option are about 11 miles from Kirkland Lake. If the option is exercised payment of $250,000 will be made at the end of the six months' period; it is understood that development work to be undertaken on the six claims will involve a similar amount of capital.

During August the mines of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda produced approximately 850,000 ounces of silver, the mines contributing to this total being Nipissing, Mining Corporation, Coniagas, O'Brien, McKinley-Darragh, La Rose, and Peterson Lake. The Beaver Mine, if it is acquired by Coniagas, will probably be re-opened and other prospective new producers are the Genessee, where developments are favourable; the Colonial, where shaft-sinking is under way; and the Victory Silver Mines, where lateral work is showing promising prospects.

During August the McKinley-Darragh Mine produced 55,000 ounces of silver valued at $38,000; the mill is now treating ore at the rate of 4,000 tons a month. Cost of production during August ranged from 30 to 35 cents per ounce; net profit for the month was about $20,000.

From Cobalt it is reported that an offer has been made for the purchase of the Peterson Lake Mine. While the source from which the offer is made is not disclosed, the fact that the Nipissing Co. has performed diamond drilling work close to the Peterson property, and has also recently dewatered a shaft in the Keewatin mine, gives rise to suggestions. The O'Brien interests are also mentioned in this connection.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter in a recent issue, signed by J. L. Crossley-Batt, of Portland, Oregon. It would be unfortunate if your readers should believe the grotesque misrepresentations of the situation in Canada that this writer, who is apparently a resident in the United States, makes.

For instance, he says: "Unfortunately Prohibition States lose a large and valuable revenue."

On the contrary, Prohibition has increased revenue by enhancing the value of property and raising the standard of living. In the city of Toronto, property assessment has gone up from $565,132,579 in 1915, the year before Prohibition came into force, to $775,578,488 in 1921, thus enabling an increase in revenue from $12,982,209 to $24,003,992. The increased business, showing the higher standard of living, is strikingly brought out by the Clearance House figures, which, in 1915, were $1,885,956,257, and in 1921 were $5,104,893,667.

Again, your correspondent says: "According to figures, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has resulted in more crime and crowded prisons."

Convictions for drunkenness for the whole of Canada in 1914 were 60,067; in 1921, 34,362, although liquor is still sold in two of our nine Provinces. The convictions for all offences in 1914 were 183,035; in 1921, 177,100. The latter figure, however, is explained by a new class of offence; 38,597 of these convictions were violations of our Highways Act, because of increased automobile travel. Further, it must be borne in mind that the population has increased by 1,000,000 people during this time.

Your correspondent further says: "A visitor to America can always find plenty of the finest Scotch and Irish whisky at the various golf and social clubs."

This, of course, is absolutely untrue. Our law in this Province, for instance, does not affect people keeping, having or giving liquor in their own private houses, but no club can even have liquor upon its premises, and every reputable organisation of citizens respects this law.

Your correspondent speaks of the illicit sale of liquor. The fact is that, even when we had licence in Ontario, liquor was sold illegally, and competent authorities state emphatically that in the aggregate there was more liquor sold and consumed illegally in the old licence days than there is now under prohibition.

Let me give you two further striking facts, which speak for themselves:—

(1) In the city of Toronto, in the year 1916, with a population of 460,000, ; there were 237 accidental deaths. In 1921, with a population of 522,000, there were 121. This notwithstanding that the number of automobiles in the city had increased from 11,163 to 38,250 in 1921. There is not a man in Toronto but will tell you that, if we had to-day 110 open bars and 50 shops, as in the old days, and with our increased motor traffic, the number of accidents would have been increased instead of lessened.

(2) The following table speaks for itself. It gives the School Statistics for the city of Toronto:—

	1914.	1921
Population	470,144	522,666
Public school enrolment	65,803	87,352
Enrolment per 1,000 population	139	167
Average attendance, public schools	42,376	63,010
Percentage of attendance of enrolment	64.4	72.1
Total attendance, high schools, day	3,924	9,731
Total attendance, high schools, night	3,529	9,865
Gross attendance, public and high schools	49,828	82,606
Gross attendance, per 1,000 population	106	158

More of the children in Toronto are attending school; attendance is more regular; the children come from better homes, are better nourished, clothed, and are doing better work. What this means it is impossible to compute. The advantage to the city of the increase in school attendance by nearly 50 per cent., in proportion to the population, and the higher education, is obvious. Prohibition means better citizens.

No wonder, therefore, that when in 1919, after three years' trial, the question, "Shall the Ontario Temperance Act be repealed?" was put to a vote in this Province, 792,942 people said "No," and only 369,434 said "Yes"—a majority of 423,508 for prohibition.—Yours sincerely,

BEN H. SPENCE.

355 Crawford Street, Toronto.

* *

The Railways Association has informed the Minister of Labour that the companies are willing to open direct negotiations with the shopmen on the question of wages (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent). The shopmen's officials have expressed their readiness to negotiate.

CANADIAN BANKS AND FARMERS.

Saskatchewan Premier and a Moratorium.

The intimation made by the Hon. Charles Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, during the recent conference at Regina to discuss financial matters affecting Provincial interests, of the possibility of the Provincial Government's finding it necessary to proclaim a moratorium, has evoked strong criticism from Canadian banking interests (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Mr. Dunning's remarks to some extent reflect the increasing irritation felt throughout Western Canada at the course adopted by larger banks in restricting credits, partly to prevent the speculative holding of crops by the farmers, a measure which has caused severe complaints.

Mr. Dunning's pronouncement was sharply criticised by Sir John Aird, Vice-President and general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at present visiting Winnipeg, who considered that the Saskatchewan Premier's moratorium speech was ill-advised, since the necessity of any such extreme measures did not exist in the West of Canada. Sir John Aird pointed out that Eastern bankers were not responsible for and were unable to influence the low price of grain, while the banks had no intention of putting the screw on debtor grain-growers, and were as much interested as anyone in the encouragement of business and progress in the West. "A moratorium in Saskatchewan," said Sir John, "could scarcely fail to do more harm than good. It would retard credit and inevitably hold back the flow of British money to Western Canada."

Alberta has refused to join Saskatchewan in asking the banks for special facilities for the farmers.

* *

MERCHANTS BANK CASES.

The Charges against the President and General Manager.

The Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench last week brought in a true bill against Sir Montagu Allan, President of the defunct Merchants Bank, who is charged with negligently signing a false return to the Government on the bank's financial condition for October, 1921. Sir Montagu chose a speedy trial (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*), and he will be brought before a judge without a jury in a Court of Special Session. The trial was fixed provisionally for September 21. In the meantime, Sir Montagu was allowed to go on his personal parole.

Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager of the bank, was, on September 14, found not guilty on the charge of signing a false return on the bank's financial condition in a return made to the Federal Government for October, 1921, in a Court of Special Session by Chief Justice Decarie.

This verdict will be reported to the Minister of Justice, and it rests with him to decide whether any further action shall be taken by way of an appeal to the Court of King's Bench on Reserved Cases.

In the Judge's findings at the second trial the following facts were emphasised (adds the correspondent): The main evidence offered by the prosecution was the testimony of Mr. George Edwards, a chartered accountant, which was in the nature of a report on the figures in the books and the reports of the bank. His evidence was admissible on matters of accountancy. As to the chief accusation that debts and current accounts were entered as assets for amounts above their real value, it was established that these debts and current accounts were correctly entered at their face value. The contention was that there were among them bad and doubtful debts. In the schedule in the Bank Act that must be complied with there is no mention of any valuation for different characters of debts, so that by reporting overdue debts as they appeared in the books the strict obligation had been fulfilled. It was established that the return was a faithful report of such books, and there was no evidence of wilful tampering. The only offence upon which the accused could be tried was that of making a false return. The return was made by the chief accountant, and the only duty imposed upon the general manager or president was that of certifying that the return was made from the books of the bank. The general manager could not be held criminally responsible for an act which he had not committed.

* *

PROGRESS OF THE HARVEST.

The following crop report was received by cable on September 15 by the Bank of Montreal in London from the head office at Montreal:—

Prairie Provinces.—Rain delayed harvesting, but conditions generally satisfactory; grains grading well; moving in good volume.

Ontario.—Threshing returns above average; corn, roots, and fruits heavy crops.

Quebec.—Cereals all harvested; all crops heavy.

Maritime.—General returns above average, except potatoes.

British Columbia.—Conditions now favourable; crops generally below average, except tomatoes, which are good.

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MR. KING ON "MOTHERS OF MEN."

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in the course of a tribute to his parents at a demonstration in his birthplace, Kitchener, formerly Berlin, Ontario, said (according to the *Daily Mail's* Toronto correspondent): "It is not the girls who drink cocktails, smoke cigarettes, and spend their evenings between 'movies' and dance halls, any more than it is the women who spend their days at bridge, who will make mothers of men to rise up to call them blessed. We must return to quieter, gentler, and more refined modes of living to ensure the nation's future along the paths of happiness and peace."

* *

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

The secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has received a letter from Mr. S. R. Parsons, of the British American Oil Company, making application for membership. Mr. Parsons says he is unable to do business with export trade, but adds: "However, knowing of your splendid work in London, and believing thoroughly in the effectiveness of your organisation for helping Canadian export business in Great Britain, we as a company desire to be associated in this movement, which means advantaging Canadian interests generally."

The first annual report of the Chamber, including list of members, has now been printed.

GRAND TRUNK MANAGER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President and General Manager [illegible] the Grand Trunk Railway System, has addressed to all officers and employees of the railway the following message:

"From the many congratulatory messages received I am led to believe that it has been a source of satisfaction to the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System that one who has served the company for over 50 years, beginning as an apprentice in the shops, has been appointed to the office of Vice-President and general manager.

"I recognise that in a very great measure my advancement has been made possible by the efficient and loyal support received from fellow employees and officers, and [illegible] embrace this opportunity of thanking them most sincerely for their support. I earnestly solicit, as chief executive officer, the continuance of that whole-hearted co-operation in order that the new administration may be a success. From past experience I am confident that this support will be [illegible] coming.

"It is evident that the time is not fa[illegible] Trunk Railway will be consolidat[illegible] National System. I feel sure that, wh[illegible] employees of the Grand Trunk [illegible] vigour to discharge their duty, [illegible] into our larger field of service with th[illegible] Canada, the efficiency and loyalty tha[illegible] Trunk an organisation [illegible]

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817

Paid-up Capital $27,250,000. Rest $27,250,000. Undivided Profits $579,675. Total Assets (April 29, 1922) $653,869,071.

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For information regarding THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding $300,000,000.

A FEW FACTS
ABOUT
QUEBEC CITY.

Population	110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property	$120,540,965
City's area in acres	5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ...	835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ...	15
Banks and Branches	42
University	1
Technical and Art Schools	2

For further information apply or write to:—
AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEBEC,
38 Kingsway,
London, W.C.2.

WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

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London Office: PRINCES STREET, E.C.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

Gala and Presentation of Prizes.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club brought their season to a close on Tuesday night with a very successful gala at the St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road, London S.W.1. Included in the programme was a most interesting polo match between the Old Citizens' Swimming Club and the Marcians' Swimming Club, which ended in a draw of three goals each; and members of the Penguin Swimming Club gave a highly entertaining exhibition of trick diving.

The 100 yards' championship for the Knight Challenge Cup was won by S. H. Bean (holder), who also won the cup presented by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank, for the most consistent swimmer during the season. C. S. Kerin (who was second in the former race) again won the Symonds Shield for graceful diving. A 30 yards' handicap was won by W. W. Symmons, with K. M. Tudman a close second.

Other prize-winners during the season were: 33 1-3 Yards' Sealed Handicap, K. M. Tudman; 33 1-3 Yards' Handicap, W. W. Symmons; 66 2-3 Yards' Handicap, J. M. Habgood; Plunging, E. C. Kirch; 100 Yards' Handicap, J. Grant; 33 1-3 Yards' Breast Stroke and 33 1-3 Yards' Back Stroke, J. Grant; 33 1-3 Yards' Handicap, S. H. Bean; 66 2-3 Yards' Handicap, C. S. Kerin; 100 Yards' Handicap, E. C. Kirch.

A large company witnessed the presentation of prizes by Mrs. William Kerr, wife of the assistant manager of the London office, at the conclusion of which the captain of the Club proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Kerr for her kindness in undertaking this duty. Mr. Kerr thanked the company on behalf of his wife for the very enthusiastic way in which they had received the vote of thanks, and at the same time acknowledged the great pleasure that it had given them to be present. He hoped that they would have the opportunity of spending many more such evenings amongst the staff. He was particularly pleased to see so many ladies present, and suggested to the Committee that they should seriously consider the possibility of inviting the ladies to attend the annual dinner, which he had found such a pleasant function last year.

* *

LONDON DIRECTORIES.

The 150th Edition of Webster's "Royal Red Book and Court Guide" (London: A. Webster and Co.; 10s. 6d.) contains in its 1,050 pages much useful information, including a list of prominent London business houses. In addition to the alphabetical list of the nobility and gentry, their London and country addresses are given. The official information includes the Ambassadors, Consuls, members of both Houses of Parliament, and all the principal Government officials. The list of societies, clubs, etc., is also very complete. Plans of the principal theatres are given.

The May Edition of "The Royal Blue Book Court Guide, 1922" (London: Kelly's Directories, Ltd.; 10s. 6d.) is a compact and comprehensive reference book, and its information is so arranged as to be easily and quickly found. The value of the alphabetical directory is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of telephone numbers in the majority of cases; while, in the street directory, the printing in italics of the names of persons occupying houses temporarily or for the season only is a useful feature. The Court, official, and Parliamentary information is concise and well set out, and several lists of clubs, bankers, insurance companies, etc., and an excellent map are included.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Toronto Railway Award Estimates.

British stockholders are as interested as their Canadian confreres in the amount which they will ultimately receive for their shares when the final award is announced. There has been recently considerable demand for the stock on the Canadian exchanges, but very little was available even at the enhanced quotation lately current. In dealing with the subject the Financial Editor of the Toronto *Globe* says that there is ground for the belief that the final return will be substantially higher than the present market level. Those in close touch with the company's affairs and the various parties to the negotiations hint at a possible figure of $120 per share or better. The writer in question states that it is believed in well-informed quarters that a price on the basis of par, or slightly higher, would be acceptable to the City, but his informant added that the company would not be completely satisfied with less than $115 a share. It is thought that a compromise acceptable to both parties could be reached. Undisclosed assets will, it is estimated, produce the equivalent of another $15 or $20 per share. It is regarded as possible that this estimate is over-optimistic, as many charges will have to be met as a result of the prolonged arbitration proceedings; "but market interests" —concludes our contemporary's Financial Editor—"at least have no doubt that the stock is worth more than is represented by its present position on the stock-market"—83.

* * *

Further Attractive Railway Issues.

In addition to the Canadian Railway Perpetual Debentures on offer, with which we dealt in last week's *Canada*, the dealers in the Stock Exchange, of course, have a number of redeemable issues which are of equal merit, and to those who desire the repayment of their capital at a definite date, more attractive. Amongst these are the C.P.R.-controlled Atlantic North-West Railway 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1937, which can be purchased on terms to show just over 5 per cent., the profit on redemption being only a trifle. Then there are Dominion Atlantic Second Debentures (present yield about $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., and allowing for redemption in 1965, $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) and Quebec Central Third Mortgage Bonds 1903 (yield in each case about $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.), both affiliated to the C.P.R. Elsewhere, Grand Trunk Railway 4 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Deb. Stock—now practically a Canadian Government security—can be procured on terms to show just about 5 per cent., and the Guaranteed Stock, which, of course, though not a Debenture security, should practically rank as one in view of its being now guaranteed by the Canadian Government, can be bought to yield nearly $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., and has the merit of being a perpetual security. A stock which has a speculative interest and should be useful for admixture purposes is Canadian Northern Income Debentures. Although at present not yielding any interest, its position within the next few years—it is redeemable in 1930—will have to be defined, and at the current quotation of round about 40 it should pay to put away as a speculative issue possessing substantial profit potentialities.

* *

Canada's Expanding Paper Industry.

The recent strength on the Montreal Exchange of Canadian paper issues, and the favourable character of the annual report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, lends interest to an informative article on the growing dependence of the world's newsprint market upon Canada's supplies in *Commerce Monthly*, published by the National Bank of Commerce. The writer deals with the position of the industry at length, and shows that its rapid extension in the Dominion has facilitated the installation of improved hydro-electric machinery rendering obsolete many of the older and less efficient plants in the United States. It is shown that prior to the war American imports of newsprint averaged about 133,000 tons, whereas in 1921 the total had reached 657,000 tons, and practically all of the pulpwood imported into the United States comes from Canada. However, approximately 85 per cent. of the forest areas of Canada are under public supervision and control, and the Canadian Provinces, in order to conserve the supply of wood for domestic and industrial and commercial developments, prohibit the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands. These restrictions, designed for the protection and development of the Dominion's pulp and paper industry, have caused the major portion of the new capital invested in newsprint paper and pulp to flow into Canadian mills near the source of supplies of raw material. In concluding his interesting comments, the writer we have quoted makes pointed reference to the cheerless outlook for the industry in the United States in regard to its pulpwood supplies in contrast to Canada's potential supplies of over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Although it was well understood that the Canadian Locomotive Company's plant had been practically idle for a long time, interest in the company's affairs was stimulated recently first by the report that negotiations with a view to the sale of the company to the Baldwin Company were in progress, and more recently by the announcement that it had been found impossible to carry the deal through, and that the company would continue under its own board as hitherto. In his statement to shareholders, accompanying the report of the company for the year to the end of last June, the chairman points out that the company was without locomotive orders for the entire year, its business being confined to a few repair orders. However, he says that "the outlook is by no means unpromising. The shortage of motive power on Canadian railways is pronounced, and we doubt if they are in a position to handle the increased traffic that the settlement of the coal and railway strikes will bring, which, with the accumulated requirements for locomotives for maintenance purposes, bids fair to give us, at no distant period, work to keep our plant going for some time."

• • •

In view of the condition thus reported, it is not surprising that the company's operations last year resulted in a deficit instead of a profit. After providing for interest payments the deficit on the year amounted to $166,299. The company, which has always followed the policy of building up its liquid assets during periods of activity so as to provide for lean times, was able to continue paying its regular dividends on the Preferred and Common stocks during the year under review. This, with provision for sinking fund requirements, increased the deficit to $446,299, and the withdrawal of this amount from the previously accumulated surplus funds left the latter at $1,089,975 at June 30 last. The company's working capital position necessarily shows some alteration since last year, but it is still a sound one, as current assets exceed current liabilities by $1,447,910.

* * *

Another very interesting annual report now available is that of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills. This company, under its present very capable management, has become the leading newsprint manufacturer in the Doninion, and its report thus indicates to some extent the conditions affecting this very important Canadian industry. During a large part of the year to June 30, 1922, covered by the report, the industry suffered from acute depression, and, under these circumstances it must be considered extremely satisfactory that after allowing for all charges including bond interest, depreciation, reserve for contingencies, sinking fund requirements, etc., and the regular preferred and common dividends, the company was able, as a result of its year's operations, to add $97,096 to its accumulated surplus.

* * *

The surplus remaining after payment of preferred dividends represents a little over 8 per cent. on the Common stock, but in this regard it is noteworthy that a special item of $317,766, representing bond sinking fund reserve, was appropriated from the year's profits. Had this been charged to consolidated surplus account the surplus earnings would have represented over 11 per cent. on the Common stock. With the addition of the surplus from the year's earnings the balance carried forward at credit of profit and loss account is $2,446,892.

* * *

As current assets exceed current liabilities by $6,542,703, the company's working capital position is, to say the least of it, substantial. In the balance-sheet some noteworthy features are the reduction of bank loans by $1,200,000, and of accounts and bills payable by about $1,354,000, as compared with the previous statement; among the assets stocks of pulpwood have been reduced by $2,435,000; equipment by $1,158,000, and accounts receivable are nearly $420,000 greater than at the end of the previous year. In the course of his statement to the shareholders the president mentions that the plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls have been maintained in a high state of efficiency; the new hydro-power development at Smoky Falls has been completed; the first two units, comprising 5,000-h.p., went into operation November 1, 1921, and the other two units of like capacity are available for immediate use as required. Ample power is thus provided for the Sturgeon plant.

* *

Over 100 Jewish transmigrants from various parts of Europe, *en route* to Canada, were recently accommodated at the Atlantic Park hostel, near Southampton, England, and their hospitable treatment by the management was greatly appreciated, according to a communication received in Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Company.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SUBSCRIBER.—The information you desire is being sent you by letter.

C. P.—We agree with what you say, and will probably deal with that aspect of the matter in an early issue.

EMIGRANT.—Write in the first instance to the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

L. G.—Detailed information regarding openings for women in Canada is given in *Canada To-day*, published from our offices; 3s., post free.

PROVINCIAL.—(1) Interest on the 5 per cent. War Loan is payable on June 1 and Dec. 1. The present price, therefore, includes about 3½ months' interest. (2) The dividends on the shares in question are paid quarterly, viz., at the beginning of January, April, July, and October. The dividend for the current quarter was declared some little time ago, and is payable October 2.

MAC.—In the absence of any official statement on the subject it is impossible to reply definitely to your question. It may be said, however, that the company has shown its ability to earn its Preferred dividends under ordinary conditions. The company's year closes at the end of the calendar year, and the annual statement is usually issued in the spring. Very little information is available about its current business, but reports suggest that this is on a satisfactory basis.

R. G. N.—From countries where currency is no longer regarded as substantially depreciated currency certificates are no longer required on invoices by the Department of Customs, Ottawa. Regulations to this effect have just been issued. Certificates of a Consul, Trade Commissioner, or a bank are required where currency is largely depreciated, or where the currency has no fixed value. The latter applies to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Russia.

W. H.—The Delta district of British Columbia comprises an area of some 40,000 acres of level country on south bank of the Fraser River. The land is low lying, protected from floods by a strong dyke, and well drained. The soil is composed of silt, and is very rich. This is a mixed farming, dairying, and stock-raising country. The principal crops are oats, timothy and alsike clover, potatoes, mangolds, turnips, and garden truck. Cattle and sheep are raised, and draught horses are bred in large numbers, and fetch high prices in Vancouver, where there is a constant demand. There are good shipping facilities by railway and daily river steamers to Vancouver and New Westminster.

* *

On the Herrick property, at West Shining Tree, the two-compartment shaft, which had been sunk to 100 ft., is to be continued downwards by the new management.

Three mining claims adjoining the Atlas property have been sold to the Gould-Allied Mines, Ltd., in which Montreal interests are involved, and which will undertake surface exploration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd. [illegible] adjoining town Kamloops, situated on two main line railways, and only twelve hours from Vancouver, offers excellent opportunities for Fruit Growing and Market Gardening to those with moderate capital. Irrigation Assured. [illegible] climate. Packing Agents say, "Quality of Crab Apples, both Hyslops and Transcendants, have been superior to any other B.C. Crab. The Wealthys and McIntosh are earlier than other sections, and we cannot recommend this district [illegible] they will als[illegible] in time to [illegible] the top price." [illegible], well satisfied, endorse all statements [illegible] by The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ENGLAND.

I never saw the cliffs of snow,
  The Channel billows tipped with cream,
The restless, eddying tides that flow
  About the Island of my dream.
I never saw the English downs
  Upon an April day,
The quiet, old Cathedral towns,
  The hedgerows white with may.
And still the name of England,
  Which tyrants laugh to scorn,
Can thrill my soul. It is to me
  A very bugle-horn.

—J. E. Middleton (Toronto), in *The Canadian.*

—* *—

"THE STORM."

"The Storm," which is being shown at the New Oxford Theatre," is a Canadian film well worth seeing. The plot is the romantic story of a trapper, a city man, and a smuggler's daughter. Its setting is extremely effectively produced, and is heightened by the orchestral accompaniment. The shooting of the rapids at the Devil's Gorge is a wonderful spectacle. The snowstorm and the forest fire are scenes which hold everyone's attention, the latter showing the spread of the flames, which roll along destroying every bush and tree as they go, and bringing enormous forest giants to the ground.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st October, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants payable 1st November, 1922.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2 Lombard Street, E.C.3. 15th September, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Common Stock of the Dominion Textile Company Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1922, PAYABLE October 2nd, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 7th September, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Textile Company Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, PAYABLE October 16th, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 7th September, 1922

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 872. Sept. 23, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

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H. E. Walker, K.C.	

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY.

Canadian rights in the Allen Hydrautomat, the recent automatic water self-raising invention with which Mr. Alan Sullivan, the well-known Canadian novelist, is associated, are now under option to a Canadian syndicate, organised by Mr. Thomas Moss, formerly of Toronto, and a son of a late Chief Justice of Ontario. Arrangements are being made for a demonstration plant to be sent shortly to Canada, and an office for dealing with enquiries as to its various applications is to be opened in West Toronto. The possible application of the Hydrautomat to many problems of irrigation and water supply, and to the economical pumping of liquids generally, has aroused great interest amongst the engineering profession. Its efficiency, cheapness, and durability are the points most stressed by experts. The English plant has been inspected by the representatives of many Governments, including that of British Columbia, who see in the application of its principle a possible solution of many water problems.

* *

A contract for diamond drilling work has been let by the Rose Gold Mines, whose whose property adjoins the Argonaut Mine.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

Investigator's Drastic Recommendations.

Reporting to the British Columbian Government on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Mr. J. B. Sullivan holds that unless the people of British Columbia are prepared to continue paying from two million to two and a half million dollars a year for [illegible] years on the investment already made in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the whole system should be abandoned.

Mr. Sullivan strongly advises against any extension of the line, and urges the abandonment of the section from Quesnel to Prince George. Under no circumstances, he states, should the line be built to the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince George, nor should the line be built from Squamish, its present terminus, to Vancouver. He recommends the abandonment of the line from Clinton to Squamish, a stretch of 100 miles, and that the salvaged money should be used to build a link between Clinton and Ashcroft. The possibility of selling the southern section to lumber operators, however, is suggested.

Mr. Sullivan dismisses the possibility of handing the road over to a private concern as impracticable, declaring that none of the large privately owned companies would take it. He recommends that the Government should do as hundreds of other small railroads are doing abandon the operation of steam trains for passenger and express business, and replace them by gas driven motor cars.

Mr. Sullivan also recommends that freight trains should be operated only when sufficient business offers, and passenger and freight rates raised to all the traffic will bear.

The report shows that the railway from Squamish to Prince George measures 405 miles, and all but 45 miles has been completed.

Messrs. W. P. Hinton and J. S. Dennis have also made reports which, in the main, agree with Mr. Sullivan's recommendations.

* *

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS.

Canadian exports of pulp and paper in July showed a decline from the previous month's figures, the total value of the exports being $9,738,252, compared with $10,534,876 in June. Exports in July of this year, however, were greater than in July, 1921, when the value was $8,666,556.

Exports of pulp wood in July were 90,965 [illegible], valued at $946,946, compared with [illegible],897 cords in June, valued at $815,155.

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E. P. Snears, *Underwriter.*
W.A. Miles, *Manage*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, September 22 *Empress of [illegible]
Friday, September 29 *Victorian*
Friday, October 6 *Montcalm*
Friday, October 13 *Montclare*
Friday, October 20 *Mont[illegible]*
Friday, October 27 *Victorian*
Friday, November 3 *Mont[illegible]*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg

Thursday, September 28 *Melita*
Thursday, October 12 *Minnedosa*
Thursday, October 19 **Empress of France.*
Thursday, October 26 *Melita*
Thursday, November 2 [illegible] *Britain.*

Glasgow to Quebec or Mont[illegible]

Friday, September 22 †*Tunisian*
Friday, October 6 †*Metagama*
Friday.—October 20 †*Tunisian*
Friday, November 3 *Metagama*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.
† Via Belfast.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, October 5.—*Empress of Asia*
Thursday, October 19. *Empress of Canada.*
Thursday, November 2. *Empress of Russia.*
Wednesday, November 15. *Empress of Australia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: October 20. *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara;* December 22. *Makura.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 30.—*Ausonia.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Albania.*
Saturday, October 21.—*Andania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, September 28.—*Antonia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*
Thursday, November 2.—*Antonia.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 23.—*Aquitania.*
Thursday, September 28.—*Saxonia.*
Tuesday, October 3.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, October 14.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, October 21.—*Caronia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, September 28.—*Carmania.*
Wednesday, October 4.—*Samaria.*
Thursday, October 12.—*Scythia.*
Thursday, October 19.—*Tyrrhenia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 23.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, September 30.—*Canopic.*
Saturday, October 7.—*Canada.*
Saturday, October 14.—*Regina.*
Saturday, October 21.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, September 28.—*Manchester Shipper.*
Thursday, October 5.—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, October 12.—*Manchester Regiment.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Melita* September 21, *Victorian* September 23, *Canopic* and *Ausonia* September 24, *Empress of Scotland* September 26, *Montcalm* September 29. Letters only are due via New York by the *Carmania* September 22, *Majestic* September 23, *New Amsterdam* September 24, *Olympic* September 30.

A valuable shipment of raw s[illegible] Far East from Vancouver, composed of 35 carloads and valued at $10,000,000, was transferred across the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg [illegible] by Custo[illegible] ward to [illegible]

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

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Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Anderson, Josephine, Winnipeg.—Carlton Hotel.

B.

Baird, Mrs. Davis, Newfoundland.—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Beazley, H., St. Thomas.—Glenside, 19 Montpelier Road, N. 2.

Bishop, A. L., St. Catherines.—Junior Naval and Military Club.

Brown, Dr. R., Quebec.—Waldorf Hotel.

Burroughes, W. J., Vancouver.—143 Holborn.

C.

Cameron, A. B., Mrs., and Gordon, Toronto.—Hyde Park Hotel.

Carmichael, Miss, New Glasgow.—c/o Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto.—33 Milk Street, E.C.

Colbourne, Mrs. E. K., Victoria.—Onslow Court Hotel, South Kensington.

Crofts, W. W., Montreal.—Stafford Hotel.

E.

Elliot, Miss I. A., St. Thomas.—Granby Court Hotel.

Emerson, Ruth M. and Mamie, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

F

Faulkner, Miss G., Halifax.—66, Queensborough Terrace, W.2.

Fields, J. C., Toronto.—Royal Societies Club.

G.

Grime, W. Wallace, Victoria.—The Haven, Tring, Herts.

H

Hawley, Ida C., Toronto.—124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

Holden, Eric S., St. John's, Newfoundland.—c/o High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

Howard, A. E., Vancouver.—Hotel Cecil.

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L.

Little, James B. and Mrs., Edmonton.—Shaftesbury Hotel.

M

Murray, John, Montreal. 46 New Compton Street.

R.

Reid, M. N., Vancouver. 46 Harlesden Gardens, N.W.10.

Ritchie, A. D., Montreal. 48 Queen Street, Hammersmith.

Rogers, Mrs. R. A., M. P. P., Jean, and Enid, Winnipeg.—Carlton Hotel.

Rowan, C. W., Montreal.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

S.

Smith, H., Toronto.—c/o *Montreal Star* Office.

Staunton, E. G. and Mrs., Toronto.—Carlton Hotel.

Strong, R. F. W., Newfoundland.—Strand Palace Hotel.

T.

Teetzel, Hon. J. V., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Teetzel, Miss S., Hamilton.—Hotel Cecil.

Timewell, Col. H. A., Newfoundland.—18 Albion Road, N.W.6.

Y.

Yarwood, Mrs. Ella, St. Thomas.—Hotel Cecil.

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ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The high levels which photography has attained in different directions are well illustrated by the pictures on view at the sixty-seventh annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, open until October 28 at its headquarters, 35, Russell-square, London, W.C.1.

In the pictorial section there are many highly artistic productions. The natural history section shows some wonderful photographs of birds, beasts, and insects. Colour work is illustrated in both prints and slides. Among the large variety of scientific exhibits are some particularly fine astronomical prints by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.; radiographs by Dr. A. W. Pirie, of the Royal Victorian Hospital, Montreal; and some views of Canadian mountain scenery from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

An interesting series of lantern lectures is being given during the exhibition.

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MONTREAL HARBOUR EXTENSION.

The plans for harbour improvements, involving the expenditure of nearly 4½ million dollars, announced by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, embrace a new grain elevator with an initial capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, to be ultimately increased to 8,000,000 bushels; preparation of designs for the proposed new bridge across the harbour; extension of the high level sea walls; extension of wharfs and piers; improvement of channel approaches; and paving and extension of the harbour railway terminals. Work will be commenced immediately.

Montreal is already the greatest grain exporting seaport in the world. It has an elevator storage capacity of 11,500,000 bushels, and in 1921 handled 138,453,930 bushels of grain in 7½ months, while the next greatest grain seaport, Galveston, Texas, handled 94,173,040 bushels in 12 months.. Montreal harbour charges neither tonnage or berthage dues, and the investment of the public in the port represents at present upwards of $31,000,000, which has never proved a burden, as the Harbour Commission has never yet failed to pay interest on its bonds.

* *

A new Canadian special delivery 20 cent stamp is being issued, printed in red.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

In the *Imperial Colonist* Miss E. Newnham gives an interesting account of the "short course" lectures on Canadian methods of housekeeping, farming, chicken-rearing, dairywork, and child welfare, recently given in all the important sections of Saskatchewan.

Subjects of a wide variety of interest are discussed in the *World's Work*, The Letters of Ambassador Page" deal with the success of the Balfour Mission to Washington; and the opening article on "War Debts and Reparations" exposes the unwisdom of entrusting financial negotiations to the politicians. To. L. Masson, in "Teaching Children to Teach Themselves," explains the Dalton Laboratory plan, which, though originating in America, has met with its greatest success over here. "A 'Close-Up' of Mr. Giles," by "Home Counties," is a study of the modern British farmer; and F. A. Talbot, writing on "The Factory Wrecker," tells the romantic story of a young North countryman's success. Articles of adventure are "Hunting Gorillas on Mount Mikeno," by Carl Akeley; and "A Journey with a Chinese Opium Smuggler," by Lewis R. Freeman.

* *

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT IN WINNIPEG.

A new phase of Imperial trade developed recently with the arrival in Winnipeg of the first car of oranges from Australia. Provided the plan is successful, lemons also will be supplied to the Winnipeg market regularly.

Although the cost of transportation is higher from Australia than from California, which hitherto has supplied Winnipeg with these fruits, the Australian oranges are to be sold at the same price. They are brought over the ocean to Vancouver in a refrigerator boat, specially built for this purpose, and at the coast city they are iced and packed into a refrigerator car. The entire journey requires more than a month, but the fruit is in no danger of spoiling, as it is packed carefully and kept cool all the time.

* *

JAMAICA WANTS CANADA'S TRADE.

The natural market for all products from Jamaica is the United States, yet the majority of the Jamaicans would prefer to have closer relations with Canada because of its being a British colony, according to Mr. J. B. Kilborne, representative in Jamaica of the Confederation Life Association.

Mr. Kilborne, who has spent his life in Jamaica, points out that now, more than ever before, Jamaican business men and traders are looking to Canada for a market for their goods.

* *

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or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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CANADA
An Illustrated Weekly Journal

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922.

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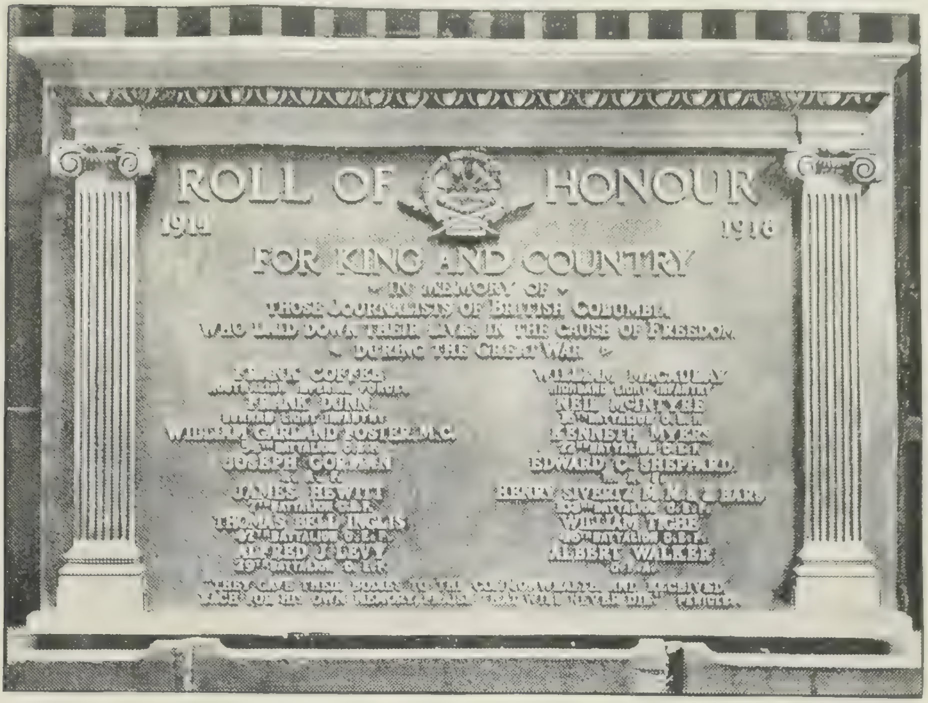
CANADA

No. 873. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922. Vol. LXVII. | 9D. WEEKLY

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S JOURNALIST SOLDIERS.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TABLET UNVEILED LAST MONTH IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (HIS HONOUR W. C. NICHOL), IN MEMORY OF THE 14 (OUT OF 56) BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWSPAPER MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR.

GROUP AT THE UNVEILING CEREMONY

Included are: Mr. Sydney Scott (President of the B.C. Institute of Journalists), Mr. and Mrs Lukin Johnston, Messrs. V. E. Andrew, W. E. McTag
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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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THE NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY.

FROM time to time *Canada* has published statements showing the attitude of the present Canadian Government towards immigration. Owing to the intervention of the war, the whole problem had to be considered afresh in the light of present-day requirements; and, since the present Ministers came into power nine months ago, their views on the subject have been in process of formation. The statement which we publish this week shows the definite policy now arrived at, which will form the basis of the immigration activities for next spring. Administrative details will no doubt be decided upon at the coming conference at Ottawa, which the Superintendent of Emigration has left this week to attend.

This scheme is by no means far-reaching enough for many Canadians, who would like to see the gates thrown much more widely open, and who point to the undoubted fact that many of the prosperous Canadian farmers of to-day would never have been in their present position if they had had to comply with such restrictive regulations at the time they left their Homeland. The Government, however, prefer to proceed cautiously. While recognising that there are in Great Britain many thousands of artisans, professional men, and city dwellers who would gladly go to Canada, they hold that, with urban employment in its present state in Canada, it is unwise to add still further to the numbers looking for work in the cities. The Government's activities for the present, therefore, are to be confined to people who will engage in agricultural and household work and to 'teen-age boys and girls.

An important new factor in the Government's policy is the decision to co-operate with the Canada Colonisation Association, which is a subsidiary financed by the Western Canada Colonisation Association, and which now presents a scheme of land settlement not confined to the Western Provinces, as was the original scheme, but framed on a national scale.

The important feature of this Association's plan of campaign is that it will work in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Imperial, Federal, and Provincial Governments, and the Canadian railways and other important interests. It is in no sense a Government scheme, but its activities are to be assisted and furthered by Government grants and the substantial facilities which can be offered by Government agencies and by the other interests in various useful directions.

The parent Association has a working capital of over $1,500,000, and estimates that, by commissions and collections on the sale of land, it will receive in the next ten years between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. Practically all this amount will be expended upon the development of its scheme, the Association being a non-profit-seeking body. Its initial annual requirements for what is described as its "welfare work" are estimated at $250,000, of which it will receive one-third from the British Overseas Settlement Board and one-third from the Federal Government, providing the remainder itself.

The concrete proposals of the Canada Colonisation Association for securing and settling immigrants have been received with general approval in Canada, and the completeness and soundness of the scheme, on both its financial and its settlement sides, have been testified to by competent authorities. In the hands of experienced and energetic administrators its part in the development of the Dominion should be important and valuable. The President, Sir John Willison, whose record as a publicist lends weight to his words, is full of optimism and confidence. As he points out, primarily and perhaps chiefly for the next few years, settlers for Canada will come from Great Britain and the United States, and it only needs the necessary organisation and adequate energy for them to come in as great numbers as Canada can accommodate. "We will," he declares, "'draw from Europe in the throes of re-creation and from a neighbouring country of over 100,000,000 people, of whom many hundreds of thousands in the years ahead will overflow into Canada and assure a growth of population beyond any ratio the United States ever knew and beyond the dreams of any optimist in the infancy of confederation." Sir John believes that in the next quarter of a century there will be not only the greatest expansion in the history of Canada but in that of the Continent. The plans now being brought into operation should be of assistance in giving a start to that expansion.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Near East Situation. Mr. Lloyd George's explanations to the London Press representatives, on the one hand, and to the Government at Ottawa, on the other, have helped materially to ease the tension with regard to the Near East situation. If they had been forthcoming a little earlier, or if their need had not been made so urgent a good deal of anxiety and unnecessary excitement would have been saved. The course of events has fully justified the Governments of Canada and others of the Dominions in postponing a decisive reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation until further particulars were forthcoming.

The unanimity which has marked the conferences of Lord Curzon with the representatives of France and Italy at Paris is of good augury. The whole situation in the Near East has now been placed on a more promising basis. The freedom of the Straits has been once more affirmed as a principle upon which there can be no wavering. Mr. Lloyd George's affirmation that it should be ensured under the protectorate of the League of Nations is an indication of Britain's attitude, the effect of which should not be lost. Meantime, until a regular understanding is arrived at, it is to be hoped that, on the part of the Turks in particular, no rash action will be taken that will prejudice a settlement

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Canada and Article 10.

Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations has been a fruitful subject of discussion. It reads: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Canada has for some time been trying to clear up the position of the members of the League under the Article. At the Assembly held two years ago, and at that held last year, Mr. Doherty brought forward a motion for the excision of the Article. His motion was not carried, but it was not rejected; and again this year discussion on the subject has been initiated by the two Canadian Ministers in attendance at Geneva. As Mr. Fielding explained, the view of the present Canadian Government differs from that of the Government of two years ago, in that cancellation is not now asked for, but that the Article should be amended so that the world may know definitely what it means.

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A Hardy Annual.

The Canadian case has the strong backing of the Committee appointed last year, which, while supporting the retention of the Article, expressed the hope that "an interpretative resolution of the Assembly might remove all doubts as to its exact effect." Canada, as a democratic country, proposed to add a provision that, while advice that might be given by the Council must be regarded as of the highest importance, still the fact remained that no Government should be a party to making its country go to war without the assent of Parliament, representing the people.

With France, on the other hand, maintaining that the meaning of the Article is perfectly clear, and the smaller States, which form the majority of the members of the League, regarding it as one of their guarantees of protection, the Assembly finally decided to adjourn consideration of the Canadian proposal "for detailed study" until the next year's meeting. At this rate, Article 10 promises to become a hardy annual.

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Treatment of Returned Soldiers.

The President has vetoed the bonus which the American Congress proposed to grant to the returned soldiers of the United States. Thus the treatment of the American war veterans remains in striking contrast to that of other countries. Even what was proposed fell short of what Canada has done for the men who wore the Maple Leaf. Several times in the discussion on the Bill at Washington it was pointed out that the Government of the Dominion had been more generous than the Government of the United States proposed to be.

Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, for instance, declared the course of the U.S. Government "shameful," and pointed out that Canada, Australia, and Great Britain, as well as France and Belgium, had done more for their veterans than had the United States. He put Canada at the head of the list in liberality to the former service men. Estimating the average compensation, if the proposed bonus were given, at $400, he exclaimed: "In other words, our mighty Republic, with a national wealth nearly 20 times as great as Canada and a debt of only 11.7 per cent. as compared with Canada's debt of 20 per cent. would, in the event this Bill is passed, pay to the men a sum smaller by at least $140 per capita than Canada paid to its soldiers in the way of adjusted compensation. Is not that a humiliating position for the United States to occupy?"

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Paper-Makers' Opposition.

It is difficult to see what grounds, except one that is very obvious, the British Paper-Makers' Association has for offering opposition to the Humber Valley development scheme. It expresses its hostility to "any Government grant, subsidy, or guarantee intended to develop competitive news-print paper mills in Newfoundland, Canada, or elsewhere." The Association, in other words, is only solicitous for its own interests, and cares not a whit for any other. As far as it is concerned, the British Empire means nothing: Great Britain and Ireland mark the limits of its outlook, as well as of its scope. It does not seem to have occurred to the Association that if Parliament had intended to confine its scheme for the development of industry to what is still termed—if only by courtesy—the United Kingdom, it would not have been at pains to extend the scope of the measure to the Empire as a whole.

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Imperial Preference and Products.

The Association's general attitude strikes at the very root of the principle of Imperial Preference, which is now so generally recognised throughout the Empire. It is hardly likely to conciliate Newfoundland in that respect. It also runs counter to the very idea underlying the holding of an Empire Exhibition, such as that to which the British Government have given their patronage, and to which the Oversea Governments are being asked to contribute the equivalent of many thousands of pounds. It is no use asking the Oversea Governments to exhibit their products if they are to be refused facilities for the development of their natural industries just because those products will come into competition in British markets with British products. That consideration would result in an extremely restricted range of exhibits.

It is to be hoped, on every ground, that any such extensive Oversea scheme as that for the Humber Valley, which would mean so much for the development of our Oldest Colony, will be considered on its own merits, and not in the light of the selfish interests of any body of British manufacturers whatsoever.

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House of Commons Acoustics.

We noted at the time complaints made on the closing day of the Parliamentary session as to the bad acoustics of the new House of Commons Chamber at Ottawa, and the promise of the Minister of Public Works that the suggestions would be noted and the matter would be enquired into. The Department has faithfully carried out this pledge and has taken expert advice, with the result that drastic steps are to be taken to remedy the existing state of matters. The sloping floor and seating of the Chamber are to be altered, at an estimated cost of $50,000. The new arrangement will follow the lines of the old Chamber in the building destroyed in 1916. Instead of the Speaker's Chair being at the far end of the room and the seats running lengthwise, the Chair will be placed in the centre of the west side of the Chamber, with the seats of the members ranged on either side. This will entail a rearrangement of the galleries as well. The Press Gallery, which is now placed over the Speaker's Chair at the north end of the Chamber, will be placed on the west side, where the Government gallery is now situated. Furthermore, new doors will have to be made into the Chamber, one immediately behind the proposed position of the

Speaker's Chair in the west wall and one immediately facing it. This will necessitate the pulling down of portions of the walls.

The London County Council, and other bodies which are at present struggling with the problems of faulty acoustics, would do well to note the prompt and practical measures which Canada is thus taking towards remedying the defect.

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THE CATTLE EMBARGO CONFERENCE.

The two principal Canadian representatives at the forthcoming conference with the British Government on the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle will be the Hon. W. S. Fielding (Minister of Finance) and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), who will come to London immediately on the conclusion of the session of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Dr. J. H. Grisdale (Deputy Minister of Agriculture) and Mr. Duncan Marshall (Commissioner of Agriculture), who will act as technical advisers to these two Ministers, have already arrived in London and are at the Hotel Metropole.

Dr. Grisdale and Mr. Marshall express confidence that the removal of the embargo will strongly stimulate the trade in livestock between Britain and Canada in both directions. If a reasonably good market for commercial cattle can be got in Britain, they say, it will encourage breeding in Canada, and that will mean an ever-growing demand for pure-bred cattle to improve strains. There can be no doubt that the shipment of Canadian cattle to this country would be followed by the shipment of growing numbers of British cattle to Canada. The corollary would be a general increase in farming in Canada.

After the cattle embargo conference Mr. Marshall will address a number of meetings in this country in furtherance of the immigration campaign which the Dominion Government is undertaking in conjunction with the Canada Colonisation Association.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

With simple ceremony the remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were removed on Tuesday from their original resting-place on the left of the main entrance to a vault in the most picturesque part of Notre Dame Cemetery (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). The body of Lady Laurier will shortly be placed beside that of her husband.

At the unveiling on the same day at Arthabaska, Quebec, of a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Béland, Dominion Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, appealed for cordial relations between French and English Canadians, and declared that such an entente would be the best memorial to the great statesman.

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Over 100,000 acres of hay and grazing lands in the Indian Reserve, North Cardston, Alberta, have been swept by fire and thousands of tons of hay destroyed.

Mr. R. J. Back, "The Granville," Lower Hardres, near Canterbury, Kent, sends us a photograph of a pig—one of a litter of eight born a few days ago, which has two snouts, two mouths, three ears, and three eyes. Mr. Back says he will be pleased to show the whole eight to any person calling at "The Granville."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BARR.—On September 15, at University Grounds, Kingston, Ontario, the residence of her parents, to Margaret (*née* Seccombe), wife of Allan Barr, a son.

MELLY.—On September 17, at Swift Current Rectory, Saskatchewan, to Rev. and Mrs. Travers Melly, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DURHAM—ALLINGHAM. On September 21, at San Francisco, Elliott M. Durham, [illegible] son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Durham, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, to Hazel Iverna, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Allingham, of 30 The Avenue, London, N.W.6.

MILLWARD—DOTT.—At Lothian Lodge Gabriola Island South, Nanaimo, B.C. on August 26, Arthur Millward (farmer), to Margaret Farquharson Dott, youngest daughter of P. M'Omish Dott, Colinton.

DEATHS.

COLE. On September 22, at 21 Western Parade, Southsea, Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Cole, Surveyor, Royal Engineers' Department, War Office, aged 73 years. (Newfoundland papers please copy.)

JACKSON. At Toronto, on September 21, James Jackson, architect, younger son of Andrew Jackson, late of Kirkintilloch and now of Clarkston.

M'BEATH. At Winnipeg, on September 17, Jessie Somerville Aitken, wife of the Rev. Wm. M'Beath, M.A., late of Halkirk.

SOUTHGATE.—On August 19, drowned off Newfoundland, Lieut. Leslie Southgate, C.A.F., late R.A.F., son of Louis Murray and Frances Southgate, Kensington Gardens Square, London, S.W., aged 26. (Canadian papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

MACMASTER. In loving memory of Donald C. D. Macmaster, Lieutenant, 6th Cameron Highlanders, killed in action at Loos, September 25, 1915, aged 21 years.

CANADA AND THE NEAR EAST.

Mr. Lloyd George's Explanation of Cable.

The Canadian newspapers on Monday gave prominence to a special explanation given by Mr. Lloyd George of the recent invitation to the Dominions to send contingents in the event of war with Turkey (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

The British Premier denied any idea of exploiting the Dominions for political purposes, which, he said, was an entirely unfounded impression. Mr. Lloyd George stated that the sacrifices which Australia and New Zealand made at Gallipoli in the Great War entitled them to be consulted when the question of the freedom of the Straits was involved. The Cabinet decided that these Dominions were entitled to participate in the defence of the Straits. At the same time it considered it impossible to invite these Dominions alone, and therefore extended the invitation to Canada and South Africa.

This is generally accepted in Canada as a satisfactory explanation of the incident, which caused considerable misapprehension and disturbance throughout the Dominion, especially since in publication the original despatches were apparently coloured so as to have the appearance of an emergency call for assistance to the Dominions rather than an invitation to send contingents in case of actual hostilities with Turkey.

Mr. Meighen Criticises Government.

Addressing a political meeting at Belleville last week, Mr. Meighen deprecated any course likely to embarrass the Government, for this question of foreign policy, he said, was of so great importance that every citizen should give the Government an opportunity to live up to the best traditions of the sterling British character. The Near East situation, he declared, was not a diplomatic adventure in the mind of the British Government, which was composed of men of all parties who had stood the test of the last eight years.

Addressing a gathering of business men in the Toronto Conservative Club last Saturday, Mr. Meighen assailed the delay of the Canadian Government in replying to Great Britain's request in connection with her policy in the Near East. Mr. Meighen asserted (says Reuter) that a policy of delay might serve to drag Canada into war. What Britain desired was a declaration of the Empire's solidarity, and he would back Mr. King, the Prime Minister, in rushing a message of loyal co-operation, as New Zealand and Australia had done. "Yet Canada," he proceeded, "which, as party to the Sèvres Treaty, when asked to stand by the compact, should have said 'Aye ready,' did nothing." On that question, he insisted, depended not only Canada's place in the world, but also the influence of the British Empire for good in the world.

Mr. Mackenzie King's Reply.

Replying to Mr. Meighen's statements and others in a section of the Press, that Canada was a party to the Treaty of Sèvres, Mr. Mackenzie King declared that Canada was not bound by the treaty, which had never been ratified either by King George or the Turks. The Prime Minister added (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*) that the Bill passed by Parliament last year, which Mr. Meighen had declared in his Toronto speech involved ratification, was merely legislation to enable the Government to take advantage of the economies embodied in the treaty in the event of its acceptance by all the nations concerned.

Mr. Crerar (leader of the Progressive Party) has issued a statement announcing that he was called into consultation by the Premier regarding the European situation, and, in view of the information that was given him, he considered that no Canadian troops should be sent or promised until Parliament had pronounced upon the matter (says the Central News). He felt that the people of Canada were entitled to the fullest information as to the issues involved before committing themselves.

After a conference with the Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, publicly expressed his approval of the Cabinet's decision to investigate before making a declaration that a war situation existed.

The *Manitoba Free Press* declares that the British Government showed symptoms of a severe case of nerves in its appeal to the Dominions.

The Ottawa *Journal* denounces the practice of Parliament sanctioning European treaties without proper deliberation or discussion. Since the Armistice, it says, Parliament has been ratifying treaty after treaty without the slightest knowledge of the obligations entailed, the practice being little better than "a grotesque farce."

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Mr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, has received news (says the New York correspondent of *The Times*) that his schooner Teddy Bear, which he sent from Nome, Alaska, a month ago to take supplies to the members of his expedition now on Wrangell Island, has been caught in the ice off the Siberian coast, and is being carried away to the north-west.

NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Government Assistance for Canada Colonisation Association.

CANADA'S new immigration policy, as finally approved by the Dominion Cabinet, is officially outlined as follows by the Department of Immigration and Colonisation.

"The Government of Canada have been giving attention to the whole question of immigration, and the Minister (Hon. Charles Stewart) and the officials of the Department, having in mind the statement of the Prime Minister that our agricultural settlers must be carefully selected in the country of origin, wisely directed on arrival so that they will not drift into the ranks of the unemployed in our cities, and so placed on the land that they will become substantial citizens of the Dominion, decided that the first thing to do is to have a survey of conditions existing in the countries from which we might expect to derive our settlers as well as throughout Canada.

"In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the officials in those countries with the officials in Canada, so as to secure the best class of settlers and locate them on land where they will have the best chance to succeed, the Minister has interviewed the Provincial Governments and discussed the question very thoroughly with them, and has succeeded in securing their hearty co-operation in this work.

NORWEGIANS THRESHING IN THE FIELD ON A MANITOBA HOMESTEAD.

"Later a conference will be called at Ottawa of representative officials of these Governments and field officers of the Department of Immigration, at which a definite programme will be set out for each year's activities.

"There is a tendency in some quarters to ask why the volume of immigration is not larger, and to urge that it be increased. The Government could open the gates and greatly increase the number of immigrants coming from Great Britain and the Continent, where there are many thousands of artisans, professional men, dwellers in cities, who would gladly come to Canada. If Canada had more places for city workers these would make most desirable citizens, but with urban employment in its present state it is deemed unwise to add still more to the numbers looking for work in the cities. Our activities for the present, therefore, must be confined to people who will engage in agriculture and household work and to 'teen' age boys and girls.

"A committee representative of the Government have had many conferences with the Canadian Colonisation Association, an organisation backed by private capital, that is going to endeavour to settle annually a large acreage of lands lying adjacent to the railways in Canada. This organisation is endeavouring to work in conjunction with the British Overseas Settlement scheme, as well as bringing settlers with means from Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia, and the Continent. They will also encourage emigration from our cities to the country. The Government will assist them with a grant in order that they may thoroughly organise their welfare scheme.

"The Department of Immigration will make a strong drive to secure agricultural workers and settlers, who will go upon our free lands located in the northern portions of Canada. The Department hopes to work out this scheme in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, which will assist in the direction of these very desirable settlers when they arrive within the Provinces. It is hoped they can be settled in congenial surroundings so far as schools, churches and social activities are concerned.

"A very important field, in the opinion of the Minister, is t to be dealt with in bringing to Canada carefully selected and girls from Great Britain. Mr. G. Bogue Smart, who is in charge of the juvenile work, has just returned from Great Britain and reports that there are a very large number of desirable children who can be brought to Canada, and he is no engaged in working out arrangements for the placing of them in the rural homes of Canada.

"Another promising field is that of the repatriation of man of our splendid Canadian people who in recent year have gone to the New England States. It is hoped to attract a very large number of them back to their native Provinces, as well as to Western Canada.

"The Minister is very optimistic with respect to the future, especially in view of the splendid crops which have been harvested this year throughout Canada, and which will materially improve conditions. A continuation of our present prosperous conditions will undoubtedly in the near future make it possible to absorb not only agriculturists, but all those people in other walks of life who are anxious to come to Canada from Great Britain and elsewhere."

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CANADA COLONISATION ASSOCIATION.

Details of Settlement Scheme.

The Western Canada Colonisation Association announces that, in close co-operation with the Federal and Imperial Governments and the Canadian railways, it has worked out a well-matured land settlement policy, which is to be put into effect forthwith—a policy which carries the backing and co-ordinates the colonisation activities of these Governments and railways, and of other immigration agencies.

The outstanding features of the communication from the Western Canada Colonisation Association may be summarised as follows:—

1. The problem is the restoration of national prosperity.
2. The solution lies in an extensive land settlement movement.
3. The settlers are available in Great Britain, in the United States, in other approved countries, and in Canadian urban centres.
4. Millions of acres of fertile, well-situated lands are available close to existing railways lines.
5. The movement will include none but carefully selected settlers, who will be conducted directly to the land and be so looked after that they will not drift to the cities.
6. The full amount of working capital originally contemplated by the Colonisation Association, viz., $1,500,000, has been over-subscribed.
7. The activities of the Colonisation Association are to extend beyond the three Prairie Provinces originally included, so as to embrace every Province in the Dominion; and for this purpose the Canada Colonisation Association has been formed as a subsidiary.
8. The organisation will function under a Board of Directors thoroughly national in character, which will delegate large powers to one small operating committee for Western Canada, and to a second small operating committee for Eastern Canada.
9. The head office for Eastern Canada will be located at Ottawa, and that for Western Canada at Winnipeg.

Activities Co-ordinated.

10. The plan now published has been approved by the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Canadian railways and the joint Boards of the Colonisation Association.
11. The plan co-ordinates the immigration activities of the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian railways, private land agencies, and the Colonisation Association.
12. It is estimated that the working out of the plan will involve the expenditure by the Canada Colonisation Association alone of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 within the next five or ten years. The major portion of this fund will be available from commissions earned on the sale of privately-owned lands.
13. It is calculated that a minimum of ten million acres of vacant land will be settled within the next five to ten years.
14. Incoming settlers will be located only in carefully-selected, fertile districts, close to existing railway lines and other facilities of civilisation.
15. Owners of vacant land throughout the country will at once be invited to list their lands with the Colonisation Association for sale on a long-term basis.
16. Local land men in Canada and the United States will be paid reasonable commissions as a commercial incentive to put all their energies behind an extensive immigration movement.

17. Canadian land agents, all over the country, will be employed in showing lands to prospective settlers and in closing or assisting to close sales.

18. By the time the snow flies several hundred American land agents will be engaged in drumming up settlers for the Western Provinces.

19. The Canadian immigration machinery in the British Isles, and other European countries, will be greatly expanded and "gingered up," so as to obtain a largely-increased share of British and other European agriculturists suitable for settlement in this country.

20. To each of the participants in this joint national effort a special function is assigned.

21. The Canada Colonisation Association will (a) List land for sale; (b) assist the Government in securing settlers from Great Britain, the United States, and other countries; (c) act as a national land-selling agency in bringing settlers and vendors together; (d) set up a national welfare organisation, embracing local community clubs, to care for incoming settlers until they become thoroughly established as successful farmers; (e) direct the movement of British farm labourers to Canada, where they can in time become proprietary farmers; (f) promote an extensive movement of British boys to Canadian farms; and (g) encourage the migration of British women to Canada for employment on farms and in domestic service.

22. The Imperial Government will assume a liberal share of the cost of the welfare work to be carried on in Canada on behalf of incoming settlers.

23. The Dominion Government will (a) rejuvenate and extend the immigration agencies abroad, in order to stimulate the flow of qualified agricultural settlers to Canada; (b) employ a large number of active field men abroad; and (c) carry on a widespread publicity campaign with this end in view.

24. The Canadian railways are to co-ordinate their colonisation activities with those of the Colonisation Association, and also provide special transportation rates for settlers and settlers' effects and colonisation agents.

The negotiations with the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Canadian railways, and other organisations, it is stated, have been carried to success under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Brown, Vice-President, and Mr. F. D. L. Smith, Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Canada Colonisation Association.

Sir John Willison has been appointed President of the Association.

Mr. Howard Everett, for many years President of the Luse Land and Development Company, which has colonised over a million acres in Western Canada, is to be the Western General Manager.

Dr. George C. Creelman, for 17 years President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and later Agent-General for Ontario in London, is to have supervision over all operations in the Eastern Provinces.

SUPPORT FOR THE SCHEME.

Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, in advocating an aggressive immigration policy, have endorsed the plans of the Canada Colonisation Association.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an address at Saskatoon last week, stated that the Canadian Pacific, through its own Colonisation Department, intended to co-operate closely with the Western Canada and Canada Colonisation Associations in the extensive plans for settling the West which have been recently announced. Mr. Beatty, who emphasised the necessity for extending colonisation work in the prairie lands, considered (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that the plans of the Western Canada Colonisation Association were sound, and should form a useful agency in assisting the Government's immigration policies, while existing immigration agencies would be used with advantage in giving those policies practical effect. The Canadian Pacific had been in close touch with the work of the associations since their inception, and the company would use its extensive Immigration Department in close co-operation with those associations in order to secure a stream of immigrants, especially British.

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BRITISH BOYS FOR ONTARIO.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario in London, said in a speech before the Toronto Board of Trade last week that the British Government was prepared to meet half the expense of a practical immigration scheme, and he outlined a proposal to place English boys in large numbers on Canadian farms (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). He suggested that in various schools in England suitable boys between 14 and 16 should be organised in units as "Ontario farm cadets" and that they should be brought to Canada by a scoutmaster, and placed in encampments whence they could be distributed to neighbouring farms.

CANADA AND THE COVENANT.

Discussions on Article 10 at Geneva.

At the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva last Saturday, Professor Struycken (Netherlands) presented the report of the First Commission (Constitutional and Juridical Questions) on the amendment of Article 10 of the Covenant.

It will be remembered (says Reuter's correspondent) that Canada, in a spirit of conciliation, withdrew the amendment on the subject that she had originally brought forward, while expressing the view that some modification of the Article was necessary in order to avoid any doubt as to its meaning, and dispel the misunderstandings arising from its present wording. She consequently brought forward two other amendments, which the First Commission did not think it useful to discuss during the present session on the ground that the Governments ought first to be consulted, and a thorough study made before coming to any decision.

In the course of the day's discussion, M. Barthelemy (France) declared that France was for the maintenance of Article 10, and the French delegation had been instructed to oppose the Canadian amendment. But, the original Canadian proposal having been transformed into a reference of the matter to the Commission, the French delegation was now in a position to put its agreement on record. M. Barthelemy thought, however, that the Canadian Government was actuated by chimerical hopes and fears—was actuated, in fact, by the desire that the United States should come to take their place in the League of Nations. But it was only when the United States had come in that they would be able to modify Article 10, which prescribed that members of the League undertook to give help to any member subjected to external aggression.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding (Canada) replied that the Canadian delegation wanted to be informed exactly of the meaning of Article 10, and that the world ought to know, Yes or No, whether the Council had the right to send 44 nations off to make war. Mr. Fielding added that the attitude of his delegation had been determined by circumstances arising prior to the question of the entry of the United States into the League.

The Assembly finally adopted the following resolution, as proposed by the First Commission: "The Assembly of the League of Nations decides that the Canadian proposal with regard to Article 10 of the Covenant shall be adjourned until the Fourth Assembly of the League in order that the subject may be considered in all its bearings. The Assembly leaves it to the Council to decide on the steps to be taken to provide for a detailed study of the Canadian proposal before the meeting of the Fourth Assembly."

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BRITISH PAPER-MAKERS OPPOSE NEWFOUNDLAND SCHEME.

We understand that the scheme for the development of the Humber Valley, Newfoundland, in connection with which Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister, has been carrying on negotiations with the Trade Facilities Advisory Committee, is being opposed by the Paper Makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

This Association, we learn, has entered a protest, in which it expresses itself as very strongly opposed to "any Government grant, subsidy, or guarantee intended to develop competitive news-print paper mills in Newfoundland, Canada, or elsewhere," and expresses the hope that due weight will be given to "the present conditions and prospects of established British paper manufactures, and to the effect on unemployment in the British paper industry resulting from any subsidised industry, which would add to present competition."

This action is commented upon in "Notes of the Week."

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MOTHERLAND LODGE.

Several Canadians attended the installation meeting of Motherland Lodge, No. 3,861, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on Tuesday evening. Among the Worshipful Brothers and Brothers present as guests or members were Dr. J. H. Grisdale (Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government), Mr. Duncan Marshall (Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture), Messrs. J. Obed Smith, F. C. Wade, W. Perkins Bull, Col. A. Lorne Hamilton, Capt. H. L. Symons, and Messrs. C. Keith Morris, H. S. Carmichael, and A. E. Carlyle.

Col. Lorne Hamilton was made a joining member of the Motherland Lodge.

It is interesting to recall that W. Bro. W. P. Bull was one of the chief founders of the Motherland Lodge, and was the first Worshipful Master of the lodge, holding that office for two years. Mr. Bull now holds the office of treasurer.

The new Worshipful Master of the Motherland Lodge is W. Bro. Thomas Forrester Agar, the Immediate Past Master being W. Bro. Richard Gill, J.P., P.G.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Yorks.

* *

A restaurant in St. John's, Newfoundland, is providing its patrons with a radio concert at lunch time.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be authenticated and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, is expected to arrive in London from Geneva next week.

* *

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been appointed to act as Minister of Finance during the absence of the Hon. W. S. Fielding in Europe.

* *

The Right Hon. L. C. S. Amery, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty and Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, hopes to be able to leave for a brief visit to Canada in about a fortnight, but his plans are still uncertain.

* *

Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, who have been abroad for several weeks in Constantinople and Italy, have returned to England.

* *

Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset, D.S.O., Canadian Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa for twenty years, is retiring for reasons of health.

* *

Mrs. P. C. Larkin, wife of the High Commissioner, and Miss Larkin, left for Toronto by the *Melita* on Thursday.

* *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, left Southampton by the *Melita* on Thursday, having been called to Ottawa by the Minister of Immigration on official business. Mr. T. B. Willans, of the Department of Immigration, also returned to Ottawa by the *Melita*.

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, left for Montreal by the *Melita* on Thursday. He is accompanied by Mr H. G. Dring, European passenger manager, and Mr. William Baird, general passenger agent.

* *

Sir John Ferguson, joint general manager of Lloyds Bank, is the sole nomination for the office of Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of England for the coming year, and will, therefore, be elected in due course.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan and their daughter returned to Montreal by the *Empress of France* on September 21.

* *

Miss Walpole, private secretary to Lady Byng, who has been visiting England during their Excellencies' Western tour, is returning to Canada by the *Ausonia* to-day.

* *

His Honour W. C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, and the Hon. T. D. Patullo, Provincial Minister of Lands, were entertained at dinner by the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Wade at the Carlton Hotel last week. The guests were the Right Hon. L. C. S. Amery, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir George McLaren Brown, Mrs. Blyth Rogers (Vancouver), and Mrs. Chrimes.

* *

Prof. J. C. and Mrs. McLennan returned to Canada, via New York, by the *Laconia* on September 21.

* *

As already announced, the two Dominion Government delegates to the International Labour Conference, which opens at Geneva on October 18, will be the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. W. C. Coulter, of the Booth-Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Toronto, will represent the employers of Canada, with Mr. H. W. McDonnell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, as adviser; and Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Allied Trades and Labour Congress, the Labour interests, with Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, as adviser.

HON. JAMES MURDOCK.
Dominion Minister of Labour.

* *

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, has been appointed by the Dominion Government Technical Adviser to the Canadian delegation.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie returned on Thursday to their residence, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, from a visit to Scotland.

* *

The departures from Liverpool by the *Empress of Britain* on September 22 were Mrs W. H. and Miss Beldam, Professor T. H. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. G. M. Blackstock, Mrs. F. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. Colley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cragg, Mrs. M. Crowdy, Mr. C. R. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Dell, Mrs. M. Duncan, Mr. W. Edgeley, Mr. F. M. Eve, Professor C. R. and Mrs. Fay, Miss O. J. Fellowes, Professor J. C. Fields, Mr. K. Finkelstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Florendine, Mr. J. Gollan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holbrook, Mr. M. C. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lea, Mrs. H. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. N. Miles, Mrs. H. A. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Parker, Mr. W. M. Rookes, Mr. F. W. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Starkey, Mr. J. McG. Stewart, Professor M. W. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. J. B. Willock.

Mr. Gavin Fraser [illegible] 14 Inverness Terrace, [illegible]

* *

Mr. Gordon Perry left for [illegible] New York, by the [illegible] day.

* *

Miss Lila M[illegible] London this week for Paris to [illegible] her studies.

* *

Mrs. Blyth Rogers and Miss Be[illegible] Irving, of Vancouver, have taken a flat in Queen's Gate, for the winter.

* *

Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador, left Vienna last Saturday for Geneva. He returns to England at the end of this week.

* *

Mrs. Norman Seagram, after placing her daughter at school at Sunningdale, returned to Toronto by the *Melita* on [illegible] day.

* *

Mme. Bagnani (formerly Miss Dewar, of Port Hope, Ont.), who now resides in Rome, is staying at the Onslow Crescent Hotel, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

* *

Mr. Robert Stanley, President of the International Nickel Company, and Mr. William Potter, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, are due at Southampton from New York to-day.

* *

Miss Sarah Fischer, the Montreal soprano, after a successful concert at the Queen's Hall, London, has started on a three months' tour with the British National Opera Company.

* *

Miss Dorothy Molson, Miss Betty Molson, Master Thomas Molson, and Master Hartland Molson, of Montreal, who are returning to school in England, arrived by the *Empress of Scotland* on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. C. F. Crandall, formerly managing editor of the Montreal *Star*, has returned to Montreal from Vancouver, having sold his interests in the Vancouver *World*, in order to become President of the Dominion News Bureau.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Majestic* from New York last Saturday, were Mr. Maurice Alexander, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, Mr. C. H. Doherty, Mr. H. Hague, Mr. H. L. Hees, Sir Charles Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ross.

* *

Mr. R. S. Logan, Vice-President in charge of Land, Tax and Claims, and Mr. A. B. Atwater, assistant to the President, lines West of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers since 1902, have retired from active service with the Grand Trunk Railway System.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon MacDougall and Miss Barbara MacDougall, Montreal, arrived by the *Empress of Scotland* on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall will spend about six weeks in London and Paris before returning home. Miss MacDougall will attend school.

* *

Out of 250 competitors, Mr. Gordon Hill Grahame, author of "The Bond Triumphant," has been awarded the Hodder and Stoughton $2,500 prize for the best Canadian novel. Mr. G[illegible] (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) is still in his twenties.

* *

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Joseph Limoges as Bishop of Mont Laurier, in the Catholic Province of Ottawa. The new bishop has been the administrator of the diocese since the death of Bishop Francois Xavier Brunet in January last. He was born in St. Scholastique on November 16, 1879.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

SEPTEMBER 28.—British Passenger Agents' Association's Luncheon, at Grand Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Kent Bee Keepers' Association's Exhibition at Crystal Palace (3 days).

SEPTEMBER 30.—Pianoforte recital by Siloti, Wigmore Hall, 3.

OCTOBER 2.—Lecture by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of Labrador, Central Hall, Westminster, 8.30.

OCTOBER 4.—Leeds Triennial Musical Festival (3 days).

OCTOBER 4.—Lecture by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, Central Hall, Westminster, 3.

OCTOBER 4.—Royal United Service Institution: Major-General Sir C. Dobell on "The Campaign in the Cameroons," 3.

OCTOBER 7.—Sociological Society's Conference at Oxford (3 days).

OCTOBER 7.—Boy Scouts' Association Rally, Prince of Wales at Alexandra Palace.

OCTOBER 8.—End of Summer Time.

OCTOBER 10.—King and Queen at Edinburgh.

OCTOBER 16.—Royal Geographical Society, Central Hall, 8.30.

OCTOBER 17.—Port of London new offices opened by Mr. Lloyd George.

OCTOBER 17.—English-speaking Union: Lectures by Prof. Wm. Caldwell (Professor of Moral Philosophy, McGill University) on "The Overseas Outlook and the Mother Country," Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, 8.

OCTOBER 17.—Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall, Islington (to October 20).

PURELY PERSONAL—*continued.*

Mr. H. Hees, of G. H. Hees and Son, Toronto, is in London.

* *

Mr. H. A. Taylor, the London manager of the Dominion News Service, left Southampton by the *Melita* on Thursday.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Victorian* on September 24 included Mr. R. G. Bennett, Mr. J. C. Clouston, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Court, Mr. T. Crearer, Mr. H. Rudd, Mr. W. B. Staton, Mr. C. E. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. T. Timewell, Messrs. P. and S. J. Woods.

The arrivals by the *Canopic* from Montreal last Sunday included Mr. J. B. Beattie, Rev. W. and Mrs. Chipping, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gamble. Mr. W. and Mrs Hitton, Mr. A. E. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Humphrey, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. J. A. Matthewson, Mrs. A. Morrow, Mr D. Morrow, Rev. F. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rathbone, Mr. C. W. Williams, Mr. L. Frink. Mr. G. L. Sterne, Mr. F. Hollingsworth.

* *

The departures for Quebec by the *Empress of France* on September 21 included Mr. D. F. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Briamacombe, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ewart, Mrs. W. H. and Miss F. Fraser, Mr. J. W. Hickson, Sir James and Lady Leigh Wood, Mr. W. H. and Mr. K. W. Malkin, Mr. J. A. Polson, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ross Mr. H. M. Scott, Mr. A. E. Short, Mr. W. G. Yielding.

* *

The arrivals from Montreal by the *Melita* on September 21 included Mr. A. P. Adamson, Mr. A. Armstrong, Mr. J. R. L. Bradshaw, Mr. A. E. Chidley, Mr. E. C. Ellgood, Captain and Mrs. R. I. Fortt, Dr. Louis and Mrs. Grosse, Misses Helen and Rachel Hague, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Head, Mrs. M. Lukis, Dr. E. Mathieu, Mr. W. McNiell, Dr. G. Phaneuf, Mr. C. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Scholes, Mr. O. P. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tresidder, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Whitaker, Mr. G. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodcroft.

The departures for Montreal by the *Melita* on September 27 included Mr. and Mrs. A. Birne, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Coppard, Miss E. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gimple, Mr. E. Gosselin, Mr. E. A. Keeble, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Richardson, Mr. G. Tress, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren.

* *

The departures by the *Megantic* for Montreal last Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Balch, Mr. W. E. Bell, Mr. J. A. Boucher, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cheyne, Mr. W. L. Christie, Mrs. Forbes Cooper, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. B. Cutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Estabrooke, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, Mr. S. C. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Macklem, Mr. A. J. Mason, Mr. R. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Medland, Mr. T. D. Nuttall, Mr. G E. Ouimet, Mr. J. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Pepper, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith, Mr. A. F. C. Stevenson, Mrs. S. F. and Miss Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Till, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollister Wilson, Messrs. W. H. and J. M. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Spragge.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage was celebrated in Montreal on August 29 of Marjorie Jean, younger daughter of the late Hector Browne, lawyer, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Thomas Gallagher, of Westfield, St. John, N.B.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harling, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut.-Colonel William C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A Nicholson. The marriage will take place on October 7 at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount.

* *

The engagement is announced in Toronto of Miss Alice Irene Waldie Kemp, eldest daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, to Lieut.-Colonel Norman D. Perry, D.S.O., of Toronto. The marriage will take place in October. Miss Kemp is the sister of Mrs. A. B. Colville, of Montreal.

* *

The marriage has been arranged to take place toward the latter part of October in New York, of Miss Florence Mary Lynch, daughter of Mr. W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., and Mrs. Lynch, of Ottawa, to Mr. D. C. Coleman, of Winnipeg, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway western division.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Francis Clavering Peere Williams-Freeman, D.S.O., late the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, only surviving son of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Peere Williams-Freeman, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunne, of Crofton, Vancouver Island, B.C.

* *

The marriage of Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and of Alice Countess Grey, to Mr. Lambert William Middleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Middleton, of Lowood, Melrose, took place at Howick Church, Northumberland, on September 21. Earl Grey, the bride's brother, gave her away, and the officiating clergy were Archdeacon Blackett-Ord and the Rev. T. Mitchell, Vicar of Howick. She was attended by her two little nieces, Miss Nancy and Miss Dinah Jones, daughters of Mr. Lawrence and Lady Evelyn Jones. Mr. J. Beaumont Pease was best man. Only near relations were present at the ceremony.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, Strand.—"The Way of an Eagle."

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Broken Wing."

GARRICK, Charing Cross.—"The Man in Dress Clothes" (Seymour Hicks).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "The Return" (Marie Lohr).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Old Bill, M.P."

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

NEW GALLERY KINEMA, Regent Street.—"Nanook of the North" (Eskimo film).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnell).

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.

REGENT, King's Cross.—"Body and Soul."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"The Bat."

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 35 Russell Square.—Annual Exhibition (till October 28).

The marriage took place at Oakville, Ont., on September 23, of Josephine Nora, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. W. F. Eaton, to Mr. George E. Leishman, son of Mr. W. H. Leishman.

* *

On September 7, at Kingston, Ont., the marriage was solemnised in St. James's Church, of Flora, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Maclean, to Mr. Colin Lewis O'Brian, son of Judge O'Brian, of L'Orignal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Esther Josephine Lemieux, elder daughter of Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., and Mrs. Lemieux, of Ottawa, to Major Frederick J. Alderson, D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Kingston, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Alderson, of Kingston, will take place on Monday, October 2.

* *

The wedding took place on August 26 at St. Peter's, Quamichan, B.C., of Phyllis Maud Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lomas, Cowichan Lake, and granddaughter of William Lomas, the first Indian agent of Cowichan, to Harcourt Kingsley Pearce-Sunderland, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. D. Pearce-Sunderland, of The Elms, Parkstone, Dorsetshire.

* *

The marriage took place on September 8 in Knox Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, of Miss Helen Frances Gordon Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ada, and Captain George Harold Burland, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hope Burland. The bride was attended by Miss Jean Hutchison as maid-of-honour, and by Miss Dolly Hennessy of Fort Coulonge, as bridesmaid. Mr Maynard Cooke was best man.

DAVID THOMPSON: By J. B. Tyrrell, F.R.S.C.

An Appreciation of Canada's Greatest Geographer. *(Concluded from last week's "Canada*

HOW different he was from the other explorers whose names are in all North American histories is suggested by his achievements as an astronomer. He was not satisfied with being traveller, trader, and hunter by day, but was a scientist at night. He worked out his astronomical calculations mainly during the winters. But before astronomical calculations there must be astronomical observations. Nobody could read the firmament in daylight. While others slept, or idled, Thompson, on clear nights, was measuring the stars. At Cumberland House one winter he spent 35 nights in the open air. Everywhere, at every opportunity, he scrutinised the jewelled heavens. To the Indians his wizardry became a proverb. In his "Narrative" Thompson tells vividly of his first winter at Kootenae House when the Piegan Chief Kootenay Appee sent spies from the plains to learn all about his fort with a view to coming to destroy it and him. When they reported to their Chief, he said, "What can we do with this man? Our women cannot mend a pair of shoes but he sees them"—"alluding to my astronomical observations," simply comments Thompson.

A further idea both of Thompson's fame as an astronomer and of his patriotism—for he never forgot his British nationality, and was always thinking of extending her renown—is given by my friend, Mr. Elliott, of Walla Walla, a living encyclopædia on the course and history of the Columbia River, who honoured the celebration at Lake Windermere with his presence. Mr. Elliott has pointed out that Alexander Ross, one of the early adventurers across the line, says that at the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, near the southern boundary of the State of Washington, he found "triumphantly waving in the air . . . . a British flag, hoisted in the middle of the Indian camp, planted there by Mr. Thompson, as he passed, with a written paper laying claim to the country north of the forks as British territory." Ross adds that these Indians called Thompson "Koo-Koo-Saint," which, being interpreted, is "The Star Man." The Star Man indeed, for only a true scientist with a rare and loving capacity for astronomy could produce the accurate results to which I have already alluded, and of which I will give two instances before speaking of his personality

THE DAVID THOMPSON MEMORIAL POST ON THE SHORES OF LAKE WINDERMERE.

Photograph taken on the day of its opening.

The remains of his Fort Kootenae are just outside the town of Athalmere. The degrees of latitude are located as from Greenwich. Thompson's log house here was 6,000 miles from Greenwich, to communicate with which, in his day, required several months of travel. Thompson's location of this place by his observations of the stars was within four miles of its precise spot on the earth's surface. His location of Cumberland House is within one mile of exactitude—nearer than the Capitol at Washington was placed by the foremost scientists up to the time when the Atlantic cable brought Washington into instantaneous communication with Greenwich Observatory.

What manner of man was David Thompson? No picture of him was ever taken, but his daughter, Mrs. Shaw, 30 years ago, showed me a picture of John Bunyan, and said it might be that of her father, so striking was the similarity. Dr. Bigsby, the naturalist, of the International Boundary Commission, for which Thompson was the astronomer, says [illegible] black hair, long all round, and cut square just above the eyebrows. He was very like Curran, the famous Irish orator, and listen to this confirmation of his daughter's description: "Never mind his Bunyan-like face and short cropped hair; he has a very powerful mind and a singular faculty of picture-making." And then making more complete the comparison with the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," Dr. Bigsby continues: "He can create a wilderness and people it with warring savages, or climb the Rocky Mountains with you in a snowstorm, so clearly and palpably that, only shut your eyes and you hear the crack of the rifle or feel the snowflakes on your cheeks as he talks."

From his last surviving son-in-law, Mr. Scott, then living in Evansville, Indiana, I obtained, a few years ago, some account of Thompson in his age. He let his beard grow and was white-headed; talked little, read much, and had few callers besides the rector. His wife was his chief companion. He would stay out at night observing the stars, which were his continual delight. Mr. Scott said he abhorred the sight of liquor, but he occasionally bought rum for his friends, as his journals show.

Thompson and the Liquor.

There is nothing new under the sun, not even bootlegging. Thompson begins his "Narrative" with an account of a Dutch lugger hailing the ship in which he had just started for Hudson Bay, allowing some liquor to be sampled, selling a case for a guinea, and hurrying off, for fear of the revenue officers. The sampled bottle was all right. Every other bottle in the case was filled with sea-water. I allude to liquor because that is all we can do with it now. Thompson was the first prohibitionist of British Columbia. He refused to sell fire-water to the Indians. After his first winter at Kootenae House he took his furs to Rainy River House, and returned with two canoe loads of goods, 1,800 lb. each, for trade. This is what he says about one aspect of that journey:—

"I was obliged to take two kegs of alcohol, overruled by my partners, for I had made it a law to myself that no alcohol should pass the mountains in my company, and thus be clear of the sad sight of drunkenness, and its many evils; but these gentlemen insisted upon alcohol being the most profitable article that could be taken for the Indian trade. In this I knew they had miscalculated. Accordingly, when we came to the defiles of the mountains, I placed the two kegs of alcohol on a vicious horse, and by noon the kegs were empty and in pieces, the horse rubbing his load against the rocks to get rid of it. I wrote to my partners what I had done, and that I would do the same to every keg of alcohol, and for the next six years I had charge of the fur trade on the west side of the mountains no further attempt was made to introduce spirituous liquors."

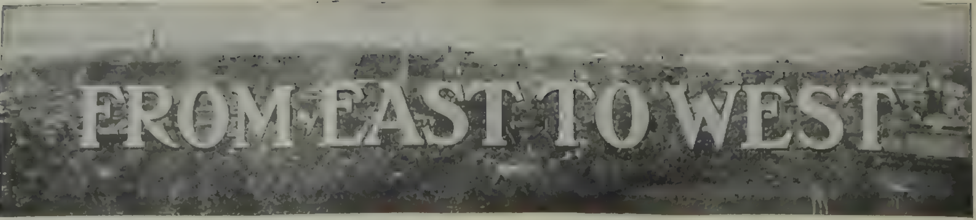
A Man of High Character.

Thompson refused to debauch the Indians, not only because it was bad for trade, but because it was morally bad. He was a deeply religious man. Throughout his journals, when he records an escape from perils, the expression constantly recurs, "Thank good Providence!" His relations with the Indians were marked by kindly courtesy. His enquiries into their manners always touched their religious beliefs. He was as different from the prevailing type of fur trader as a man could well be. Like most of them, he married a native girl, daughter of Patrick Small, a trader at Ile à la Crosse. He carried his young family with him on many journeys, and when he left the West, in 1812, never to return, he took them to the East. He lived at Terrebonne, in Quebec, and at Williamstown, in Glengarry County, Ontario, where his children increased to a total of 13. Other traders and travellers, including some who received titles and scientific honours, abandoned their native wives and families. Mrs. Thompson was a model housewife, scrupulously neat, and devoted to him, as he was to her. He died at Longueuil, in his 87th year, after 58 years of wedded life, and his wife, 15 years younger than himself, survived him only three months.

Thompson toiled in the wilderness without thought of the public distinctions that usually incite scientific men. He never learned to advertise. He suffered privation in his old age without a murmur. With a noble humility he exemplified the Christian virtues during nearly 30 years in the wilderness, where not a single missionary had ever been. For what he did and what he was he deserves to be held in everlasting homage.

* * *

The Canadian-Pacific liner *Empress of India* left Glasgow for the Near East last Saturday, with the 2nd Grenadier Guards, and called at Belfast for other troops. The *Corsican* and [illegible]



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—On September 11, Mr. John G. Kent, manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, formally declared the 1922 Central Canada Exhibition opened, and prophesied that it would be the greatest and best in the history of Ottawa. The attendance indicates new records in this respect.

——The total number of sheep on farms in Canada in 1921 reached a total of 3,675,860 head, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics. Ontario and Quebec are far in the lead with 1,181,828 and 1,006,620 head each, respectively. During the past five years Ontario has increased her sheep population by 486,357 head, or within 100,000 of doubling the figures. Alberta has increased from 276,966 head in 1917 to 523,599 head in 1922.

——In the opinion of Mr. C. S. Ford, superintendent of the Government Employment Bureau here, the demand for bushmen this season will equal that of the 1919-20 season, which set a record for recent years. Wages for shantymen have increased from the previous scale of $26 to $32 a month to from $32 to $37.

——Mr. Geo. E. McIntosh, who has been acting Fruit Commissioner since the resignation of Mr. C. W. Baxter, has been appointed Fruit Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

TORONTO.—Returns made by the City Assessment Department show that the assessment during the year has increased by $52,039,199, while the population of the city has increased by 6,141. The total assessment now is $828,165,835 as compared with $776,134,636 last year, population 529,083.

——The annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Farmers' Sun*, the organ of the United Farmers of Ontario, developed into a battle for control of the paper between the J. J. Morrison wing of the party and the pro-Drury forces, and resulted in a complete victory for the Morrison following.

——The Provincial authorities, alleging that there has been inaccuracy in reporting consignments of beer, have sealed up eight warehouses at Windsor and other cities on the Canadian-American border, containing 22,000 cases of beer, worth over $120,000.

——Canadian Woollens, Ltd., has sufficient orders on hand to continue working to capacity for the rest of 1922, according to reports. Travellers booking spring orders report good business and the outlook promising.

——On September 9, after breaking all attendance records, the 44th annual Canadian National Exhibition closed its gates. In the 13 days of the fair this year 1,372,500 paid admission, against 1,242,000 last year. The exhibition directors are considering a scheme by which 100 acres will be added along the water front on the south by filling in to that extent.

HAMILTON.—At the 10th annual convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs, held here, delegates from branches of the organisation from coast to coast were in attendance, and among them are many ladies, representing branches of the Women's Canadian Clubs. Mayor George C. Coppley, President, occupied the chair.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company is putting on the market radio receiving sets. The Westinghouse vacuum tube sets will employ the regenerative current principle covered by the Armstrong patent. The Westinghouse Company has made three of the huge generators, the largest in the world, used at the Chippawa power development.

LONDON.—Construction work on the first of a group of university buildings here, which will ultimately cost $5,000,000, will be commenced shortly. The contract for the science building, to cost $500,000, has been awarded to a local contractor. Tenders for the Arts building will shortly be called for.

SIMCOE. On September 10 the memorial gates to the Delhi Cemetery were opened and dedicated. On the centre post of the three is the following inscription: "To the honour of those who served and the memory of those who fell in the Great War of 1914-18," with the names.

PARRY SOUND.—On September 11 a 35 lb. salmon trout, whose length was within an inch of four feet, and girth within an inch of three feet, was landed in the south channel by Mr Alfred Ryder, after half an hour's fight

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, K.C., has been chosen as Crown Prosecutor to act jointly with Mr. Lucien Cannon, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Valmore Bienvěnue in this district. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the son of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and replaces Judge Marchand.

——A special film on the best means devised in this Province for the improvement of bacon will be issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, acting in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. The film, which is over 3,000 feet in length, and gives demonstrations in the breeding of hogs for bacon production, will be ready for distribution in time for the series of conferences to be conducted this winter on the subject.

MONTREAL.—Between $30,000 and $40,000 is spent daily by United States tourists in Montreal from May to October, according to the Secretary of the Automobile Club of Canada. In the principal hotels of Montreal it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the guests this summer were from the United States.

—The Canadian Pacific cargo steamer *Batsford* is bringing the last of the clock equipment for the Sailors' Memorial clock tower on Victoria Pier.

——Judgment for $25,000 has been awarded the Canadian Government Merchant Marine by the Admiralty Division of the Superior Court for services rendered by the C.G.M.M. s.s *Canadian Trooper* in towing the steamship *Ottar*, when in a disabled condition, 800 miles to St. John's, Newfoundland, in October last. Of the total amount $17,000 is awarded the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and the balance to the officers and crew of the vessel.

The Canadian College of Organists at its annual meeting here elected Dr. Healey Willan, of Toronto, President. Mr. H. G. Langlois, Mus. Bac., the treasurer, will assume the dual office of secretary and treasurer.

SHERBROOKE.—Dr. Ludger Forest has been unanimously elected as member for Sherbrooke County in the Quebec Legislature. The seat was made vacant when Mr. J. H. Lemay resigned to accept the position of district magistrate.

Operations have commenced at the plant of the Manganese and Steel Foundry, Limited. The furnace is capable of handling one ton at a heat, and three heats can be run in a day.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. Geo. S. Cushing, of this city, has been appointed Fuel Controller for New Brunswick.

——Five scholarships given by Lord Beaverbrook were awarded at a meeting of the Trust Committee held here. The successful candidates are: Miss I. Harriet Roberts, St. John; Miss Florence Raymond, Fredericton; Mr. Fred J. Forbes, Sussex; Miss Edith C. Hallett, Sunny Brae; and Mr. Byron W. Flieger, Chatham. The scholarships give $325 a year for four years to each of the successful candidates to enable them to attend a non-denominational college. The Beaverbrook scholarships have been awarded for three years, and there are now 15 New Brunswick students whose college education is being aided from this source.

——The St. John Exhibition closed after seven days of one of the most successful shows of the kind ever held in this city.

It was decided at the concluding session of the 1922 convention of the Maritime Board of Trade to employ the services of a permanent secretary. A per capita assessment will be made on the various Boards throughout the Provinces to maintain this new office. Mr. J. E. Masters, of Moncton, a former president, was elected President, and Messrs. G. Fred Pearson, of Halifax, and Wallace L. Higgins of Charlottetown, Vice-Presidents.

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FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Gordon G. Laird, who has been for five years manager of the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, has been transferred to the managership of the branch at Hamilton, Ontario.

——Under the Act to Encourage Settiement on Farm Lands, by which a settler may borrow money for the purchase of a farm, provided he has cash capital equal to 20 per cent. of the appraised value of the land, the Provincial Government has made 74 loans, totalling $148,152.

PICTOU.—On September 3, in St. Andrew's Church, the 100th anniversary was celebrated of this church, which has been one of the bulwarks of the Church of Scotland in Canada.

BRIDGEWATER.—The Nova Scotia Lawn Tennis Association champions for 1922 are: Men's singles, Captain E. B. Black, Lunenburg; men's doubles, Messrs. P. H. Hallisey and James Butler, Bedford; ladies' singles, Miss J. C. Cole, South End Club, Halifax; ladies' doubles, Mrs. F. V. Woodbury and Miss Mary Currie, South End Club, Halifax; mixed doubles, Miss L. Smith and Mr. James Butler, Bedford.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The building total for the first eight months of the year was $5,069,300, as compared with $4,755,100 for the same period in 1921.

——While conducting his election campaign in Rupert's Land, the Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, looked into the question of establishing radio stations in mining and lumber camps and remote places generally.

——The day is not far distant when Manitoba will outrival Ontario in the matter of hydro development, according to the Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, one of the speakers at a banquet held here in connection with the convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

—— Some idea of the high grade of this year's wheat crop can be gained from the fact that out of 246 cars received here in one day 159 graded No. 1 Northern, 13 No. 2 Northern, and 8 No. 3 Northern.

——At the St. Charles Country Club course the Manitoba ladies' championship was won by Mrs. Harold Hutchings, who defeated Mrs. K. C. Allen on the 15th green by 4 up and 3 to play.

——Prospects promise a splendid crop of apples wherever they are grown in Manitoba, according to Professor F. W. Broderick, of Manitoba Agricultural College.

THE PAS.—Returning from a visit to the hay lands of Carrot River flats and an inspection of the farm garden, six miles from The Pas, the Premier expressed himself as surprised at the wealth of agricultural products so far north.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The party of prominent visitors from Great Britain and from Eastern Canada, accompanying the Montreal Board of Trade on a tour of Canada in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Board, arrived on September 7, and were given a splendid welcome. They were received in the Legislative Chamber by the Premier, and then were taken on a short motor ride into the country.

Mr. McNiven, a supporter of the Dunning Government, has been elected without opposition for this city in place of ex-Premier Martin, now a judge.

A bright outlook for the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, is the summing up of the dairy situation as given in the annual report for the past year by Mr. P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan.

The Metropolitan Methodist Church here will benefit to the extent of some $50,000 by the will of Mr. Ryerson Fallis, of Palmerston, Ont. The money is to be administered for relief of distress, particularly for the relief of children in distress.

SASKATOON.—The building permits so far this year total $1,566,899, more than treble the amount for the same period last year.

LLOYDMINSTER.—A château is to be built in this district by M. Chas. Vignau and his wife. It will be named "Meston," the same as their present home in France. M. Vignau was a resident of Brest, France, whose attention was directed to Canada during the war.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—An extension of time for the redemption of land sold in 1921 tax sales, applying to all lands except those in cities, towns, and villages, has been made by the Department of Municipal Affairs, and an Order in Council has been passed accordingly. The time limit, which was originally one year from the date of sale, is now put at October 31, 1923.

——On September 11 the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Byng and Lady Margaret Boscawen, arrived on a four-day official visit, and was received by the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, Major Duggan, and members of the Provincial Government and of the City Council.

—The Alberta Press Association has elected Mr. John Mackenzie, Strathmore *Star*, President; Messrs. J. Torrance, Lethbridge *Herald*, and J. Housieux, Coronation *Review*, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. L. D. Nesbitt, Bassano *Mail*, secretary.

CALGARY.—The population of Greater Calgary, according to the directory just issued, is 78,479. The population at the census of 1911 was returned at 43,704, and at that of 1901, 4,392.

——Calgary's reputation as the leading telephone city on the North American Continent, with one instrument in use for every 4.10 persons, will be maintained this year, according to the new telephone directory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Premier and the Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, have left for a tour of inspection of the P.G.E. Railway. It will be Dr. Sutherland's first official trip over the line since joining the Provincial Cabinet. An opportunity will be afforded Mr. Oliver and Dr. Sutherland to study the P.G.E. system in the light of Mr. J. C. Sullivan's report.

Mr. H. C. Hodder will succeed Mr. L. William Eadie as Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Western Canada.

Harvesters who went from British Columbia to the prairies this year will earn $1,140,000, according to figures made public by the Hon. A. M. Manson. British Columbia, Mr. Manson adds, can send no more harvesters to the prairies this year because of the shortage of labour. The British Columbia employment service reports that 4,200 men have been sent to the prairies from this Province. This number, added to the 1,500 who went in the spring for spring seeding and summer ploughing, brings the total of British Columbia men engaged in prairie work up to 5,700.

——With about 82 per cent. of the salmon-canning plants of British Columbia heard from, the pack for 1922 was, on August 13, about 25 per cent. over last year, and about 25 per cent. under the last cycle year four years ago.

—— So far this year Vancouver building records total well over $7,000,000, against $2,198,833 from January 1 to August 31, 1921.

PRINCE RUPERT.—During the eight years the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company has been in business here it has shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 100,000,000 pounds of fresh fish, said Mr. T. P. Johnson, manager of the company, at the Rotary Club luncheon. Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion that the fish business of Prince Rupert was only in its infancy, and there was a great opportunity for more curing plants.

Canadian Wheat for Europe

LOADING AT A PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR GROUP, WITH A CAPACITY OF 6,500,000 BUSHELS

A NEAR VIEW OF LOADING OPERATIONS AT FORT WILLIAM.

THE ST. C

THE WELLAND CANAL AT ST. CATHARINES, BY MEANS OF WHICH THE NIAGARA FALLS ARE CIRCUMNAVIGATED.

[illegible] Lakes
and [illegible]

GRAIN FREIGHTERS IN THE KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER, FORT WILLIAM

ER AT SARNIA.

A FREIGHTER PASSING THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

PART OF THE HARBOUR OF MONTREAL, WHERE LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN ARE TRANSHI[illegible]

QUEBEC FARMERS AND POLITICS.

In connection with a report that farmers might attempt to place candidates in the field at the next Provincial elections, which are scheduled for May, Sir Lomer Gouin, Dominion Minister of Justice and former Premier of the Province, made the following statement:—

"The Province of Quebec has always had common sense in its movements, and I do not believe that the good farmers of this Province will ever enter a movement which has been tried elsewhere, and which has not been very successful, according to rumours. The farmers of this Province need not organise a party here to defend their cause before Parliament. There are a number of farmers among the members supporting the present Administration, but there would be no harm, as stated by Mr. Taschereau, a few days ago, if there were a few more elected. Once more, I do not believe that a farmer's party in this Province has any chance of success, due to the sane mentality of the people."

* *

Dr. de Pencier, Bishop of Westminster, addressing the Association of Canadian Clubs at Hamilton, said Canada's motto for immigration should be "White, Christian, and British."

GRENFELL OF LABRADOR.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador, during his brief visit to England, in the interests of his Endowment Fund, is giving a limited number of lectures, in which he will tell the story of his work, relating some of the most thrilling and impressive of his experiences. No doubt he will repeat some of the extraordinary personal triumphs of his tour in the United States, where he had packed and rapt audiences to hear him, and secured a million dollars out of the million and a half he set himself to raise.

Next week Dr. Grenfell will give two lectures in London, at the Central Hall, Westminster. At the first, on Monday evening at 8.30, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., will preside; and at the second, on Wednesday afternoon at 3, Lord Milner will be the chairman. These lectures are entitled "Midst Ice and Snow in Labrador," and will be illustrated with lantern slides. The proceeds will be devoted to Dr. Grenfell's work.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Storey, who on June 3 left Sarnia on a 1,500 mile honeymoon trip in an 18-foot canoe, arrived home on September 13, having paddled just over 1,000 miles in 101 days.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

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Abounding in game of the finest in fin, fur and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

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For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

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TRAVEL AND EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

British Passenger Agents and Co-operation.

"Travel and Empire Development and the Need for Co-operative Effort" was the subject of a paper read by the hon. secretary, Mr. Charles Wright, Chester, on Wednesday at the conference which followed the annual meeting in London of the British Passenger Agents' Association.

The Empire Settlement Act having been placed on the statute book, said Mr. Wright, the need for co-operative effort became very apparent. It would surely seem that, in the best interests of the Motherland and the Empire as a whole, travel and Empire development should be more recognised as deserving of special consideration in the future.

"The Act," he said, "will give an opportunity for enterprising effort on the part of agriculturists, and to male and female workers who are physically fit, apt, and readily adaptable to circumstances, alive to future possibilities, and looking forward to the future rather than the present for their just reward. The cultivation of land which is at present only lying waste, and therefore now unprofitable to the Empire, might easily lead to more happiness among thousands of people who are now unable to find work and might do a great deal to open up healthy and invigorating districts suitable for 'Sunlight villages' or 'Garden cities,' and thereby make homes for the million, where peace and contentment would reign instead of the present unrest and unemployment, caused to a great extent through lack of foresight and organised effort. It may easily be seen, therefore, that the passing of the Empire Settlement Act may be the means of assisting a multitude of people to migrate to parts of the Empire where their labours can be utilised to advantage, not only to themselves, but the Empire as a whole."

Possibilities and Difficulties.

The whole question, in every detail, emphasised Mr. Wright, was one that affected and would affect the future welfare of British passenger agents, and it might therefore be advisable to consider it from the point of view of travel as well as overseas settlement. The bona-fide agent played no mean part in any migration matters, and on him much depended for the success and satisfaction of those most concerned. What the ultimate result of the new schemes of migration and settlement would be, he continued, one could only surmise. The British passenger agent, however, was face to face with possibilities and difficulties unheard of in the past; but it appeared likely that those agents who had made Empire development by overseas migration and settlement a serious study might be brought into a more realistic and beneficial position by their activity and work, while those who had been too pessimistic about the Empire and overseas migration and settlement in the past, and had not been alive to future possibilities and activities, might now find their outward path a failure. It might be asked why? Mainly, perhaps, because difficulties engendered lack of confidence in future possibilities and discouraged application and study of what might rightly be called "laborious detail." That might lead up to a system of study or apprenticeship and certificated licence holders. In connection with the reference in the Empire Settlement Act to "approved voluntary overseas settlement organisations," he suggested that the British Passenger Agents' Association stood out as an organisation that might be "approved" and dealt with through its officials.

Such tours as those of the Prince of Wales and the late Lord Northcliffe and other travellers should be an incentive to others to visit our great Dominions, said Mr. Wright.

Passenger Agents as Empire Missionaries.

"There is, unfortunately, much prejudice in the minds of some people to-day concerning past emigration and migration efforts," continued Mr. Wright. "In consequence of this prejudice, agents have had to struggle on, sometimes under great difficulties, and there is much yet to be done to overcome it. The chief aim of agents is to build up a prosperous business, which can only be done by endeavouring to give satisfaction to the public, who specially desire practical information about the possibilities and prospects in our overseas Dominions. This cannot be too widely known. It is not infrequently stated that passenger agents are paid otherwise than by commission. The sooner this idea is known to be wrong the better for all, and the sooner it is known that the commission paid on a considerable portion of the work is very small the sooner will the public more readily appreciate the amount of pains agents as a whole take to render efficient services. Few people realise, for instance, that on second- and third-class Canadian rail bookings, amounting to something like £20 or more, the agents commission is only 6s. 3d., and that on United States bookings no commission is paid at all:

"Some people have even stated that because agents live on the income derived from booking emigrants and overseas settlers, the welfare of the migrants and even of the Empire takes second place. This is a libel on the bona-fides of the recognised agents, whose business depends upon and is built up on giving reliable and sound advice, with, as before shown, the desire to give every satisfaction. Such agents, however, were long ago considered by overseas representatives as 'Empire missionaries,' and this reputation it has been the desire of the association to retain."

BUXTON'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

Memorial Service at the Cemetery.

The memorial service at Buxton Cemetery on Sunday, September 17, was of an impressive character. It was promoted by the Buxton Canadian Club, and [illegible] conducted by the Rev. Canon Scott Moncrieff (Vicar of Buxton), beside the plot containing the graves of the [illegible] Canadian soldiers and one nursing sister (N.S. Ada J. Ross).

In spite of the unfavourable weather, there was a large attendance. Those present included the Duke of Devonshire, the Mayor (Alderman A. W. Wall, J.P.), Alderman Cooper, Councillors Sawdon, Flanagan, and Goodwin, Capt. H. R. Pickup (late of the C.D.D., Buxton, who represented the High Commissioner of Canada), Messrs. H. C. Sweeting, F. A. Holmes, J.P., G. J. Shaw, J. Higginbotham (Chairman of the Canadian Club), Mrs. Bagshawe ("the Little Mother"), Mrs. Dent (President of the Buxton branch of the Red Cross Society), a contingent of the Notts and Derbys, ex-Service men, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and members of Friendly Societies.

The hymns, "Brief life is here our portion," "Abide with me," and "Soldiers who are Christ's below," were sung; the Last Post was sounded; and "O Canada," and the National Anthem were played.

Address by Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire, in placing on one of the graves the large wreath of the Buxton Canadian Club, said they were accorded an opportunity that afternoon of paying their respects to, and displaying their regard for, those men to whom they owed a great debt of gratitude. If his words could be heard by those who were thousands of miles away in Canada, it would be a source of comfort to them to know that the people of Buxton and North Derbyshire took a special pride in paying their respects to and tending the graves of those to whom they owed so much. They had hoped that the effect of the terrible conflict would have passed away, and that better conditions would have prevailed. But in spite of disappointment in that respect, they must always bear in mind, however difficult times might be for the moment, that if they looked forward with confidence and with certainty they would, he thought, have more reason to see that those men and women who had given their lives in that great struggle did not give them in vain. They in Buxton could say to those in Canada that they always esteemed it a high privilege to have the maintenance and tending of the graves of the Canadian men who fell in the war, and that they tended them as though they were their own.

A Comfort to Relatives.

Captain Pickup then placed a wreath of maple leaves on one of the graves. It was, he said, a privilege to have the opportunity of uniting with the assembly in paying their tributes to the heroic Canadian dead. Those who were lying in the cemetery were but a few of the 50,000 Canadians who had given their lives in the defence of the humanity and civilisation of the world. Most of them were buried in France and Flanders, but a few of the sick and wounded who returned to England received in Buxton their last sealed orders from the Great Commander. It was a great comfort to their relatives in Canada to know that they rested under the British flag, and that their graves were looked after by friends in England from whose hearts their memory would never fade. Canada was all the poorer because they had gone. She was a young country, and needed all her best manhood and womanhood; yet in a way Canada was richer because of their sacrifice.

On behalf of the people of Canada he wished to thank the Buxton people for their kind ministrations to the Canadian graves. He thanked them for the memorial service, by which they had declared that the memory of the Canadian boys would never die. The Canadians would also appreciate very much the Duke of Devonshire's kindly interest in the welfare of Canada and his assurance that the graves would always be cared for.

Mrs. Dent placed on another grave a floral cross from Canadians in London. Other donors of wreaths were the staff of the London office for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (per Major Arthur), Mrs. Bagshawe, Mrs. Higginbotham and friends, Buxton Nurseries, the Railwaymen's Male Voice Choir, the Women's Section of the Comrades of the Great War (British Legion), and the 1st Buxton Company of the Girl Guides.

Captain Pickup afterwards delivered an address at the Buxton war memorial.

* *

As the result of the tour of Canada of Baron Sandberg, on behalf of the Dutch Government, a considerable influx of experienced agriculturists from Holland is likely under a system of Government assistance.

A colonisation scheme on a large scale, for the settlement of Italian emigrants in Canada, is projected by the Government of Italy, which sent the General Commissioner of Emigration to make a minute survey of industrial and agricultural conditions in the Dominion, with a view to ascertaining the quota and the type of immigrant most needed.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ Reg., 1943, 92½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 86½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 78½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 60½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88; 4½ p.c. Bds., 101½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 85; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 93; 4 p.c. Cons., 1936, 89; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 76½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 75½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 82; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 105½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1937, 77⅜.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 87½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 93.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 90¾.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 108; 1923-53, 98¾.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 88.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 62; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 82¾; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 92.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 77.

N. Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 72½.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 87.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 90; 4 p.c., 1936, 84¾.

Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 90½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 78; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 77.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 94½; 4 p.c., 1940, 89¾; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 92.

Railways.

Alberta Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 95½.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 5½.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 38¾

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 84.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 77.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 79½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c., Perp., 67¼; 3 p.c., 1953, 66; 3½ p.c., Dom., 1958, 77½; 4 p.c., Gtd., 1934, 94¼; 5 p.c., Inc. Chrge, 35; 5 p.c., Land, 96¾; Ont., 4 p.c., Perp., 65½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 78¾; Pac., 4 p.c., Debs., 1950, 85; 4½ p.c., Termls., 1950, 92; Que. 4 p.c., Perp., 66½.

Can. Pacific.—164 13/16; 4 p.c., Non. Cum. Pref., 77¾; 4 p.c., Perp., 80; Spe. Inv., 6 p.c. Notes, 113.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 78.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 79.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 79

Grand Trunk.—5/-; 4 p.c., Guar., 75; 1st Pref., 80/-; 2nd Pref., 40/-; 3rd Pref., 25/- Bond. Cap. Perp 5 p.c., 95¾; Perp. 4 p.c., 77¼; Gt. Western Bond. Cap., 5 p.c., 96¾; Western, 4 p.c., 1950, 75; Dollar Bds., 90

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 69¾; 4 p.c., 1955A, 80; 4 p.c. 1955B, 80; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 80½; 4 p.c., Debs., 38¼; Branch 4 p.c., Sask., 92

Minn., St. P. and S. Ste. Marie.—4 p.c., Leased Line, 73¾

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., Gld. Bds., 99; 4 p.c., Perp., 77¾.

Ontario and Quebec.—6 p.c., Cap., 114; 5 p.c., Perm., 97½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942,, 95½.

Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 65½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 96; 8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 107.

Bk. of Montreal.—Lond. Reg., 50.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord., 15/6.

Can. Bk of Commerce.—42½.

Hudson's Bay.—7⅛; Pref., 98/9.

Union Bk. of Can.—31¼.

Western Can. Invst.—5 p.c. Pf., 10/4½.

Western Can. Land.—1d.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—49¼; 6 p.c. Pf., 90.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 71½; Pf. Ord., 66½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 89¼; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 75.

Calgary Power.—7½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 110.

Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 77.

Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien G. Bds. 97.

Montreal L.H. and Power.—108½.

Shawinigan Water.—5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 113¼.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 93¼.

Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c. Debs., 83.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 73.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 104¼.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 97½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 70.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—28/-; 7 p.c. Pref., 24/4½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 18/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 96; 8 p.c. Debs., 109½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—9/4½; Pref., 10/4½.

Can. Steamships.—Debs., 85½; Com., 22.

Can. Car and Foundry.—6 p.c. Bds., 113.

Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 76½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 22½; Com., 1/-.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 53¼.

Columbia Westn. Lumber Yds.—13/6.

Dom. Tar.—35/-.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 7/6.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—22/-; 6 p.c. Pref., 20/3.

Marconi of Can.—10/3.

Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. S.F. Debs., 92.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 98¼.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 101; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 96.

* * —

Ogilvie Flour Mills. A dividend of 3 per cent. and bonus of 10 per cent. have been declared on the Common stock, payable October 2.

MINING PRICES.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.

GOLD MINES.—Atlas, .37; Argonaut, .49; Chaput-Hughes, .15½; Cons. West Dome Lake, 43; Davidson Cons., .30; Dome Mines, $39.20; Hattie, .31½; Hollinger, $13.95; Hunton, .9¾; Keora, .13; Kirkland Lake, .46¾; Lake Shore, $3; McIntyre, $19.50; Moneta, .17½; Newray, .26; Porcupine Crown, .26½; Preston, .13¼; Schumacher, .57½; Teck-Hughes, .95; Vipond Cons., .74½; Wakenda, .14½; Wasapika, .21½; West Tree, .11¼; Wright-Hargreaves, $3.35.

SILVER MINES.—Beaver, .39; Coniagas, $1.70; Crown Reserve, .26; Castle-Trethewey, .29½; La Rose, .29; McKinley-Darragh, .30½; Kerr Lake, $4.10; Mining Corporation, $1; Nipissing, $6.45; Peterson Lake, .16¾; Temiskaming, .38.

—* *—

CANADA'S APPLE CROP.

According to the information gathered by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commercial production of apples in Canada in 1921 was 4,046,813 barrels of the value of $29,898,649, as compared with 3,404,340 barrels of the value of $29,849,149 in 1920, representing for 1921 an increase of 642,473 barrels in production, and of $49,500 in value.

By Provinces the production and value were as follows: Nova Scotia, 2,036,065 barrels, value $13,478,750, in 1921, against 1,160,000, value $10,931,420, in 1920; New Brunswick, 33,000 barrels, value $170,940, in 1921, against 30,000, value $167,371, in 1920; Quebec, 35,200 barrels, value $251,328, in 1921, against 88,000, value $569,688, in 1920; Ontario, 885,065 barrels, value $6,850,403, in 1921, against 1,621,000, value $13,073,765, in 1920; British Columbia, 1,057,483 barrels, value $9,147,228, in 1921, against 504,540, value $5,106,905, in 1920.

The average value per barrel for Canada was $7.39 in 1921, as compared with $8.77 in 1920. By Provinces, the average values per barrel were: Nova Scotia, $6.62 in 1921, as against $9.42 in 1920; New Brunswick, $5.18, against $5.78; Quebec, $7.14, against $6.47; Ontario, $7.74, against $8.06; British Columbia, $8.65, against $10.12 in 1920.

* *

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway. The directors, at a meeting held on September 12, passed a resolution providing that no further dividend payable in 1922 be declared until the decision has been given in the appeal by two of the Preferred stockholders in a suit brought by them, wherein the question is raised as to the respective rights of the holders of Preferred and Common stock to dividends out of surplus earnings accumulated during 1920 and prior years.

—* *—

Mr. F. G. Dastous, President of the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, contributes an article on French Canadian relations to *L'Exportateur Français.*

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Ticket Day. Wed., Oct. 4. *Pay Day.* Thurs., Oct. 5.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

The week has been a checkered one on the Stock Exchange. Business has not been active, and the Near Eastern situation has continued to intrude itself as an adverse factor. The hardening of the money market with the approach of the end of the month has also been a restrictive influence among investment descriptions. General underlying conditions are not unhealthy, and a definite clearance of the political outlook would, it is thought, result in a considerable expansion in dealings.

Gilt-edged issues have see-sawed, but a downward tendency has predominated. Home rails have also lost ground, despite occasional demonstrations of strength in specialities. Argentine rails, after an advance on the dividend announcements, are now below best on profit taking. Other South American rails have been quietly irregular.

In the foreign market Continental issues have fluctuated, reflecting the changing phases of the international situation, but the prevailing tone is steadier. In the mining market business has contracted, and the leading groups are awaiting a fresh lead. Oil shares are also halting, following a moderate rally, and rubber shares, after a rise in sympathy with the raw material, are now hesitating. There has been some support for industrials on satisfactory trade reports.

Among Canadian securities there has not been much movement, but the prevailing tone has been steady. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have hardly varied. The 4½ per cents. hold at 101, and the 3½ per cents. and the Fours are also unchanged at 78½ and 87½ respectively. Municipal issues have marked time. Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, are rather weaker at 105 in sympathy with Wall Street. Grand Trunk issues have been idle at previous rates, but it is of interest to note that a transaction in the Ordinary stock was "marked" at 5s.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, are rather better at 7$\frac{1}{16}$. Lower-priced issues have been steady.

Industrial securities have been weaker in places. Dominion Steels have not varied at 37½, and Lake Superior issues are also unchanged, but Canadian Cars are back 4 to 23½. Canadian General Electrics remain around 93. There is no change in Canada Cements at 82½, but the Pref. has fallen 1 to 107. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 113½ xd. is 6 down. Shawinigan Water is around 124½, also xd.

There has been a further reaction in Brazil Tractions to 49½. Mexican traction issues have merely marked time at previous levels.

Canadian mines have displayed rather an irregular appearance.

It is announced to-day that after careful consideration of the question the Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided against the proposed reopening of the "House" on Saturdays, a decision which is in accordance with general expectation.

* *

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 15.

Since my last letter the stock market has been quieter, but the undertone has continued good, with evidence of some considerable amount of quiet buying of stocks which have reached the investment class, and of the picking up here and there of stocks which appear to have a future, though low-priced now; as, for instance, Southern Canada Power shares and shares of the new Manitoba Power Co., which were noticeably active, among unlisted stocks at the end of last week.

This week, so far, conditions have continued much the same; the volume of trading would have been much less but for the activity in B.E. Steel issues. There appears to be a feeling that some definite announcement of a successful outcome of the discussions regarding the financing of the big corporation will not now be long delayed, and this is specially welcome now that Canada again seems to be nearing another era of progress. The Common stock, as well as the First and Second Pref., has been in the forefront of the daily trading this week, and though they were easier on Tuesday, all three are substantially higher now than at the end of last week. Steel of Canada, though less active, has also improved. The paper stocks, after their sustained recent strength, have been quieter, though on Tuesday, Provincial Paper, with a rise of 8 points, provided the strong feature of the day. Dominion Canners has improved somewhat, as a result, it is said, of the activities of a pool which is operating in these shares.

On Wednesday Ottawa Power and Twin City were the strong features of a market which would have been dull but for the B.E. Steel issues. The two former stocks gained 2 and 2¼ respectively. Steamships Pref. was weaker, losing 1¼. Yesterday business was still quiet, though strong spots were Asbestos, which rose 3, and Ogilvie, which, on a small volume of trading, improved 5. Bell Telephone, Dominion Coal Pref., and Dominion Glass all registered new high prices as a result of fractional gains on the day.

It is stated that holders of the Victory Bonds maturing this year are eagerly availing themselves of the re-investment opportunity afforded by the new conversion loan. Many, it is said, have expressed a desire to take up more of the new issue than they hold of the maturing bonds, but as cash subscriptions for the new issue are not permitted at present, the only way this can be effected is by buying the 1922 bonds, and then exchanging them. Thus it seems probable that most of the maturing 1922 issue will be refunded.

Among prices at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 66; Asbestos, 70, Pref., 85; Atlantic Sugar, 22½, Pref., 39⅞; B.C. Fishing, 25; B.E. Steel, 14½, 1st Pref., 75⅛; 2nd Pref., 33⅞; Brompton, 35⅛; Can. Car, 26½, Pref., 57; Can. Cement, 77; Pref., 98; Converters, 93; Can. Cottons, 108, Pref., 89; Can. Gen. Electric, 81; Can. S.S. Lines, 21; Pref., 56¼; Can. Woollens, 25, Pref., 77; Cons. Smelting, 27; Dom. Bridge, 83; Dom. Coal Pref., 81½; Dom. Canners, 39; Dom. Glass, 76, Pref., 100⅛; Dom. Textile, 175; Howard Smith, 81½; Hillcrest Collieries, 66, Pref., 80; Laurentide, 96½; L. of Woods, 164; Lyall, 48; Mont. Power, 99; Nat. Breweries, 56¾; Nova Scotia Steel Pref., 90; Ogilvie, 250, Pref., 112½; Ont. Steel, 42; Ottawa Power, 94; Price Bros., 46; Provincial Paper, 88, Pref., 87; Quebec Rly., 27; Riordon, 7, Pref., 9; Shawinigan, 116; Span. River, 100, Pref., 109; Steel of Can., 78½, Pref., 100; Toronto Rly., 86¾; Wabasso, 79; Wayagamack, 63; Winnipeg Rly., 38¾, Pref., 87; Woods Mfg. Pref., 80.

The City of Quebec has disposed of an issue of $495,000 ten-year 5½ per cent. bonds at the price of 99.77. The city had also asked for bids for an alternative issue of 20-year bonds, but the best price offered for these was 95.21. The issue attracted 17 bids.

The Dominion Securities, in conjunction with a New York firm, has purchased an issue of Saskatchewan 20-year 5 per cent. Debentures at 97.652. Bids were invited on four varying bases viz., for 15-year and 20-year Debentures bearing interest at 5 or 5½ per cent. Nine tenders were submitted.

MINING NOTES.

Mr. Alexander Gray, mentions in the *Canadian Mining Journal* a development in Northern Ontario which is of prime importance to the Canadian mining industry:— "Two outstanding groups of mining men, the Nipissing Mines and the Continental Mines, have undertaken to explore thoroughly the possibilities of an extension of the Kirkland Lake gold bearing zone, and the latter have likewise staked a substantial amount on the possibility of O'Brien silver values continuing into the adjoining Colonial property which they now own. This move is a most important one. For a number of years past the mining men who have thus invested have been searching systematically for a property they considered worth developing. Hundreds of prospects have been examined, and turned down as not up to the standard required. What they sought was a property whose potentialities would, if realised, place it in the front rank. Mineral deposits of such size are rare, so it is not surprising that the search was in vain. Now there has been delineated an area of great promise, and a thorough-going attempt will be made, by mining men and with their own money, to establish the feasibility of a mining operation of the first magnitude."

Wright Hargreaves Mines, Ltd., has declared an initial dividend of 5 per cent. payable October 1. The mill is at present treating daily 200 tons of ore of a value of from $12 to $13 per ton. The vein recently cut in the shaft is stated to show improved values at 600 ft.; it is expected that the shaft will be down to 1,000 ft. by the end of this year.

Reports state that work at the 1,875 ft. level in the McIntyre-Porcupine has revealed one of the greatest and richest ore bodies yet discovered in the mine. The deposit, which has an average width of 12 ft., shows average gold values of about $20 per ton.

It is announced from South Porcupine that a new discovery which is believed to be important has been made adjoining the Goldale property and close to the March and Paymaster mines, which are now in active operation. Seven veins have been discovered, six of which show free gold. The large porphyry dyke in which these veins occur is said to be 100 ft. in width, and to have been traced on the surface for 1,150 ft., being all highly mineralised. A find of very rich ore, which is believed to be a vein not merely a pocket, is reported to have been made at the 300 ft. level in the Paymaster Mine.

It is reported that arrangements have been made which will ensure the Davidson Co. of an ample supply of power to enable the carrying out of the extensive development work which has been decided upon.

Tenders have been invited for 5,000 ft. of diamond-drilling on the Porcupine Mutual property in South Porcupine.

It is reported that New York interests have obtained control of a majority of the share capital of the White Rock mines. Control of the Buckingham property has been purchased by Toronto capitalists. Several good veins have been opened and a mining plant installed on this property by the former [illegible]

Speaking after the fire which recently destroyed the mining and milling plant of the O'Brien Mine at Cobalt, the general manager stated that it would be some days before a decision in regard to replacing the plant could be reached. Reports suggest that control of the Bailey Customs Mill, which is quite near the O'Brien Mine, may be secured by the latter.

Early this month a new vein running 6,000 oz. over a width of from 2 to 4 in. was struck at the bottom level of the Castle Trethewey Mine at Gowganda. A wide vein of milling rock was also cut at the 160 ft. level. It is believed that the mine may be placed on a regular shipping basis whenever this is desired.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
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THE GRANARY OF THE WEST.

Possibilities for Future Wheat Supply.

The enormous grain crop now being harvested in Western Canada has focussed attention upon the possibilities of the Dominion for the future world supply of wheat. The United States, according to the best American authorities, cannot much longer be looked upon as an exporting country, as the increasing population there will soon require for their own use all they can produce.

Within the past two decades Canada has become known as one of the great granaries of the world. In the words of an American observer, the vast and fertile prairies of Western Canada experienced in the earlier years of the present century "the greatest rush for farm lands in the world's history." The period from 1902 to 1921 saw the area sown to wheat in Canada increase from less than 5,000,000 acres to more than 23,000,000 acres. The wheat crop rose from 55,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels, and the exports from 10,000,000 bushels to 188,000,000 bushels.

The opening of Western Canada has been incomparably the greatest single factor in the re-casting of Canada's industrial and commercial life. A major portion of the change in the complexion and stature of Canadian trade abroad and in the entire field of domestic industry is traceable directly or indirectly to the agricultural expansion in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

The growth of the past twenty years has by no means exhausted the possibilities. It serves only to indicate the degree to which agriculture may be expected to influence the course of Canada's future development. It is true that great expanses within the Dominion can never be put under cultivation, but there is estimated to be the immense area of some 300,000,000 acres suitable for agriculture. Only about one-fifth of this arable land was under field crops in 1921. The area sown in grain in 1921 was 47,000,000 acres, or one-sixth of the Dominion's total cultivable lands, and the yield of various grains aggregated 862,000,000 bushels.

While no highly speculative forecasts of the agricultural future of Canada can or need be offered, the productivity of the cultivated and the extent of the uncultivated lands leave no shadow of doubt respecting the physical ability of the Dominion to support for many years a steady and substantial widening of agricultural development.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Montreal.—Mr. George Perry (77), formerly a well-known commercial traveller, representing Wilson, Lytle and Co., a native of Devonshire; Mr. Rupert MacDonald Wilson (58), prominently associated with the Canadian explosives industry; Mr. William Mann (84), chairman of the Montreal Stockyards Company, Ltd.; Mr. Joseph Ross Hutchins (70), formerly M.F.H., Montreal, and latterly of Sorrento, B.C.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. F. W. Powell, daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Rathbun. At Toronto.—Mr. Joseph Edgar (66), formerly M.P.P. for Parry Sound. At Bowmanville.—Mr. William Cairn (80), head of the firm of McClellan and Co., Ltd.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Ephraim M. Bracken (64), of Saskatoon, father of the Premier of Manitoba, while on a visit to his son.

At Edmonton.—Mr. John Morrison (64). At Olds.—Mr. R. W. Aylward, local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

At Victoria.—Councillor James Pim (69), of Saanich, a native of Devonshire. At Vancouver.—Mr. William Farrell (68), President of the B.C. Telephone Company, Ltd. At Armstrong.—Mr. John Sidney Pringle (76), and Mr. George R. Lawes (76), two of the oldest settlers in the Okanagan Valley.

* *

WORK FOR DOMESTICS IN ONTARIO.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from Toronto from three domestics who went to Ontario under the auspices of the Ontario Government Office:—

"I am writing you a short note to let you know that we are getting along splendidly. We were suited with situations the day we arrived, and are all very well and comfortable. Very good wages. I like Toronto very much, and it has lovely surroundings. . . There is plenty of work for girls here."

* *

The American Association of Travelling Passenger Agents have been holding their annual convention on novel lines. On the invitation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they have been touring Canada from Montreal to Victoria, halting for meetings in various cities *en route*.

So popular has dancing proved with the passengers travelling to Canada that the Canadian Pacific Company have made special arrangements for this particular form of amusement on practically all their ships. The *Melita* has a portion of "B" deck enclosed at night, so that when it is too hot to dance in the lounge, which was originally fitted for the purpose, passengers may proceed on deck and dance in greater comfort.

BARNARDO CHILDREN IN CANADA.

Demand for Both Girls and Boys.

The 56th annual report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes deals with the year 1921, during which 1,829 young people were admitted, bringing the total number of rescues at the end of that year up to 92,830. Additions to the machinery of rescue and upbringing have, in the year under review, it is stated, been numerous and important.

The emigration of the year is described as having been of unusual interest. Canada received 506 boys and girls, bringing up the total of those sent to the Dominion to 26,889. But Australia has stepped into line as a competitor with Canada. For all the 506 children, it is stated, good homes were found in Canada.

Mr. J. W. Hobday, the Canadian manager, says:—

"The demand for girls is greater than ever. Wages have been maintained at the high standard set in 1920, although there is a tendency to a reduction. In regard to boys, there have been a number of applications for wage-reductions from the scales of payment planned at a time when wages were at their peak. But in some cases, even now, our boys of one and two years' experience are receiving the wages of hired men of long standing.

"On the arrival of each successive party at Peterborough and Toronto, the young emigrants have always been the recipients of warm welcomes, and on each occasion the ministers and clergy of the churches attended have spoken to the children in most encouraging terms, directing their thoughts also to higher things and high ideals. On the occasion of the arrival of the autumn party of boys, some ladies in Toronto organised a very excellent reception in the Orange Hall, when they provided a sumptuous repast for the boys, and addresses were given by several prominent people, including the ex-Speaker of the Ontario Parliament, who assured the boys that 'there were no limits to the heights to which they might climb, given the ability and perseverance.'

"We were glad to welcome this autumn (1921) Mr. and Mrs. Carless on a voyage of investigation and enquiry. They carried messages of joy and uplift to the boys and girls scattered about the Province. The Medical Director and Mrs. Carless left Canada after a tour of inspection which lasted five months. They carried tidings of good cheer and great encouragement as to our work in the Dominion. They have visited some hundreds of our boys and girls in their homes, and have met many others. They entertained parties of girls both at Toronto and Peterborough, and 'nicer bunches of girls couldn't be found anywhere.' 'That our girls are appreciated by marriageable Canadian men is evidenced,' says Mr. Carless, 'by the fact that in the last two years 250 of them have been married—60 last summer alone! We are thus providing the mothers of Canada, and are becoming grandparents and, indeed, great-grandparents of young Canadians. It is difficult to estimate, but possibly 1, if not 2, per cent. of all the inhabitants of Canada are by this time of Barnardo origin!'"

At the end of 1921 the Homes were legally and financially responsible for 649 girls and 1,507 boys in Canada, and morally and financially responsible in regard to bank trusts accounts for 561 girls and 752 boys, making the number of those who had not attained their majority, and for whom the Homes carried responsibility, 1,210 girls and 2,259 boys. The number of those of 21 years and over was 3,042 girls and 5,068 boys in Ontario and 390 boys in Winnipeg—making the total number in touch with the Homes 11,969 (4,252 girls and 7,717 boys. There are 527 children boarded out on Canadian farmhouses and homesteads.

* *

PASSENGERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The British Board of Trade returns relating to passenger traffic between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea show that the number of persons of British nationality who left the United Kingdom as passengers for such countries during the six months ended June, 1922, exceeded the number who arrived as passengers from those countries by 22,009. In the corresponding period of 1921 an outward balance of 61,375 was recorded, and in the first half of 1913 an outward balance of 157,779.

Grouped according to countries of destination the movement of British subjects during the first half of the year 1922 shows a balance outward of 15,567 passengers to Australia and New Zealand (an increase of 6,846), 14,811 passengers to British North America (a decrease of 20,265), and 4,565 passengers to the United States (a decrease of 17,030), whilst inward balances of 5,260 and 4,719 are recorded in the case of India (including Ceylon) and British South Africa respectively.

* *

The Canadian Red Cross Society has received the sum of $1,582, from the Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, to be expended on behalf of tubercular soldiers, representing the royalty proceeds of Canon Scott's book, "The Great War as I saw It."

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ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	709,509 ozs.
Silver	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, $21,890,110.

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid $44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
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For information regarding THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding $300,000,000.

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A FEW FACTS
ABOUT
QUEBEC CITY.

Population 110,500
Total Value of Assessable Property $120,540,965
City's area in acres 5,280
Number of Industries and Workshops ... 835
Steamship, all ocean and inland lines ... 15
Banks and Branches 42
University 1
Technical and Art Schools 2

For further information apply or write to:—

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BANKING AND FINANCE.

An Old Grievance Re-opened. A prominent financial writer in an evening contemporary calls attention to an old grievance frequently ventilated in *Canada*, viz., the extraordinary quotations given in the Official List for many Colonial securities. He cites, as a case in point, the absurdly wide prices quoted for Calgary 4½ per cent. Debentures, 1930-1942, the difference between apparent buying and selling prices being no less than 15, which he suggests if literally interpreted means a very fat turn for the jobber. This remarkable divergence actually is due to the fact that the two quotations relate to the varying maturities of four issues redeemable between 1930 and 1942. It is of interest to note that the latest marking in this stock shown in our Security tables is 90¾, no indication being given, of course, as to which maturity it relates to. Unusually wide margins also exist in the case of the 4½ per cent. issue of 1928-1937 and that of the 5 per cent. loan of 1933-1944, the reason, of course, being the same. Our contemporary, in alluding to these exceptionally wide quotations, very rightly points out, as *Canada* has done on previous occasions in dealing with the subject, that "as a guide for the actual holders of the investments they are practically worthless." We might add that they are equally valueless to the prospective purchaser, who can only ascertain by enquiry through his banker or broker the terms upon which he can purchase either of the securities.

* * *

Spirited Bidding for Ontario Bond Issues. Latest mail advices from Canada bring interesting information with regard to the terms upon which several Ontario municipal issues have recently been placed. The amounts involved were in the aggregate comparatively unimportant, but there was some spirited bidding for the various issues and high figures were obtained. An offer of $100,000 Lanark County 5½ per cent. bonds repayable in 20 instalments was secured by the Canada Bond Corporation at 100.44, equivalent to a cost basis of 5.45 per cent. In this case 15 tenders were put in, the range between the highest bid of 100.44 and the lowest of 99.66 being exceptionally narrow. The same institution secured the two blocks of Township of Toronto 5½ per cent. bonds, the amount involved being $68,000. In this instance the purchase price was in each case 100.276, the cost basis working out at approximately 5.47 per cent., and the bids ranging from the successful tenders to 99.47 per cent. An issue of $196,000 5½ per cent. 20-instalment bonds of the County of Carleton was awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation at the price of 100.269, which was equivalent to a cost basis of 5.47 per cent. Other bids for this issue varied from 99.03 up to 100.145.

* * *

Ontario's Record Gold Output. Nothing has been more satisfactory of late years to those conversant with the enormous potential mineral wealth of the Dominion than the remarkable manner in which the development of the vast metallic resources of Ontario has proceeded. From a correspondent at Timmins some very interesting information is forthcoming as to recent events in the northern region of that Province. As stated in our Mining Notes last week, preliminary estimates for August indicate that the gold output for August had reached the highest record with a total production of approximately $1,840,000. For the first time in the history of gold mining in Ontario the total production of the yellow metal exceeds a rate of $22,000,000 per annum. In commenting on these figures, this correspondent points out that whilst imposing in themselves, they are amply so when viewed in their true light as being representative of only part of the proven mines. Indeed, so favourable are developments on other properties that at least four more producers are likely to be brought in within the next few months, whilst those already contributing to the gold produced by the Province, by enlarging their mills, are expected to increase their present output by approximately 50 per cent. within the next twelve months.

—* *—

The Canadian Government has asked the British Government to protest at Washington against the seizure of two Canadian ships by the American "Prohibition Fleet" outside the 12-mile limit, says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*.

Arrangements are being made through the management of the Canadian National Exhibition and the Ontario Department of Agriculture for an exchange of junior farmer judges between Great Britain and Canada. It is planned to bring boys from Canada to exhibit their skill in judging live stock, etc., at the great Royal Agricultural Show in England, and boys from Great Britain at the Canadian National Exhibition next year.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In its monthly commercial letter for September the Canadian Bank of Commerce reviews the agricultural yields as a result of which, it says, the farmers "will be able this year to make a larger contribution than usual to the wealth of the community." The industrial field is fully reviewed. Provincial Government finances are dealt with, and interesting comparative tables are given showing the ordinary receipts and expenditures of Provincial Governments over a series of years, as well as the population and per capita expenditures of the Governments. Under the heading of banking and finance the letter comments on the value of the Canadian dollar having risen to be on a par with that of the United States, and, after mentioning the reduction in imports of coal as one factor in bringing about this result, and indicating that the former discount on the Canadian dollar in the United States tended to restrict imports from that country to essential requirements, points out that now that this restriction is removed conscious effort to limit purchases to such articles as are required to further production in the Dominion is more than ever necessary. In other words, economy in imports is as necessary as ever to national welfare, despite the increase in the purchasing value of Canadian money.

* * *

The report of the Laurentide Co., Ltd., which is now available, shows that the company's experience in the year which ended June 30 last was much the same as that of the Spanish River Co., whose report was noticed in this column last week. There was a sharp restriction of earnings and diminution of profits as compared with the previous very prosperous year. This was only natural in view of the severe depression of the industry for a large part of the year, while Canadian concerns, in a period of falling prices for their product, were using up raw material which had been stocked when costs were at their highest. But despite these adverse conditions the company was able to meet all charges, to earn and pay its dividends, to reduce its indebtedness to banks and others, and still to add a substantial amount to its surplus account. Such a showing, as a result of what may probably be one of the most difficult years the industry will ever have to encounter, can only be very satisfactory to the shareholders and will confirm the general confidence with which this big company is regarded.

* * *

Operating profits for the year were $2,266,254, and total income $2,693,154. Of this interest absorbed $440,631, and $458,461 was provided for plant depreciation; dividends took $1,728,000, leaving $66,061 to be added to the company's accumulated surplus. In the balance sheet, among the assets, logs and logging supplies are shown at $3,621,376 less than at June 30, 1921; mill supplies have decreased by about $300,000 and accounts receivable by about $526,000. Among the liabilities the most striking features are the reduction of bank loans by nearly $1,500,000 and of accounts payable by nearly $650,000. Current assets exceed current liabilities by over $5,500,000, so that the company preserves a very strong working capital position. In the course of his report the President explains that it was deemed advisable to write off from logs and other supplies, in order to place these inventories on a conservative replacement value basis, the $2,000,000 which a year ago was specially reserved to cover possible depreciations of this nature. He states: "General conditions in the newsprint industry are decidedly better than at the time of our last report. Prices have held consistently throughout the year, and demand has increased sufficiently to absorb the new production that was brought in during the year.

* * *

At meetings held in Montreal the various groups of bondholders and shareholders concerned have ratified the proposals for the reorganisation of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, and it is stated that this will now be carried out without delay. Mr. W. B. Wiegand, who for some years has been engaged in developing the rubber part of the company's business, has been appointed general manager of the company.

* * *

In view of the position of the Canadian Locomotive Company, as shown by the annual financial statement, noticed in this column last week, it is not surprising that at a recent meeting the directors decided to cut the dividend on the Ordinary stock, and declared 1 per cent. payable for the quarter year, instead of the 2 per cent. which has been usual hitherto. As has already been mentioned in *Canada*, the company has been able to continue its dividend payments by reason of the liquid surplus it has built up during good times, and its record in this respect has naturally met with much approbation. Following the meeting it was also announced that the prospects for business were very much improved, and that contracts for the rebuilding of a number of locomotives had already been secured.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. T. M.—You will find further particulars regarding the Canada Colonisation Association on page 321 of this issue.

M. D.—We have heard of no recent development in connection with the company which, apart from the activities alluded to recently in *Canada*, seems to be awaiting a resumption of business in its own line. How long that condition will yet continue is uncertain.

Miller.—The official preliminary estimate of the Prairie Provinces' crops is: Wheat, 365,045,000 bushels (against 280,098,000 [illegible] year); oats, 338,898,000 (against 284,147,500); barley, 55,950,000 (against 44,681,600); rye, 46,937,000 (19,109,700); flax seed, 5,127,000 (3,945,700). The *Manitoba Free Press* estimate is: Wheat, 371,901,000 bushels; oats, 413,539,000; barley, 61,080,800; rye, 54,311,000; flax seed, 3,088,000.

Parent.—Education in Canada is in the hands of the Provincial authorities. Detailed information regarding the school system in the various Provinces can be obtained from the respective Deputy Ministers of Education, whose offices are for the most part in the Legislative Buildings in the Provincial capitals. You can apply to the Agents-General of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec in London. As regards the curriculum and [illegible] the Universities, colleges, and private schools application might be made to the bursars. A list is given in "Canada To-day" (*Canada* offices; 3s. post free).

B.—(1) We understand that construction work on the power development of the Manitoba Power Co. is progressing quite up to time, and that the first installation, which will develop 60,000 h.p., should be available for operation in December. Part of this initial supply has been already contracted for by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., which is the guarantor of the Power Co.'s bonds; negotiations looking to the sale of the rest are said now to be proceeding. (2) The stock is dealt in in Montreal among shares not yet officially listed by the Stock Exchange; the most recent transaction we have noticed occurred at 20¼.

J. G.—The Governor-General of Canada is styled "His Excellency" and his wife "Her Excellency"; the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province "His Honour." Privy Councillors of Canada are entitled to be styled "Honourable" for life; and the following during tenure of office only: the Solicitor-General, Senators, Speaker of Dominion House of Commons, Presidents and Speakers of Provincial Legislatures, Executive Councillors of Provinces, and the Chief Justice of Canada, the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the Provincial Supreme Courts, Courts of Appeal, Courts of King's Bench, Chancery Courts, and Circuit Court of the District of Montreal. Provincial Legislative Councillors are not entitled to be styled "Honourable," unless they held that position at the time of Confederation, in which case they are entitled to retain the title for life. The Governor-General may personally recommend Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons, on retirement after three years of office, and the above-mentioned Chief Justices and Judges, on retirement, for his Majesty's permission to retain the title of "Honourable."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd. Estate adjoining town Kamloops, situated on two main line railways, and only twelve hours from Vancouver, offers excellent opportunities for Fruit Growing and Market Gardening to those with moderate capital. Irrigation Assured. Capital climate. Packing Agents say, "Quality of Crab [illegible] both Hyslops and Transcendents, have [illegible] superior to any other B.C. Crab. The Wealthys and McIntosh are earlier than other sections, and we cannot recommend this district too highly for these four varieties as they will always reach the market in time to receive the top price." New settlers, well satisfied, endorse all statements in leaflet issued by **The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.**

* *

CANADIAN RAILWAY REVENUES.

In the statement of Canadian railway results for the past six months, considerable improvement in operations on the Canadian National was shown (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News). Revenues fell 11 per cent., but wages were reduced 16½ per cent. and total expenses 18½ per cent.

The Grand Trunk reduced its operating ratio from 96.34 to 87.77 and Canadian Pacific increased its ratio from 84.53 to 87.03, although its revenue decreased 9½ per cent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1922, PAYABLE October 2nd, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 7th September, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, PAYABLE October 16th, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 7th September, 1922.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Eastern Railway Company announces that the coupons which fell due 1st March, 1922, on the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid 2nd October, 1922, and may be presented forthwith between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 873. Sept. 30, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CHAUVIN, MEAGHER, WALKER, STEWART & CREPEAU, 232 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

H. N. Chauvin, K.C.	T. S. Stewart.
J. J. Meagher, K.C.	H. Crepeau.
H. R. Walker, K.C.	

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bentleys
Maurice Crabtree. James Parker

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

ONTARIO PEACHES IN ENGLAND.

A large consignment of 379 boxes of Ontario peaches shipped by the Canadian National Express Co. at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines arrived at Southampton by the Cunard s.s. *Antonia* on September 22. Another consignment of 50 boxes shipped by the Canadian National Express Co. had previously arrived by the *Montrose* on September 16.

One hundred of these boxes, consigned to the Superintendent of Emigration, are being exhibited in the various Emigration offices in London and the Provinces, and some very fine samples are on view in the windows of the Canadian National Railway building in Cockspur Street, and in the offices of the Ontario Government, 163 Strand, W.C.

The bulk of the shipments were consigned to George Monro, Ltd., Covent Garden.

* *

Algoma Eastern Railway.—The coupons on the 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage 50-yr. Gold bonds, which fell due March 1, 1922, will be paid October 2, 1922, and may be presented forthwith between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires *Cable Address*, *Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G P O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Cancomac.*

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. *Cable Address, Watermill.*

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2 Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

Straits Settlements.

F W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N S W

British West Indies.

E. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd. No. 4, Christiania, Norway *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Seven Days Ending September 14.

Canadian Northern [illegible], decrease, [illegible]

Canadian Pacific, [illegible], decr[illegible]

Grand Trunk, £447,864; decrease, [illegible]

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A Canadian company possessing large stocks of machine tools and woodworking and other machinery, both new and second hand, would be glad to hear from United Kingdom importers prepared to handle same.

A Canadian firm manufacturing corset wires ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom makers of corsets who would be interested in importing such wires.

The manufacturers of a Canadian-made motor lorry, sizes 1 to 3½ tons, are desirous of effecting a connection with an influential United Kingdom firm who could undertake their agency.

* *

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' OPPORTUNITY.

A large number of Canadian business men returned to Canada last week on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* (Captain J. Turnbull, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.).

In an interview, Mr. B. G. Jemmett, a prominent merchant of Cobalt, Ont., stated that the United States manufacurers were taking the advantage of opening out on a big scale in Canada. British manufacturers were slow in not taking this golden opportunity for increasing trade. Among the recent American concerns to be established in Ontario were the Manufacturers' Chemical Company, which would manufacture various kinds of dyes at Smith's Falls, and the Bassick Manufacturing Company, one of the largest makers of cartons and furniture hardware in the world.

* *

ONTARIO CHEESE AND APPLES.

The Dairy Show, under the auspices of the British Farmers' Association, is to be held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from October 17-20. The entries from the Province of Ontario in the Colonial Cheese Section won nearly all the principal prizes last year, and next month the Province will be well represented in all the competitive classes. On behalf of Ontario exhibitors the Agent-General for Ontario has already made the following entries: Butter, salted, 5 entries; butter, unsalted, 1 entry; cheese, 8 entries; honey, 3 entries; eggs, 3 entries. Mr. J. A. Beckwith, of Mountain View, Ontario, whose cheese exhibit won the challenge trophy last year, will be again among the exhibitors.

At the forthcoming Fruit Show at the Crystal Palace at the end of October the Ontario Government, through its Department of Agriculture, is making arrangements for a special display of Ontario-grown apples in the competitive classes.

* *

B.C. LUMBER FOR MONTREAL HARBOUR.

The first shipment of lumber, amounting to two and a half million feet, for the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal was to leave Vancouver this month. The Canadian Pacific steamship *Monteagle* was secured for the purpose by Balfour, Guthrie, and Co., of Vancouver. The voyage will occupy about thirty-two days.

The total order for the Harbour Commissioners is for five million feet of British Columbia lumber. It is improbable, however, that the balance of this order will be shipped this year.

* *

Negotiations for the establishment of another large British Columbia paper mill have been started by representatives of the Seamen Paper Company, of Chicago, and Mr. J. Read, of Vancouver, head of the Bridge River Power Company. It is proposed to erect a pulp and paper mill at Seton Lake, which is 100 miles up the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Squamish.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, September 29 *Victorian*

Friday, October 6 *Montcalm*

Friday, October 13 *Montclare*

Saturday, October 21 *Tunisian*

Friday, October 27 *Victorian*

Friday, November 3 *Montcalm*

Friday, November 10 *Montclare*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal via Cherbourg

Thursday, October 12 *Minnedosa.*

Thursday, October 19 **Empress of Britain*

Thursday, October 26 *Melita*

Thursday, November 2 **Empress of France*

Glasgow to Quebec or Montreal

Saturday, September 30 *Victorian*

Friday, October 6.—†*Metagama*

Thursday, October 19 ‡*Tunisian*

Friday, November 3 †*Metagama*

* Three-class steamer to Quebec only.

† Via Belfast. ‡ Via Liverpool

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, October 5.—*Empress of Asia.*

Thursday, October 19.—*Empress of Canada.*

Thursday, November 2.—*Empress of Russia.*

Wednesday, November 15.—*Empress of Australia.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: October 20. *Makura;* November 24, *Niagara;* December 22, *Makura.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 30.—*Ausonia.*

Saturday, October 7.—*Albania.*

Saturday, October 21.—*Andania.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, October 19.—*Andania.*

Thursday, November 2.—*Antonia.*

Southampton to New York.

Tuesday, October 3.—*Berengaria.*

Saturday, October 14.—*Aquitania.*

Saturday, October 21.—*Caronia.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, October 4.—*Samaria.*

Thursday, October 12.—*Scythia.*

Thursday, October 19.—*Tyrrhenia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 30.—*Canopic.*

Saturday, October 7.—*Canada.*

Saturday, October 14.—*Regina.*

Saturday, October 21.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Montreal and Quebec.

Thursday, October 5.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Thursday, October 12.—*Manchester Regiment.*

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Montcalm* September 29. *Metagama, Albania,* and *Canada* October 1. *Minnedosa* October 5. *Andania* and *Regina* October 8. *Empress of France* October 10. Letters only are due via New York by the *Olympic* September 30. *Mauretania* October 3. *Berengaria* and *Homeric* October 7. *Baltic* October 8.

B.C. IRON AND STEEL PLANT.

With reference to the reported negotiations for the establishment of a large iron and steel plant in British Columbia, by which British, Dominion, and Provincial support would be ensured, a representative of *Canada* was informed by the Agent-General for British Columbia that no particulars in regard to a conference upon the matter in London are available, but that a representative of the Coast Steel Co. of British Columbia is expected to arrive from Vancouver early in October.

* *

The trade of Trinidad and Tobago is the subject of a supplement to the Septem number of the Monthly Commercial Le issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Atkins, J., Halifax.—c/o s.s. *Mahama.*

B.

Batson, H. H., St. John's, Newfoundland.—67 Elmcroft Crescent, Golder's Green, N.W.4.

Bentley, Miss E., Peterboro', Ont.—4 Belsize Avenue, N.W.3.

Bonner, L. A., Bakerville, B.C.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Bruce, John and Mrs., Toronto.—Jermyn Court Hotel.

E.

Eddie, E., Vancouver.—Royal Societies Club.

Eddie, C., Vancouver.—Royal Societies Club.

Ellis, Capt. A. M., Toronto.—17 Haymarket.

Esdale, Mrs. D. A. and Doris, Ottawa.—Stafford Hotel.

F.

Fallon, M. F., London, Ont.—Hotel Victoria.

Forristal, L. M., London, Ont.—Hotel Victoria.

G.

Glover, Mrs. F., Princeton.—6 St. James's Street.

Granatstein, J. S., Mrs., and J. M., Toronto.—Hotel Cecil.

Greene, Maj. W. Howe, Newfoundland.—Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

Grisdale, Dr. J. H. Ottawa.—Hotel Metropole.

H.

Howard, A. E., Vancouver.—34 York Street, Baker Street.

Hunter, Agnes and Georgina, Montreal.—Lexham Court Hotel, 59 Lexham Gardens, W.8.

L.

Lang-Hyde, Lieut.-Col., London.—c/o Cox and Co.

Mac Mc.

MacDougall, Major K., Calgary.—Stafford Hotel.

McNeill, John, Edmonton.—Hotel Cecil.

M

Marshall, Duncan and J. C., Ottawa. Hotel Metropole.

Mitchell, G. McG., jr., Halifax.—2 Ryder Street, S.W.1.

W.

Wilmore, Dr. Alfred, Victoria.—Noyma, Belmont Road, Bushey.

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MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCE.

Effect of New American Tariff.

The necessity for Canada, especially the great dairying Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, finding further markets abroad for her dairy products, was emphasised last week by the advocacy of the Hon. J. E. Caron, the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, of plans to extend Canadian markets to England, Belgium, and France.

Mr. Caron said that the new American tariff, which particularly affected the dairying interests, would put an end to the export of Canadian cheese to the United States, amounting last year to $200,000,000. Special efforts were being made to extend exports of cheese to Belgium and France, although Mr. Caron regretted that the quality of Canadian cheese showed little improvement, with the result that New Zealand's export of cheese last year was 10 per cent greater than Canada's. He urged (says the *Daily Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent) that efforts should be made to improve the Canadian product.

Mr. Caron further declared that the Fordney-McCumber tariff would shut out Quebec's cream, potatoes, mutton, and maple sugar, all of which were previously largely exported to the United States, necessitating the development of other foreign markets. So long as Canada was dependent upon the United States for supplies of coal and other necessities, he said, it was impossible for her to consider retaliatory measures. The only remedy under present conditions was improvement in the quality of output, and greater activity in the development of British and European markets.

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—* *—

CANADIAN PACIFIC COURTESIES.

The following is a copy of a communication received by the Canadian Pacific from Miss L. Osborne Bell, who recently crossed by the *Metagama* from Glasgow to Montreal:—

"I want to express my very real appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and my party while crossing by your line from Glasgow to Montreal.

"I had a party of eight, and, as you know, travelling with a group of people is more or less difficult. There are so many things to be thought of ahead, and so many more to be adjusted before all are comfortable. From the deck steward to the stewardess we had such unusual service that I feel I want to say how much we all appreciated it.

"The whole tone of the boat's staff was so unparalleled in my experience that I feel I should like to speak of it. For instance, at Quebec, the third-class passengers received every courtesy that first-class passengers would, and in a dozen or more instances I saw the cabin boys carrying sleeping babies down the gangway to help tired mothers. You never get that service unless the morale of your boat is exceptional. We spoke of this during the trip, and it occurred to me that the men who have perhaps given much time and thought to developing this spirit might like to know that they had achieved the unusual."

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'Phone: AVENUE 2024.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

The following changes in the personnel of Grand Trunk Railway System are announced by Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President and general manager:—

Mr. W. C. Chisholm, K.C., who succeeded the late Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C., as head of the Legal Department, will also have jurisdiction over the Tax and Claims Department, and the office of Vice-President in charge of land, tax, and claims, formerly held by Mr. R. S. Logan, is abolished.

Mr. J. P. Pratt is appointed solicitor; Mr. E. Donald, solicitor, land and taxation division; Mr. H. A. Palmer, property commissioner; and Mr. T. W. R. McRae remains chief claims agent.

—* *—

ALL-BRITISH OIL COMPANY.

The All-British Oil Company, 9 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., state:—

"Our managing director, Mr. T. R. Andrews, has now decided to remain in Texas for an indefinite period in order personally to superintend the development of the company's properties.

"Mr. Arthur Denman has, therefore, been appointed general manager of the company, with duties to commence on October 1. Mr. Denman got his introduction into the oil business 16 years ago. He has had lifetime experience in transportation, not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Great Britain, and in order to accept this appointment he has resigned the position he has held for four years with the Canadian Government in this country.

"The directors feel that the All-British Oil Company, Ltd., is fortunate in securing the services of a man with such wide experience and executive ability."

—* *—

GLOBE THEATRE.

The sparkling dialogue, striking situations, and brilliant acting in Arthur Wimperis's new play, "The Return," are attracting large audiences at the Globe. The leading parts are taken by Miss Marie Lohr and Miss Lottie Venne, and Messrs. George Tully, Dion Boucicault, and Jack Hobbs. The play is an adaptation from the French of Robert de Flers and Francis de Croisset.

* *

About 34 per cent. of the motor-cars now being used in India are made in Canada, according to Mr. H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta.

Mr. W. L. Griffith, secretary of the Canadian Government Office in London, has joined the Committee of Rumanian Government Bill holders to represent the Canadian interests.

As a supplement to the monthly review of "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada," issued by the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is now being published an "Investors' Index of Canadian Conditions," the feature of which is a permanent group of charts on key statistics.

In addition to the fine display of peaches in the windows of the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Government Merchant Marine Offices in Cockspur Street, passers-by are attracted by a large-scale model, executed by Meccano, Ltd., of the great bridge over the St. Lawrence above Quebec, which is 3,240 ft. long, with a middle span of 1,800 ft., and 150 ft. above the river.

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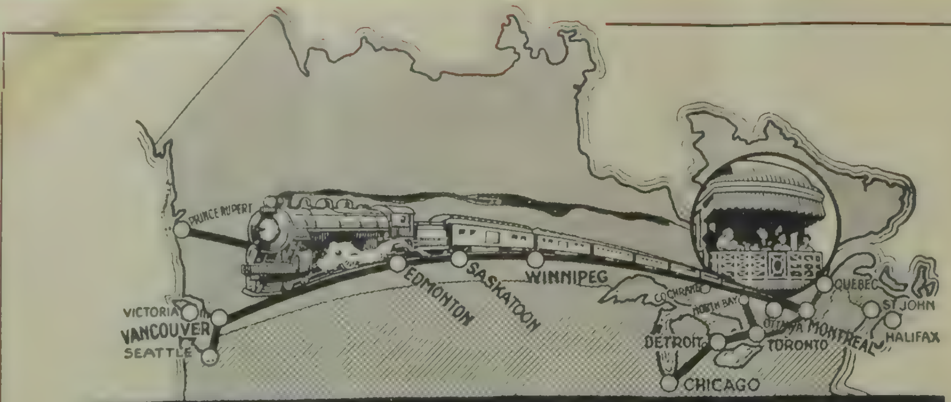
or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48 Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52 Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107 Hope Street, Glasgow; 116 Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast; 44 Dawson Street, Dublin; 54 Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310 High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.



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